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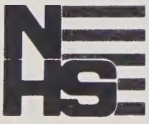

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

SERIES I—VOLUME XLVII—IN THREE PARTS.

PART I—REPORTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.

PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott system-

atized the work and the plan and presented the records in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

> That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. B. DAVIS, *Major and J. A., U. S. A.,*
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert,*
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, *Civilian Expert,*
Board of Publication.

Approved:

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1891.

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

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1865.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA (FROM FEBRUARY 1), SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTHERN GEORGIA, AND EAST FLORIDA.

January 1–June 30, 1865.

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.*

Jan. 1–Apr. 26, 1865.—The Campaign of the Carolinas.

17–20, 1865.—The Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Cuvier Grover, arrives at Savannah, Ga.

Feb. 2, 1865.—Skirmish on Saint John's River, Fla.

5, 1865.—Action at Braddock's Farm, near Welaka, Fla.

9, 1865.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Confederate Armies.

Mar. 7–12, 1865.—Expedition from Jacksonville into Marion County, Fla., and skirmish.

19, 1865.—Skirmishes at Welaka and Saunders, Fla.

May 12, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, assigned to duty as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Tenth Army Corps.

17–20, 1865.—Confederate troops in Florida surrender to Brig. Gen. Israel Vogdes, U. S. Army.

19, 1865.—Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee.

Maj. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

23, 1865.—Maj. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

24, 1865.—Sherman's army reviewed in the City of Washington, D. C.

29, 1865.—The Army of the Tennessee and the Army of Georgia (except troops belonging to the East) ordered to Louisville, Ky.

June 17, 1865.—The Army of Georgia (General Slocum) discontinued and all Western troops belonging thereto transferred to the Army of the Tennessee.

* Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file.

June 20, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Department of North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

27, 1865.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi (reorganized); Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, to the Department of Virginia; Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, to the Department of North Carolina; Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, to the Department of South Carolina; Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, to the Department of Florida; and Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, to the Department of Mississippi.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Department of North Carolina.

Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

JANUARY 1–APRIL 26, 1865.—The Campaign of the Carolinas.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Jan. 3, 1865.—Skirmish near Hardeeville, S. C.

3–17, 1865.—Transfer of the larger portion of the Army of the Tennessee, under Major-General Howard, from Savannah, Ga., to Beaufort, S. C.

8, 1865.—Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, relieving Maj. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus.

14, 1865.—Advance of Union forces from Beaufort to Pocotaligo, S. C., and skirmishes.

15, 1865.—Destruction of the U. S. monitor Patapsco, in Charleston Harbor, S. C.

20, 1865.—Reconnaissance from Pocotaligo to the Salkehatchie River, S. C., and skirmish.

25, 1865.—Reconnaissance from Pocotaligo to the Salkehatchie River, S. C.

26, 1865.—Skirmish near Pocotaligo, S. C.

27, 1865.—Skirmish at Ennis' Cross-Roads, S. C.

28, 1865.—Skirmish at Combahee River, S. C.

29, 1865.—Skirmish at Robertsville, S. C.

30, 1865.—Skirmish near Lawtonville, S. C.

31, 1865.—The Department of North Carolina constituted, to consist of the State of North Carolina, and Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, assigned to its command.

Feb. 1, 1865.—Skirmish at Hickory Hill, S. C.

Skirmish at Whippy Swamp Creek, S. C.

2, 1865.—Skirmish at Lawtonville, S. C.

Skirmish at Barker's Mill, Whippy Swamp, S. C.

Skirmish at Duck Branch, near Loper's Cross-Roads, S. C.

Skirmishes at Rivers' and Broxton's Bridges, Salkehatchie River, S. C.

3, 1865.—Action at Rivers' Bridge, Salkehatchie River, S. C.

Skirmish at Dillingham's Cross-Roads or Duck Branch, S. C.

4, 1865.—Skirmish at Angley's Post-Office, S. C.

Skirmish at Buford's Bridge, S. C.

5, 1865.—Skirmish at Duncanville, S. C.

Skirmish at Combahee Ferry, S. C.

6, 1865.—Action at Fishburn's Plantation, near Lane's Bridge, Little Salkehatchie River, S. C.

Skirmish at Cowpen Ford, Little Salkehatchie River, S. C.

Skirmish near Barnwell, S. C.

Feb. 7, 1865.—Skirmish at Blackville, S. C.
Skirmish at the Edisto Railroad Bridge, S. C.
Reconnaissance to Cannon's Bridge, South Edisto River, S. C.
8, 1865.—Skirmish at Williston, S. C.
Skirmish near White Pond, S. C.
Skirmish at Walker's or Valley Bridge, Edisto River, S. C.
Skirmish at Cannon's Bridge, South Edisto River, S. C.
9, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of the South, vice Maj. Gen. John G. Foster.
Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of North Carolina.
The advance of the Twenty-third Army Corps arrives at Fort Fisher, N. C.
Skirmish at Binnaker's Bridge, South Edisto River, S. C.
Skirmish at Holman's Bridge, South Edisto River, S. C.
10, 1865.—Skirmish at James Island, S. C.
Skirmish at Johnson's Station, S. C.
11, 1865.—Action at Aiken, S. C.
Action at Johnson's Station, S. C.
Attack on Battery Simkins, S. C.
Action near Sugar Loaf, N. C.
11-12, 1865.—Skirmishes about Orangeburg, S. C.
12-13, 1865.—Skirmishes at the North Edisto River, S. C.
14, 1865.—Skirmish at Wolf's Plantation, S. C.
Skirmish at Gunter's Bridge, North Edisto River, S. C.
15, 1865.—Skirmish at Congaree Creek, S. C.
Skirmish at Savannah Creek, S. C.
Skirmish at Bates' Ferry, Congaree River, S. C.
Skirmish at Red Bank Creek, S. C.
Skirmish at Two League Cross-Roads, near Lexington, S. C.
16-17, 1865.—Skirmishes about Columbia, S. C.
17, 1865.—Union forces occupy Columbia, S. C.
Confederate forces evacuate Charleston, S. C.
Skirmish near Smithville, N. C.
18, 1865.—Union forces occupy Charleston, S. C.
Action at Fort Anderson, N. C.
Skirmish at Orton Pond, N. C.
19, 1865.—Capture of Fort Anderson, N. C.
19-20, 1865.—Skirmish at Town Creek, N. C.
21, 1865.—Skirmish at Eagle Island, N. C.
Skirmish at Fort Strong, N. C.
22, 1865.—Union forces occupy Wilmington, N. C.
Skirmish at Smith's Creek, N. C.
Skirmish at Northeast Ferry, N. C.
Skirmish near Camden, S. C.
Skirmish near Wateree River, S. C.
General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Army of Tennessee and all troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
23, 1865.—Skirmish near Camden, S. C.
24, 1865.—Skirmish at Camden, S. C.
25, 1865.—Union forces occupy Camden, S. C.
Skirmish at West's Cross-Roads, S. C.
General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Army of Tennessee and all troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Feb. 26, 1865.—Skirmish at Lynch's Creek, S. C.
Skirmish near Stroud's Mill, S. C.
27, 1865.—Skirmish near Mount Elon, S. C.
Skirmish at Cloud's House, S. C.
28, 1865.—Skirmish near Cheraw, S. C.
Skirmish near Rocky Mount, S. C.
Mar. 1, 1865.—Skirmish at Wilson's Store, S. C.
Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Beaufort.
2, 1865.—Skirmish at Chesterfield, S. C.
Union forces occupy Chesterfield, S. C.
Skirmish at Thompson's Creek, near Chesterfield, S. C.
3, 1865.—Skirmish at Juniper Creek, near Cheraw, S. C.
Skirmish at Thompson's Creek, near Cheraw, S. C.
Affair near Big Black Creek, S. C.
Union forces occupy Cheraw, S. C.
Skirmish near Blakeny's, S. C.
Skirmish near Hornsborough, S. C.
4, 1865.—Skirmish at Phillips' Cross-Roads, N. C.
4–6, 1865.—Expedition from near Cheraw to Florence, S. C., and skirmishes.
5, 1865.—Skirmish near Cheraw, S. C.
6, 1865.—General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, assumes command of all troops in the Department of North Carolina.
7, 1865.—Skirmish at Rockingham, N. C.
Skirmish at Southwest Creek, N. C.
8, 1865.—Skirmish at Love's or Blue's Bridge, S. C.
8–10, 1865.—Battle of Kinston, or Wise's Forks, N. C.
10, 1865.—Engagement at Monroe's Cross-Roads, S. C.
11, 1865.—Skirmish at Fayetteville, N. C.
Union forces occupy Fayetteville, N. C.
13, 1865.—Skirmish near Fayetteville, N. C.
14, 1865.—Reconnaissance from Fayetteville on the Goldsborough road to Black River, N. C., and skirmish.
Reconnaissance from Fayetteville on the Raleigh road to Silver Run Creek, N. C., and skirmish.
Union forces occupy Kinston, N. C.
15, 1865.—Skirmish near Smith's Mills, Black River, N. C.
Skirmish at South River, N. C.
16, 1865.—Skirmish at Little Cohera Creek, N. C.
Battle of Averasborough (or Taylor's Hole Creek), N. C.
General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, announced as second in command of Johnston's army.
Lieut. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the infantry and artillery of the Army of Tennessee.
17, 1865.—Skirmish at Averasborough, N. C.
Skirmish at Falling Creek, N. C.
18, 1865.—Skirmish at Mingo Creek, N. C.
Skirmish at Bushy Swamp, N. C.
Skirmish near Benton's Cross-Roads, N. C.
18, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, relieved from command of the District of Beaufort and assigned to command the Provisional Corps.
19, 1865.—Skirmish at the Neuse River Bridge, near Goldsborough, N. C.

Mar. 19–20, 1865.—Skirmishes at and near Cox's Bridge, Neuse River, N. C.
19–21, 1865.—Battle of Bentonville, N. C.
20, 1865.—Skirmish near Falling Creek, N. C.
20–Apr. 27, 1865.—Stoneman's Raid in East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, and Western North Carolina.*
21, 1865.—Union forces occupy Goldsborough, N. C.
Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Beaufort.
22, 1865.—Skirmish at Mill Creek, N. C.
Skirmish at Hannah's Creek, N. C.
Skirmish at Black Creek, N. C.
23, 1865.—Skirmish at Cox's Bridge, Neuse River, N. C.
24, 1865.—Skirmish near Moccasin Creek, N. C.
27, 1865.—The Tenth Army Corps reorganized and Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army, assigned to its command.
28, 1865.—Skirmish near Snow Hill, N. C.
29, 1865.—Skirmish near Moseley Hall, N. C.
31, 1865.—Skirmish at Gulley's, N. C.
Skirmish at Hookerton, N. C.
Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.
Apr. 1, 1865.—General Sherman's army reorganized.
Skirmish near Snow Hill, N. C.
2, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Twentieth Army Corps.
Skirmish near Goldsborough, N. C.
5–7, 1865.—Destruction of U. S. transports on Neuse River, N. C.
5–15, 1865.—Expedition from Charleston to the Santee River, S. C.
5–25, 1865.—Expedition from Georgetown to Camden, S. C., and skirmishes at Dingle's Mill, near Sumterville (9th), near Statesburg (15th), at Bradford Springs and Boykins' Mill (18th), at Denkins' Mill (19th), and at Beech Creek, near Statesburg (19th).
10, 1865.—General Sherman's army moves from Goldsborough toward Raleigh, N. C.
Skirmish at Boonville, N. C.
Skirmish at Moccasin Swamp, N. C.
Skirmish near Nahunta Station, N. C.
11, 1865.—Skirmish near Smithfield, N. C.
Skirmish near Beulah, N. C.
Union forces occupy Smithfield, N. C.
Affair near Pikeville, N. C.
12, 1865.—Action at Swift Creek, N. C.
Action near Raleigh, N. C.
13, 1865.—Union forces occupy Raleigh, N. C.
Skirmish near Raleigh, N. C.
Skirmish at Morrisville, N. C.
14, 1865.—Skirmish near Morrisville, N. C.
Affair near Saunders' Farm, N. C.
15, 1865.—Skirmish near Chapel Hill, N. C.
18–26, 1865.—Hostilities between the armies of Generals Sherman and Johnston suspended.
26, 1865.—Surrender of the Confederate Army in North Carolina at Bennett's House, near Durham Station, N. C.

* For reports, see Vol. XLIX, Part I.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 2.—Organization of the Union Forces commanded by Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, January–April, 1865.

No. 3.—Return of casualties in the Union Forces at Kinston (or Wise's Forks), Averasborough, and Bentonville, N. C.

No. 4.—Itinerary of the Union Forces January 1–June 30, 1865.

No. 5.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Orlando M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

No. 6.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. William F. Barry, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

No. 7.—Bvt. Col. Thomas G. Baylor, U. S. Army, Chief Ordnance Officer.

No. 8.—Surg. John Moore, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

No. 9.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee, or Right Wing.

No. 10.—Capt. Peter A. Taylor, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer.

No. 11.—Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, of operations January 7–March 31.

No. 12.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles R. Woods, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations January 10–March 24 and April 10–11.

No. 13.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. William B. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 23–March 26.

No. 14.—Col. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 4–6.

No. 15.—Lieut. Col. Abraham J. Seay, Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, commanding Battalion Thirty-first and Thirty-second Missouri Infantry.

No. 16.—Col. Robert F. Catterson, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 15–March 25.

No. 17.—Lieut. Col. George W. Wright, One hundred and third Illinois Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

No. 18.—Lieut. Col. Edward N. Upton, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

No. 19.—Col. George A. Stone, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 10–March 26.

No. 20.—Asst. Surg. Samuel C. Rogers, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, of operations April 10.

No. 21.—Maj. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations January 1–March 24.

No. 22.—Col. Theodore Jones, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 16–March 24.

No. 23.—Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 14–March 24.

No. 24.—Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Black, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24.

No. 25.—Capt. William N. Craw, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

No. 26.—Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh, Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations January 14–March 24.

No. 27.—Capt. Robert Curren, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations January 30–March 24.

No. 28.—Lieut. Col. Israel T. Moore, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 14–March 24.

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* For General Grant's reference to these operations, see Vol. XLVI, Part I, pp. 45, 46, 58. For reports of naval co-operating forces, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 4, 1865.

No. 29.—Brig. Gen. John M. Oliver, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 30–March 24.

No. 30.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations January 19–March 24.

No. 31.—Brig. Gen. William T. Clark, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 10–March 13 and April 10–15.

No. 32.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. John M. Corse, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 33.—Brig. Gen. Elliott W. Rice, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 34.—Lieut. Col. Jerome D. Davis, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 35.—Lieut. Col. Roger Martin, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 36.—Col. Noel B. Howard, Second Iowa Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 37.—Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott, Seventh Iowa Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 38.—Col. Robert N. Adams, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 39.—Lieut. Col. Henry Van Sellar, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 40.—Lieut. Col. Andrew K. Campbell, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 41.—Maj. William C. Henry, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 42.—Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 27–March 24.

No. 43.—Maj. Edward S. Johnson, Seventh Illinois Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

No. 44.—Lieut. Col. William Hanna, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

No. 45.—Capt. Isaac D. Marsh, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

No. 46.—Lieut. Col. William H. Ross, First Michigan Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations January 27–March 24.

No. 47.—Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., U. S. Army, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, of operations January 2–March 24.

No. 48.—Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations February 1–March 24.

No. 49.—Brig. Gen. John W. Fuller, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 2–3 and 9 and March 21.

No. 50.—Maj. Daniel Weber, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations February 2–4 and March 21.

No. 51.—Col. Milton Montgomery, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 29–February 3 and February 9.

No. 52.—Lieut. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations March 21.

No. 53.—Col. John Tillson, Tenth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 2–4 and 9 and March 21.

No. 54.—Brig. Gen. Manning F. Force, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations January 14 and January 30–March 24.

No. 55.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Giles A. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations January 6–March 24.

No. 56.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Potts, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 29–March 23.

No. 57.—Capt. Henry Duncan, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations January 29–March 24.

No. 58.—Brig. Gen. William W. Belknap, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 6–March 24.

No. 59.—Lieut William W. Hyzer, Battery C, First Michigan Light Artillery, of operations February 9.

No. 60.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing (Army of Georgia), of operations December 21, 1864–March 23, 1865.

No. 61.—Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Pontoon Train, of operations January 20–March 25.

No. 62.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 63.—Surg. Waldo C. Daniels, U. S. Army, Medical Director, of operations January 20–March 24.

No. 64.—Capt. Joshua Van Brimer, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, of operations January 20–March 24.

No. 65.—Capt. John E. Remington, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Quartermaster, of operations January 20–March 24.

No. 66.—Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 67.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harrison C. Hobart, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 68.—Maj. John H. Widmer, One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 69.—Maj. Gideon R. Kellams, Forty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 70.—Capt. William N. Voris, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 71.—Capt. Joseph Hinsen, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 72.—Maj. William H. Snider, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 73.—Lieut. Col. Michael H. Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of operations March 19.

No. 74.—Maj. Charles H. Walker, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 75.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. George P. Buell, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 76.—Capt. Silas A. Yerkes, Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 77.—Capt. Arthur C. Prince, Twenty-first Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 78.—Capt. Jacob J. Rarick, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 79.—Lieut. Col. David Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 19.

No. 80.—Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 81.—Capt. David H. Patton, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 82.—Capt. Samuel F. Cheney, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 83.—Maj. Robert P. Findley, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 26.

No. 84.—Maj. Michael H. Locher, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 85.—Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 86.—Journal of Second Division, of operations January 20–March 24.

No. 87.—Brig. Gen. William Vandever, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 88.—Capt. Herman Lund, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 89.—Lieut. Col. George W. Evans, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 90.—Col. Charles M. Lum, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 91.—Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 92.—Capt. J. Walter Myers, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations March 20.

No. 93.—Capt. Alexander S. Marshall, Seventeenth New York Infantry, of operations January 20–March 24.

No. 94.—Brig. Gen. John G. Mitchell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 95.—Capt. Peter F. Walker, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 96.—Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 97.—Maj. David E. Roatch, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 24.

No. 98.—Maj. Frederick Beck, One hundred and eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 99.—Capt. Toland Jones, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 100.—Maj. Aaron B. Robinson, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 101.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Fearing, Ninety-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 19.

No. 102.—Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 19–23.

No. 103.—Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 19.

No. 104.—Capt. George W. Cook, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations March 19–23.

No. 105.—Capt. William H. Snodgrass, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 106.—Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancy, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 107.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 108.—Col. Morton C. Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 109.—Lieut. Col. John M. Matheny, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 110.—Maj. John H. Jolly, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 111.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Showers, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 112.—Capt. Eli Wilkin, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 113.—Lieut. Col. William H. Glenn, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 114.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 115.—Maj. Cyrus J. McCole, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 116.—Maj. Richard C. Sabin, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 25.

No. 117.—Maj. George W. Steele, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 118.—Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop, Second Minnesota Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 119.—Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins, One hundred and fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 120.—Col. George P. Este, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry; commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 121.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Morgan, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 122.—Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward, Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 123.—Lieut. Col. Albert Moore, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 124.—Capt. Charles M. Gilbert, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 125.—Maj. Charles Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 126.—Lieut. Palmer F. Scovel, Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 127.—Lieut. Judson Rich, Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 128.—Lieut. Clinton Keeler, Nineteenth Indiana Battery, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 129.—Capt. Joseph McKnight, Fifth Wisconsin Battery, of operations January 20–March 23.

No. 130.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations January 1–March 31.

No. 131.—Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations April 3–June 13.

No. 132.—Brig. Gen. Nathaniel J. Jackson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations January 17–March 24.

No. 133.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations April 6–May 24.

No. 134.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. James L. Selfridge, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 19.

No. 135.—Lieut. Col. Henry W. Daboll, Fifth Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 19.

No. 136.—Col. James C. Rogers, One hundred and twenty-third New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.

No. 137.—Capt. William Merrell, One hundred and forty-first New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24.

No. 138.—Lieut. Col. Andrew J. McNett, One hundred and forty-first New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 25.

No. 139.—Maj. Patrick Griffith, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 29.

No. 140.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hawley, Third Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.

No. 141.—Capt. Robert B. Brown, Second Massachusetts Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24.

No. 142.—Capt. Edward A. Phalen, Second Massachusetts Infantry, of operations April 10–May 19.

No. 143.—Lieut. Col. Frederick H. Harris, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, of operations January 14–March 24 and April 10–May 24.

No. 144.—Col. Nirom M. Crane, One hundred and seventh New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 28.

No. 145.—Col. Alfred B. Smith, One hundred and fiftieth New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.

No. 146.—Lieut. Col. George W. Stevenson, Third Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.

No. 147.—Brig. Gen. James S. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 17–March 24.

No. 148.—Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry, of operations, January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 29.

No. 149.—Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage, One hundred and first Illinois Infantry, of operations January 17–March 25 and April 10–May 24.

No. 150.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Horace Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 29.

No. 151.—Maj. James S. Crall, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24.

No. 152.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Stephen J. McGroarty, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations April 10–May 29.

No. 153.—Col. Francis H. West, Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24 and April 10–May 27.

No. 154.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations January 19–March 25 and April 10–May 24.

No. 155.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Ario Pardee, jr., One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 27–March 26 and May 11–24.

No. 156.—Col. George W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 10–May 9.

No. 157.—Lieut. Col. Robert Kirkup, Fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 10–May 19.

No. 158.—Lieut. Col. Jonas Schoonover, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25 and April 10–May 28.

No. 159.—Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

No. 160.—Lieut. Col. John T. Mitchell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 11–24.

No. 161.—Lieut. Col. James Fitzpatrick, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 26 and April 10–May 26.

No. 162.—Lieut. Col. John Craig, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 9–May 17.

No. 163.—Col. George W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 27–March 25.

No. 164.—Lieut. Col. Enos Fourat, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.

No. 165.—Lieut. Col. Enos Fourat and Maj. Nathaniel K. Bray, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, of operations April 10–May 19.

No. 166.—Col. John T. Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25 and April 10–May 23.

No. 167.—Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25 and April 10–May 26.

No. 168.—Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Warner, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 26 and April 10–May 24.

No. 169.—Capt. Samuel D. Miller, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.

No. 170.—Maj. Christian H. Goebel, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations April 10–May 24.

No. 171.—Brig. Gen. Henry A. Barnum, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 10–June 6.

No. 172.—Capt. Abner B. Shipman, Sixtieth New York Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24.

No. 173.—Lieut. Col. Lester S. Willson, Sixtieth New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 24.

No. 174.—Lieut. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield, One hundred and second New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24 and May 11–24.

No. 175.—Maj. Oscar J. Spaulding, One hundred and second New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 11.

No. 176.—Maj. Milo B. Eldredge, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.

No. 177.—Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhees, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 31.

No. 178.—Capt. Henry N. Burhans, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 26.

No. 179.—Lieut. Col. Nicholas Grumbach, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations March 27–May 29.

No. 180.—Maj. George E. Johnson, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.

No. 181.—Col. Samuel M. Zulich, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations April 10–May 29.

No. 182.—Capt. William J. Alexander, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

No. 183.—Col. Thomas M. Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations April 10–May 24.

No. 184.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. William T. Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865, and April 10–June 11, 1865.

No. 185.—Col. Henry Case, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865, and April 10–19, 1865.

No. 186.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 19–May 30.

No. 187.—Maj. Hiland H. Clay, One hundred and second Illinois Infantry, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865.

No. 188.—Lieut. Col. Everell F. Dutton, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865.

No. 189.—Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Flynn, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 1–March 24.

No. 190.—Maj. Zachariah S. Ragan, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

No. 191.—Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan, Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24.

No. 192.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865, and April 10–May 28, 1865.

No. 193.—Lieut. Col. James E. Burton, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations January 1–March 26.

No. 194.—Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Crane, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 2–March 24.

No. 195.—Maj. David Anderson, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 1–March 24.

No. 196.—Capt. Darwin R. May, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 2–March 24.

No. 197.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Cogswell, Second Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 16–March 24 and April 10–June 1.

No. 198.—Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

No. 199.—Lieut. Col. Elisha Doane, Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

No. 200.—Capt. George H. Eldridge, One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

No. 201.—Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

No. 202.—Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Hurst, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

No. 203.—Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Winkler, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

No. 204.—Maj. Francis Lackner, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 24–25.

No. 205.—Maj. John A. Reynolds, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations January 17–March 24.

No. 206.—Capt. Charles E. Winegar, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations April 10–May 27.

No. 207.—Capt. Charles E. Winegar, Battery I, First New York Light Artillery, of operations January 18–March 25.

No. 208.—Lieut. Warren L. Scott, Battery I, First New York Light Artillery, of operations April 10–May 26.

No. 209.—Lieut. Edward P. Newkirk, Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, of operations January 17–March 25 and April 10–May 25.

No. 210.—Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens, Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations January 18–March 25 and April 10–May 26.

No. 211.—Capt. Thomas S. Sloan, Battery E, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 10–May 26.

No. 212.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 213.—Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 214.—Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 215.—Maj. Owen Star, Second Kentucky Cavalry, of operations January 24–March 24.

No. 216.—Lieut. Col. Robert H. King, Third Kentucky Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 217.—Lieut. Col. David H. Kimmel, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 218.—Lieut. Charles Blanford, Third Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Howitzer Battery, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 219.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois (mounted) Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 220.—Lieut. Col. Matthew Van Buskirk, Ninety-second Illinois (mounted) Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 221.—Col. George S. Acker, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 23.

No. 222.—Col. William D. Hamilton, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 223.—Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Sanderson, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 224.—Col. George E. Spencer, First Alabama Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 225.—Maj. Sanford Tramel, First Alabama Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 226.—Maj. Christopher T. Cheek, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 227.—Maj. George H. Rader, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

No. 228.—Lieut. Col. William B. Way, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations January 25–March 24.

No. 229.—Lieut. Elbert W. Fowler, Tenth Wisconsin Battery, of operations January 27–March 24.

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No. 246.—Capt. David Bennett, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

No 247.—Col. Charles S. Parrish, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

No. 248.—Col. William W. Wheeler, Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

No. 249.—Col. Minor T. Thomas, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 8–10.

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No. 251.—Col. John S. Jones, One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

No. 252.—Col. Joab A. Stafford, One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

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No. 255.—Col. Oscar W. Sterl, One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 8–22 and April 14.

No. 256.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. John S. Casement, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 17–22.

No. 257.—Col. Thomas J. Henderson, One hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 17–23 and March 31.

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No. 259.—Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, District of Beaufort, of operations March 1–10.

No. 260.—Brig. Gen. Edward Harland, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 2–10.

No. 261.—Lieut. Col. John W. Raymond, Twenty-third Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 3–9.

No. 262.—Lieut. Col. Augustus B. R. Sprague, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, of operations March 3–10.

No. 263.—Col. Peter J. Claassen, One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 2–10.

No. 264.—Col. Horace Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 4–10.

No. 265.—Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations March 7–10.

No. 266.—Col. Adam G. Malloy, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 7–10.

No. 267.—Col. Charles L. Upham, Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 7–10.

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No. 272.—Brig. Gen. Alexander Schimmelfennig, U. S. Army, commanding Northern District, of operations January 1–February 16.

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No. 276.—Col. Edward N. Hallowell, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations April 5–25.

No. 277.—Lieut. Col. H. Northy Hooper, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations April 5–25.

No. 278.—Col. Henry L. Chipman, One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops, of operations April 11–25.

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No. 299.—Maj. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, of operations March 19.

No. 300.—Brig. Gen. James A. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Cleburne's division, of operations March 19.

No. 301.—Brig. Gen. John D. Kennedy, C. S. Army, commanding Conner's brigade, of operations March 19.

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No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 4, 1865.

GENERAL: I must now endeavor to group the events of the past three months connected with the armies under my command, in order that you may have as clear an understanding of the late campaign as the case admits of. The reports of the subordinate commanders will enable you to fill up the picture.

I have heretofore explained how, in the progress of our arms, I was enabled to leave in the West an army under Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, of sufficient strength to meet emergencies in that quarter, while in person I conducted another army, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, and Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, to the Atlantic slope, aiming to approach the grand theater of war in Virginia by the time the season would admit of military operations in that latitude. The first lodgment on the coast was made at Savannah, strongly fortified and armed, and valuable to us as a good sea-port with its navigable stream inland. Near a month was consumed there in refitting the army, and in making the proper disposition of captured property, and other local matters; but by the 15th of January I was all ready to resume the march. Preliminary to this, General Howard, commanding the Right Wing, was ordered to embark his command at Thunderbolt, transport it to Beaufort, S. C., and thence by the 15th of January make a lodgment on the Charleston railroad, at or near Pocotaligo. This was accomplished punctually, at little cost, by the Seventeenth Corps, Major-General Blair, and a depot for supplies was established near the mouth of Pocotaligo Creek, with easy water communication back to Hilton Head.

The Left Wing, Major-General Slocum, and the cavalry, Major-General Kilpatrick, were ordered to rendezvous about the same time near Robertsville and Coosawhatchie, S. C., with a depot of supplies at Purysburg, or Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River. General Slocum had a good pontoon bridge constructed opposite the city, and the "Union Causeway" leading through the low rice-fields opposite Savannah was repaired and corduroyed, but before the time appointed to start the heavy rains of January had swelled the river, broken the pontoon bridge, and overflowed the whole bottom, so that the causeway was four feet under water, and General Slocum was compelled to look higher up for a passage over the Savannah River. He moved up to Sister's Ferry, but even there the river with its overflowed bottoms was near three miles wide, and he did not succeed in getting his whole wing across until during the first week of February.

In the meantime General Grant had sent me Grover's division, of the Nineteenth Corps, to garrison Savannah, and had drawn the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield, from Tennessee, and sent it to re-enforce the commands of Major-Generals Terry and Palmer, operating on the coast of North Carolina, to prepare the way for my coming.

On the 18th of January I transferred the forts and city of Savannah to Major-General Foster, commanding the Department of the South, imparted to him my plans of operation, and instructed him how to follow my movements inland by occupying in succession the city of Charleston and such other points along the sea-coast as would be of any military value to us. The combined naval and land forces under Admiral Porter and General Terry had on the 15th of January captured Fort Fisher and the rebel forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River, giving me an additional point of security on the sea-coast. But I had already resolved in my own mind, and had so advised General Grant, that I would undertake at one stride to make Goldsborough, and open communication with the sea by the New Berne railroad, and had ordered Col. W. W. Wright, superintendent of military railroads, to proceed in advance to New Berne, and to be prepared to extend the railroad out from New Berne to Goldsborough by the 15th of March.

On the 19th of January all preparations were complete and the orders of march given. My chief quartermaster and commissary, Generals Easton and Beckwith, were ordered to complete the supplies at Sister's Ferry and Pocotaligo, and then to follow our movement coastwise, looking for my arrival at Goldsborough, N. C., about March 15, and opening communication with me from Morehead City.

On the 22d of January I embarked at Savannah for Hilton Head, where I held a conference with Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. Navy, and Major-General Foster, commanding the Department of the South, and next day proceeded to Beaufort, riding out thence on the 24th to Pocotaligo, where the Seventeenth Corps, Major General Blair, was encamped. The Fifteenth Corps was somewhat scattered—Woods' and Hazen's divisions at Beaufort, John E. Smith marching from Savannah by the coast road, and Corse still at Savannah, cut off by the storms and freshet in the river. On the 25th a demonstration was made against the Combahee Ferry and railroad bridge across the Salkehatchie, merely to amuse the enemy, who had evidently adopted that river as his defensive line against our supposed objective, the city of Charleston. I reconnoitered the line in person, and saw that the heavy rains had swollen the river so that water stood in the swamps for a breadth of more than a mile, at a depth of from one to twenty feet. Not having the remotest intention of approaching Charleston, a comparatively small force was able, by seeming preparations to cross over, to keep in their front a considerable force of the enemy disposed to contest our advance on Charleston. On the 27th I rode to the camp of General Hatch's division, of Foster's command, on the Tullifinny and Coosawhatchie Rivers, and directed those places to be evacuated, as no longer of any use to us. That division was then moved to Pocotaligo to keep up the feints already begun, until we should with the Right Wing move higher up and cross the Salkehatchie about Rivers' or Broxton's Bridge.

On the 29th I learned that the roads back of Savannah had at last become sufficiently free of the flood to admit of General Slocum putting his wing in motion, and that he was already approaching Sister's Ferry, whither a gun-boat, the Pontiac, Captain Luce, kindly furnished by Admiral Dahlgren, had preceded him to cover the crossing. In the meantime three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps had closed up at Poco-

taligo, and the Right Wing had loaded its wagons and was ready to start. I therefore directed General Howard to move one corps, the Seventeenth, along the Salkehatchie, as high up as Rivers' Bridge, and the other, the Fifteenth by Hickory Hill, Loper's Cross-Roads, Angley's Post-Office, and Buford's Bridge. Hatch's division was ordered to remain at Pocotaligo, feigning at the Salkehatchie railroad bridge and ferry, until our movement turned the enemy's position and forced him to fall behind the Edisto.

The Seventeenth and Fifteenth Corps drew out of camp on the 31st of January, but the real march began on the 1st of February. All the roads northward had for weeks been held by Wheeler's cavalry, who had, by details of negro laborers, felled trees, burned bridges, and made obstructions to impede our march. But so well organized were our pioneer battalions, and so strong and intelligent our men, that obstructions seemed only to quicken their progress. Felled trees were removed and bridges rebuilt by the heads of columns before the rear could close up. On the 2d of February the Fifteenth Corps reached Loper's Cross-Roads, and the Seventeenth was at Rivers' Bridge. From Loper's Cross-Roads I communicated with General Slocum, still struggling with the floods of the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry. He had two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, General Williams, on the east bank, and was enabled to cross over on his pontoons the cavalry of Kilpatrick. General Williams was ordered to Buford's Bridge by way of Lawtonville and Allendale; Kilpatrick to Blackville via Barnwell, and General Slocum to hurry the crossing at Sister's Ferry as much as possible, and overtake the Right Wing on the South Carolina Railroad. General Howard, with the Right Wing, was directed to cross the Salkehatchie and push rapidly for the South Carolina Railroad at or near Midway. The enemy held the line of the Salkehatchie in force, having infantry and artillery intrenched at Rivers' and Buford's Bridges. The Seventeenth Corps was ordered to carry Rivers' Bridge and the Fifteenth Corps Buford's Bridge. The former position was carried promptly and skillfully by Mower's and Giles A. Smith's divisions, of the Seventeenth Corps, on the 3d of February, by crossing the swamp, nearly three miles wide, with water varying from knee to shoulder deep. The weather was bitter cold, and Generals Mower and Smith led their divisions in person, on foot, waded the swamp, made a lodgment below the bridge, and turned on the rebel brigade which guarded it, driving it in confusion and disorder toward Branchville. Our casualties were 1 officer and 17 men killed, and 70 men wounded, who were sent to Pocotaligo. The line of the Salkehatchie being thus broken, the enemy retreated at once behind the Edisto at Branchville, and the whole army was pushed rapidly to the South Carolina Railroad at Midway, Bamberg (or Lowry's Station), and Graham's Station. The Seventeenth Corps, by threatening Branchville, forced the enemy to burn the railroad bridge and Walker's Bridge below, across the Edisto. All hands were at once set to work to destroy the railroad track. From the 7th to the 10th of February this work was thoroughly prosecuted by the Seventeenth Corps, from the Edisto up to Bamberg, and by the Fifteenth Corps from Bamberg up to Blackville. In the meantime General Kilpatrick had brought his cavalry rapidly by Barnwell to Blackville, and had turned toward Aiken, with orders to threaten Augusta, but not to be drawn needlessly into a serious battle. This he skillfully accomplished, skirmishing heavily with Wheeler's cavalry, first at Blackville and afterward at Williston and Aiken. General Williams, with two divis-

ions of the Twentieth Corps, marched to the South Carolina Railroad at Graham's Station on the 8th, and General Slocum reached Blackville on the 10th. The destruction of the railroad was continued by the Left Wing from Blackville up to Windsor. By the 11th of February all the army was on the railroad from Midway to Johnson's Station, thereby dividing the enemy's forces, which still remained at Branchville and Charleston on the one hand Aiken and Augusta on the other.

We then began the movement on Orangeburg. The Seventeenth Corps crossed the South Fork of Edisto River at Binnaker's Bridge, and moved straight for Orangeburg, while the Fifteenth Corps crossed at Holman's Bridge and moved to Poplar Springs in support. The Left Wing and cavalry were still at work on the railroad, with orders to cross the South Edisto at New and Guignard's Bridges, move to the Orangeburg and Edgefield road, and there await the result of the attack on Orangeburg. On the 12th the Seventeenth Corps found the enemy intrenched in front of the Orangeburg bridge, but swept him away by a dash, and followed him, forcing him across the bridge, which was partially burned. Behind the bridge was a battery in position, covered by a cotton and earth parapet, with wings as far as could be seen. General Blair held one division (Giles A. Smith's) close up to the Edisto, and moved the other two to a point about two miles below, where he crossed Force's division by a pontoon bridge, holding Mower's in support. As soon as Force emerged from the swamp the enemy gave ground, and Giles Smith's division gained the bridge, crossed over, and occupied the enemy's parapet. He soon repaired the bridge, and by 4 p. m. the whole corps was in Orangeburg and had begun the work of destruction on the railroad. Blair was ordered to destroy this railroad effectually up to Lewisville, and to push the enemy across the Congaree and force him to burn the bridges, which he did on the 14th; and without wasting time or labor on Branchville or Charleston, which I knew the enemy could no longer hold, I turned all the columns straight on Columbia.

The Seventeenth Corps followed the State road, and the Fifteenth crossed the North Edisto from Poplar Springs at Shilling's Bridge, above the mouth of "Caw Caw Swamp" creek, and took a country road which came into the State road at Zeigler's. On the 15th the Fifteenth Corps found the enemy in a strong position at Little Congaree bridge (across Congaree Creek) with a tête-de-pont on the south side, and a well-constructed fort on the north side, commanding the bridge with artillery. The ground in front was very bad, level, and clear, with a fresh deposit of mud from a recent overflow. General Charles R. Woods, who commanded the leading division, succeeded, however, in turning the flank of the tête-de-pont by sending Stone's brigade through a cypress swamp to the left, and following up the retreating enemy promptly he got possession of the bridge and the fort beyond. The bridge had been partially damaged by fire, and had to be repaired for the passage of artillery, so that night closed in before the head of the column could reach the bridge across Congaree River in front of Columbia. That night the enemy shelled our camps from a battery on the east side of the Congaree, above Granby. Early next morning (February 16) the head of column reached the bank of the Congaree, opposite Columbia, but too late to save the fine bridge which spanned the river at that point. It was burned by the enemy. While waiting for the pontoons to come to the front we could see people running about the streets of Columbia, and occasionally small bodies of cavalry, but no masses. A single gun of Captain De Gress' battery was firing at

their cavalry squads, but I checked his firing, limiting him to a few shots at the unfinished State-house walls, and a few shells at the railroad depot to scatter the people who were seen carrying away sacks of corn and meal that we needed. There was no white flag or manifestation of surrender. I directed General Howard not to cross directly in front of Columbia, but to cross the Saluda at the factory, three miles above, and afterward Broad River, so as to approach Columbia from the north. Within an hour of the arrival of General Howard's head of column at the river opposite Columbia, the head of column of the Left Wing also appeared, and I directed General Slocum to cross the Saluda at Zion Church, and thence to take roads direct to Winnsborough, breaking up, en route, the railroads and bridges about Alston.

General Howard effected a crossing of the Saluda, near the factory, on the 16th, skirmishing with cavalry, and the same night made a flying bridge across Broad River, about three miles above Columbia, by which he crossed over Stone's brigade, of Woods' division, Fifteenth Corps. Under cover of this brigade a pontoon bridge was laid on the morning of the 17th. I was in person at this bridge, and at 11 a. m. learned that the mayor of Columbia had come out in a carriage and made a formal surrender of the city to Colonel Stone, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Corps. About the same time a small party of the Seventeenth Corps had crossed the Congaree in a skiff, and entered Columbia from a point immediately west. In anticipation of the occupation of the city I had made written orders to General Howard touching the conduct of the troops. These were to destroy absolutely all arsenals and public property not needed for our own use, as well as all railroads, depots, and machinery useful in war to an enemy, but to spare all dwellings, colleges, schools, asylums, and harmless private property. I was the first to cross the pontoon bridge, and in company with General Howard rode into the city. The day was clear, but a perfect tempest of wind was raging. The brigade of Colonel Stone was already in the city, and was properly posted. Citizens and soldiers were on the streets, and general good order prevailed. General Wade Hampton, who commanded the Confederate rear guard of cavalry, had, in anticipation of our capture of Columbia, ordered that all cotton, public and private, should be moved into the streets and fired, to prevent our making use of it. Bales were piled everywhere, the rope and bagging cut, and tufts of cotton were blown about in the wind, lodged in the trees and against houses, so as to resemble a snow-storm. Some of these piles of cotton were burning, especially one in the very heart of the city, near the court-house, but the fire was partially subdued by the labor of our soldiers. During the day the Fifteenth Corps passed through Columbia and out on the Camden road. The Seventeenth did not enter the town at all; and, as I have before stated, the Left Wing and cavalry did not come within two miles of the town.

Before one single public building had been fired by order, the smouldering fires, set by Hampton's order, were rekindled by the wind, and communicated to the buildings around. About dark they began to spread, and got beyond the control of the brigade on duty within the city. The whole of Woods' division was brought in, but it was found impossible to check the flames which, by midnight, had become unmanageable, and raged until about 4 a. m., when the wind subsiding they were got under control. I was up nearly all night, and saw Generals Howard, Logan, Woods, and others, laboring to save houses and protect families thus suddenly deprived of shelter, and even of bedding

and wearing apparel. I disclaim on the part of my army any agency in this fire, but, on the contrary, claim that we saved what of Columbia remains unconsumed. And without hesitation I charge General Wade Hampton with having burned his own city of Columbia, not with a malicious intent, or as the manifestation of a silly "Roman stoicism," but from folly and want of sense, in filling it with lint, cotton, and tinder. Our officers and men on duty worked well to extinguish the flames; but others not on duty, including the officers who had long been imprisoned there, rescued by us, may have assisted in spreading the fire after it had once begun, and may have indulged in unconcealed joy to see the ruin of the capital of South Carolina. During the 18th and 19th the arsenal, railroad depots, machine shops, foundries, and other buildings were properly destroyed by detailed working parties, and the railroad track torn up and destroyed down to Kingsville and the Wateree bridge, and up in the direction of Winnsborough.

At the same time the Left Wing and cavalry had crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, breaking up railroad about Alston, and as high up as the bridge across Broad River on the Spartanburg road, the main body moving straight for Winnsborough, which General Slocum reached on the 21st of February. He caused the railroad to be destroyed up to Black Stocks Depot, and then turned to Rocky Mount, on the Catawba River. The Twentieth Corps reached Rocky Mount on the 22d, laid a pontoon bridge, and crossed over during the 23d. Kilpatrick's cavalry followed, and crossed over in a terrible rain during the night of the 23d, and moved up to Lancaster, with orders to keep up the delusion of a general movement on Charlotte, N. C., to which General Beauregard and all the cavalry of the enemy had retreated from Columbia. I was also aware that Cheatham's corps, of Hood's old army, was aiming to make a junction with Beauregard at Charlotte, having been cut off by our rapid movements on Columbia and Winnsborough. From the 23d to the 26th we had heavy rains, swelling the rivers and making the roads almost impassable. The Twentieth Corps reached Hanging Rock on the 26th, and waited there for the Fourteenth Corps to get across the Catawba. The heavy rains had so swollen the river that the pontoon bridge broke, and General Davis had very hard work to restore it and get his command across. At last he succeeded, and the Left Wing was all put in motion for Cheraw.

In the meantime the Right Wing had broken up the railroad to Winnsborough, and thence turned for Peay's Ferry, where it was crossed over the Catawba before the heavy rains set in, the Seventeenth Corps moving straight on Cheraw via Young's Bridge, and the Fifteenth Corps by Tiller's and Kelly's Bridges. From this latter corps detachments were sent into Camden to burn the bridge over the Wateree, with the railroad depot, stores, &c. A small force of mounted men under Captain Duncan was also dispatched to make a dash and interrupt the railroad from Charleston to Florence, but it met Butler's division of cavalry, and after a sharp night skirmish on Mount Elon was compelled to return unsuccessful. Much bad road was encountered at Lynch's Creek, which delayed the Right Wing about the same length of time as the Left Wing had been at the Catawba.

On the 2d of March the leading division of the Twentieth Corps entered Chesterfield, skirmishing with Butler's division of cavalry, and the next day about noon the Seventeenth Corps entered Cheraw, the enemy retreating across the Pedee, and burning the bridge at that point. At Cheraw we found much ammunition and many guns which had been brought from Charleston on the evacuation of that city. These were

destroyed, as also the railroad trestles and bridges down as far as Darlington. An expedition of mounted infantry was also sent down to Florence, but it encountered both cavalry and infantry, and returned, having only broken up in part the branch road from Florence to Cheraw.

Without unnecessary delay the columns were again put in motion, directed on Fayetteville, N. C., the Right Wing crossing the Pedee at Cheraw, and the Left Wing and cavalry at Sneedsborough. General Kilpatrick was ordered to keep well on the left flank, and the Fourteenth Corps, moving by Love's Bridge, was given the right to enter and occupy Fayetteville first. The weather continued unfavorable and roads bad, but the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Corps reached Fayetteville on the 11th of March, skirmishing with Wade Hampton's cavalry, that covered the rear of Hardee's retreating army, which, as usual, had crossed Cape Fear River, burning the bridge. During the march from the Pedee General Kilpatrick had kept his cavalry well on the left and exposed flank. During the night of the 9th of March his three brigades were divided to picket the roads. General Hampton detecting this dashed in at daylight and gained possession of the camp of Colonel Spencer's brigade, and the house in which General Kilpatrick and Colonel Spencer had their quarters. The surprise was complete, but General Kilpatrick quickly succeeded in rallying his men, on foot, in a swamp near by, and by a prompt attack, well followed up, regained his artillery, horses, camp, and everything save some prisoners whom the enemy carried off, leaving their dead on the ground.

The 12th, 13th, and 14th were passed at Fayetteville, destroying absolutely the U. S. Arsenal and the vast amount of machinery which had formerly belonged to the old Harper's Ferry U. S. Arsenal. Every building was knocked down and burned, and every piece of machinery utterly broken up and ruined by the First Regiment Michigan Engineers, under the immediate supervision of Col. O. M. Poe, chief engineer. Much valuable property of great use to an enemy was here destroyed or cast into the river.

Up to this period I had perfectly succeeded in interposing my superior army between the scattered parts of my enemy. But I was then aware that the fragments that had left Columbia under Beauregard had been re-enforced by Cheatham's corps from the West and the garrison of Augusta, and that ample time had been given to move them to my front and flank about Raleigh. Hardee had also succeeded in getting across Cape Fear River ahead of me, and could therefore complete the junction with the other armies of Johnston and Hoke, in North Carolina. And the whole, under the command of the skillful and experienced Joe Johnston, made up an army superior to me in cavalry, and formidable enough in artillery and infantry to justify me in extreme caution in making the last step necessary to complete the march I had undertaken. Previous to reaching Fayetteville I had dispatched to Wilmington from Laurel Hill Church two of our best scouts with intelligence of our position and my general plans. Both of these messengers reached Wilmington, and, on the morning of the 12th of March, the army tug Davidson, Captain Ainsworth, reached Fayetteville from Wilmington, bringing me full intelligence of events from the outer world. On the same day this tug carried back to General Terry, at Wilmington, and General Schofield, at New Berne, my dispatches to the effect that, on Wednesday, the 15th, we would move for Goldsborough, feigning on Raleigh, and ordering them to march straight for Goldsborough, which I expected to reach about the 20th. The same day the gun-boat Eolus, Captain Young, U. S. Navy, also reached Fayetteville,

and through her I continued to have communication with Wilmington until the day of our actual departure. While the work of destruction was going on at Fayetteville, two pontoon bridges were laid across Cape Fear River, one opposite the town, the other three miles below.

General Kilpatrick was ordered to move up the plank road to and beyond Averasborough. He was to be followed by four divisions of the Left Wing, with as few wagons as possible; the rest of the train, under escort of the two remaining divisions of that wing, to take a shorter and more direct road to Goldsborough. In like manner General Howard was ordered to send his trains, under good escort, well to the right, toward Faison's Depot and Goldsborough, and to hold four divisions, light, ready to go to the aid of the Left Wing if attacked while in motion. The weather continued very bad, and the roads had become mere quagmire. Almost every foot of it had to be corduroyed to admit the passage of wheels. Still, time was so important that punctually, according to order, the columns moved out from Cape Fear River on Wednesday, the 15th of March. I accompanied General Slocum, who, preceded by Kilpatrick's cavalry, moved up the river or plank road that day to Kyle's Landing, Kilpatrick skirmishing heavily with the enemy's rear guard about three miles beyond, near Taylor's Hole Creek. At General Kilpatrick's request General Slocum sent forward a brigade of infantry to hold a line of barricades. Next morning the column advanced in the same order, and developed the enemy, with artillery, infantry, and cavalry, in an intrenched position in front of the point where the road branches off toward Goldsborough through Bentonville. On an inspection of the map it was manifest that Hardee, in retreating from Fayetteville, had halted in the narrow, swampy neck between Cape Fear and South Rivers, in hopes to hold me to save time for the concentration of Johnston's armies at some point to his rear, namely, Raleigh, Smithfield, or Goldsborough. Hardee's force was estimated at 20,000 men. It was necessary to dislodge him that we might have the use of the Goldsborough road, as also to keep up the feint on Raleigh as long as possible. General Slocum was, therefore, ordered to press and carry the position, only difficult by reason of the nature of the ground, which was so soft that horses would sink everywhere, and even men could hardly make their way over the common pine barren.

The Twentieth Corps, General Williams, had the lead, and Ward's division the advance. This was deployed, and the skirmish line developed the position of a brigade of Charleston heavy artillery armed as infantry (Rhett's) posted across the road behind a light parapet, with a battery of guns enfilading the approach across a cleared field. General Williams sent a brigade (Case's) by a circuit to his left that turned this line, and by a quick charge broke the brigade, which rapidly retreated back to a second line better built and more strongly held. A battery of artillery (Winegar's) well posted, under the immediate direction of Major Reynolds, chief of artillery of Twentieth Corps, did good execution on the retreating brigade, and on advancing Ward's division over this ground General Williams captured 3 guns and 217 prisoners, of which 68 were wounded and left in a house near by with a rebel officer, four men, and five days' rations. One hundred and eight rebel dead were buried by us. As Ward's division advanced he developed a second and stronger line, when Jackson's division was deployed forward on the right of Ward, and the two divisions of Jeff. C. Davis' (Fourteenth) corps on the left, well toward the Cape Fear. At the same time Kilpatrick, who was acting in concert with General Williams,

was ordered to draw back his cavalry and mass it on the extreme right, and, in concert with Jackson's right, to feel forward for the Goldsborough road. He got a brigade on the road, but it was attacked by McLaws' rebel division furiously, and though it fought well and hard the brigade drew back to the flank of the infantry. The whole line advanced late in the afternoon, drove the enemy well within his intrenched line, and pressed him so hard that next morning he was gone, having retreated in a miserable stormy night over the worst of roads. Ward's division of infantry followed to and through Averasborough, developing the fact that Hardee had retreated, not on Raleigh but on Smithfield. I had the night before directed Kilpatrick to cross South River at a mill-dam to our right rear and move up on the east side toward Elevation. General Slocum reports his aggregate loss in this affair, known as that of Averasborough, at 12 officers and 65 men killed and 477 wounded.* We lost no prisoners. The enemy's loss can be inferred from his dead (108) left for us to bury. Leaving Ward's division to keep up a show of pursuit, Slocum's column was turned to the right, built a bridge across the swollen South River, and took the Goldsborough road, Kilpatrick crossing to the north in the direction of Elevation, with orders to move eastward, watching that flank. In the meantime the wagon trains and guards, as also Howard's column, were wallowing along the miry roads toward Bentonville and Goldsborough. The enemy's infantry, as before stated, had retreated on Smithfield, and his cavalry retreated across our front in the same direction, burning the bridges across Mill Creek. I continued with the head of Slocum's column and camped the night of the 18th with him on the Goldsborough road, twenty-seven miles from Goldsborough, about five miles from Bentonville, and where the road from Clinton to Smithfield crosses the Goldsborough road. Howard was at Lee's Store, only two miles south, and both columns had pickets three miles forward to where the two roads came together and became common to Goldsborough.

All the signs induced me to believe that the enemy would make no further opposition to our progress, and would not attempt to strike us in flank while in motion. I therefore directed Howard to move his Right Wing by the new Goldsborough road, which goes by way of Falling Creek Church. I also left Slocum and joined Howard's column with a view to open communication with General Schofield, coming up from New Berne, and Terry from Wilmington. I found General Howard's column well strung out, owing to the very bad roads, and did not overtake him in person until he had reached Falling Creek Church, with one regiment forward to the cross-roads near Cox's Bridge across the Neuse. I had gone from General Slocum about six miles when I heard artillery in his direction, but was soon made easy by one of his staff officers overtaking me, explaining that his leading division (Carlin's) had encountered a division of rebel cavalry (Dibrell's), which he was driving easily. But soon other staff officers came up, reporting that he had developed near Bentonville the whole of the rebel army under General Johnston himself. I sent him orders to call up the two divisions guarding his wagon trains, and Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps, still back near Lee's Store, to fight defensively until I could draw up Blair's corps, then near Mount Olive Station, and with the remaining three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps come up on Johnston's left rear from the direction of Cox's Bridge. In the meantime, while on the road, I received couriers from both Generals Schofield and

* But see revised table, p. 66.

Terry. The former reported himself in possession of Kinston, delayed somewhat by want of provisions, but able to march so as to make Goldsborough on the 21st; and Terry was at or near Faison's Depot. Orders were at once dispatched to Schofield to push for Goldsborough and to make dispositions to cross Little River in the direction of Smithfield, as far as Millard; to General Terry to move to Cox's Bridge, lay a pontoon bridge, and establish a crossing; and to Blair to make a night march to Falling Creek Church; and at daylight the Right Wing, General Howard, less the necessary wagon guards, was put in rapid motion on Bentonville. By subsequent reports I learned that General Slocum's head of column had advanced from its camp of March 18, and first encountered Dibrell's cavalry, but soon found his progress impeded by infantry and artillery. The enemy attacked his head of column, gaining a temporary advantage, and took three guns and caissons of General Carlin's division, driving the two leading brigades back on the main body. As soon as General Slocum realized that he had in his front the whole Confederate army he promptly deployed the two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps, General Davis, and rapidly brought up on their left the two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, General Williams. These he arranged on the defensive, and hastily prepared a line of barricades. General Kilpatrick also came up at the sound of artillery and massed on the left. In this position the Left Wing received six distinct assaults by the combined forces of Hoke, Hardee, and Cheatham, under the immediate command of General Johnston himself, without giving an inch of ground, and doing good execution on the enemy's ranks, especially with our artillery, the enemy having little or none.

Johnston had moved by night from Smithfield with great rapidity, and without unnecessary wheels, intending to overwhelm my left flank before it could be relieved by its co-operating columns. But he "reckoned without his host." I had expected just such a movement all the way from Fayetteville, and was prepared for it. During the night of the 19th General Slocum got up his wagon train with its guard of two divisions, and Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps, which re-enforcement enabled him to make his position impregnable. The Right Wing found rebel cavalry watching its approach, but unable to offer any serious opposition until our head of column encountered a considerable body behind a barricade at the forks of the road near Bentonville, about three miles east of the battle-field of the day before. This body of cavalry was, however, quickly dislodged, and the intersection of the roads secured. On moving forward the Fifteenth Corps, General Logan found that the enemy had thrown back his left flank, and had constructed a line of parapet connecting with that toward General Slocum, in the form of a bastion, its salient on the main Goldsborough road interposing between General Slocum on the west and General Howard on the east, while the flanks rested on Mill Creek, covering the road back to Smithfield. General Howard was instructed to proceed with due caution until he had made strong connection on his left with General Slocum. This he soon accomplished, and by 4 p. m. of the 20th a complete and strong line of battle confronted the enemy in his intrenched position, and General Johnston, instead of catching us in detail, was on the defensive, with Mill Creek and a single bridge to his rear. Nevertheless, we had no object to accomplish by a battle, unless at an advantage, and therefore my general instructions were to press steadily with skirmishers alone, to use artillery pretty freely on the wooded space held by the enemy, and to feel pretty strongly the

flanks of his position, which were, as usual, covered by the endless swamps of this region of country. I also ordered all empty wagons to be sent at once to Kinston for supplies, and other impediments to be grouped near the Neuse, south of Goldsborough, holding the real army in close contact with the enemy, ready to fight him if he ventured outside his parapets and swampy obstructions.

Thus matters stood about Bentonville on the 21st of March. On the same day General Schofield entered Goldsborough with little or no opposition, and General Terry had got possession of the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge, ten miles above, with a pontoon bridge laid and a brigade across, so that the three armies were in actual connection, and the great object of the campaign was accomplished.

On the 21st a steady rain prevailed, during which General Mower's division, of the Seventeenth Corps, on the extreme right, had worked well to the right around the enemy's flank, and had nearly reached the bridge across Mill Creek, the only line of retreat open to the enemy. Of course there was extreme danger that the enemy would turn on him all his reserves, and, it might be, let go his parapets to overwhelm Mower. Accordingly I ordered at once a general attack by our skirmish line from left to right. Quite a noisy battle ensued, during which General Mower was enabled to regain his connection with his own corps by moving to his left rear. Still he had developed a weakness in the enemy's position of which advantage might have been taken; but that night the enemy retreated on Smithfield, leaving his pickets to fall into our hands, with many dead unburied, and wounded in his field hospitals. At daybreak of the 22d pursuit was made two miles beyond Mill Creek, but checked by my order. General Johnston had utterly failed in his attempt, and we remained in full possession of the field of battle.

General Slocum reports the losses of the Left Wing about Bentonville at 9 officers and 145 men killed, 51 officers and 816 men wounded, and 3 officers and 223 men missing, taken prisoners by the enemy; total, 1,196.* He buried on the field 167 rebel dead, and took 338 prisoners.

General Howard reports the losses of the Right Wing at 2 officers and 35 men killed, 12 officers and 289 men wounded, and 1 officer and 60 men missing; total, 399.† He also buried 100 rebel dead and took 1,287 prisoners.

The cavalry of Kilpatrick was held in reserve, and lost but few, if any, of which I have no report as yet. Our aggregate loss at Bentonville was 1,595.‡

I am well satisfied that the enemy lost heavily, especially during his assaults on the Left Wing during the afternoon of the 19th; but as I have no data save his dead and wounded left in our hands I prefer to make no comparisons.

Thus, as I have endeavored to explain, we had completed our march on the 21st, and had full possession of Goldsborough, the real objective, with its two railroads back to the sea-ports of Wilmington and Beaufort, N. C. These were being rapidly repaired by strong working parties directed by Col. W. W. Wright, of the railroad department. A large amount of supplies had already been brought forward to Kinston, to which place our wagons had been sent to receive them. I therefore directed General Howard and the cavalry to remain at Bentonville during the 22d, to bury the dead and remove the wounded, and on the

* But see revised table, p. 75.
† But see revised table, p. 71.
‡ But see revised table, p. 76.

following day all the armies to move to the camps assigned them about Goldsborough, there to rest and receive the clothing and supplies of which they stood in need. In person I went on the 22d to Cox's Bridge to meet General Terry, whom I met for the first time, and on the following day rode into Goldsborough, where I found General Schofield and his army. The Left Wing came in during the same day and next morning, and the Right Wing followed on the 24th, on which day the cavalry moved to Mount Olive Station and General Terry back to Faison's. On the 25th the New Berne railroad was finished and the first train of cars came in, thus giving us the means of bringing from the depot at Morehead City full supplies to the army.

It was all-important that I should have an interview with the general-in-chief, and presuming that he could not at this time leave City Point, I left General Schofield in chief command and proceeded with all expedition by rail to Morehead City, and thence by steamer to City Point, reaching General Grant's headquarters on the evening of the 27th of March. I had the good fortune to meet General Grant, the President, Generals Meade, Ord, and others of the Army of the Potomac, and soon learned the general state of the military world, from which I had been in a great measure cut off since January. Having completed all necessary business, I re-embarked on the navy steamer Bat, Captain Barnes, which Admiral Porter placed at my command, and returned via Hatteras Inlet and New Berne, reaching my own headquarters in Goldsborough during the night of the 30th. During my absence full supplies of clothing and food had been brought to camp, and all things were working well.

I have thus rapidly sketched the progress of our columns from Savannah to Goldsborough, but for more minute details must refer to the reports of subordinate commanders and of staff officers, which are not yet ready, but will in due season be forwarded and filed with this report. I cannot even with any degree of precision recapitulate the vast amount of injury done the enemy, or the quantity of guns and materials of war captured and destroyed. In general terms, we have traversed the country from Savannah to Goldsborough, with an average breadth of forty miles, consuming all the forage, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, cured meats, corn meal, &c. The public enemy, instead of drawing supplies from that region to feed his armies, will be compelled to send provisions from other quarters to feed the inhabitants. A map herewith,* prepared by my chief engineer, Colonel Poe, with the routes of the four corps and cavalry, will show at a glance the country traversed. Of course the abandonment to us by the enemy of the whole sea-coast from Savannah to New Berne, N. C., with its forts, dock-yards, gun-boats, &c., was a necessary incident to our occupation and destruction of the inland routes of travel and supply. But the real object of this march was to place this army in a position easy of supply, whence it could take an appropriate part in the spring and summer campaign of 1865. This was completely accomplished on the 21st of March by the junction of the three armies and occupation of Goldsborough.

In conclusion, I beg to express, in the most emphatic manner, my entire satisfaction with the tone and temper of the whole army. Nothing seems to dampen their energy, zeal, or cheerfulness. It is impossible to conceive a march involving more labor and exposure, yet I cannot recall an instance of bad temper by the way, or hearing an expression of doubt as to our perfect success in the end. I believe that this

* Embodied in Plate CXVII, Map 1 of the Atlas. The original is on file in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

cheerfulness and harmony of action reflects upon all concerned quite as much real honor and fame as "battles gained" or "cities won," and I therefore commend all—generals, staff, officers, and men—for these high qualities, in addition to the more soldierly ones of obedience to orders and the alacrity they have always manifested when danger summoned them "to the front."

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington City, D. C.

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, City Point, Va., May 9, 1865.

GENERAL: My last official report brought the history of events, as connected with the armies in the field subject to my immediate command, down to the 1st of April, when the Army of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield commanding, lay at Goldsborough with detachments distributed so as to secure and cover our routes of communication and supply back to the sea at Wilmington and Morehead City; Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, with the Tenth Corps, being at Faison's Depot; the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard commanding, was encamped to the right and front of Goldsborough, and the Army of Georgia, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum commanding, to its left and front; the cavalry, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. Kilpatrick commanding, at Mount Olive. All were busy in repairing the wear and tear of our then recent and hard march from Savannah, and in replenishing clothing and stores necessary for a further progress.

I had previously, by letter and in person, notified the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States that the 10th of April would be the earliest possible moment at which I could hope to have all things in readiness, and we were compelled to use our railroads to the very highest possible limit in order to fulfill that promise. Owing to a mistake in the railroad department in sending locomotives and cars of the five-foot gauge we were limited to the use of the few locomotives and cars of the four-foot-eight-and-a-half-inch gauge already in North Carolina, with such of the old stock as was captured by Major-General Terry at Wilmington and on his way up to Goldsborough. Yet such judicious use was made of these, and such industry displayed in the railroad management by Generals Easton and Beckwith and Colonel Wright and Mr. Van Dyne, that by the 10th of April our men were all reclad, the wagons reloaded, and a fair amount of forage accumulated ahead.

In the meantime Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, in command of a division of cavalry operating from East Tennessee in connection with Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, in pursuance of my orders of January 21, 1865, had reached the railroad about Greensborough, N. C., and had made sad havoc with it, and had pushed along it to Salisbury, destroying en route bridges, culverts, depots, and all kinds of rebel supplies, and had extended the break in the railroad down to the Catawba bridge.

This was fatal to the hostile armies of Lee and Johnston, who depended on that road for supplies and as their ultimate line of retreat. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, also in command of the Cavalry Corps, organized

by himself under Special Field Orders, No. [103], of October 24, 1864, at Gaylesville, Ala., had started from the neighborhood of Decatur and Florence, Ala., and moved straight into the heart of Alabama, on a route prescribed for General Thomas after he had defeated General Hood at Nashville, Tenn.; but the roads being too heavy for infantry General Thomas had devolved that duty on that most energetic young cavalry officer, General Wilson, who, imbued with the proper spirit, has struck one of the best blows of the war at the waning strength of the Confederacy. His route was one never before touched by our troops, and afforded him abundance of supplies as long as he was in motion, namely, by Tuscaloosa, Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, and Macon. Though in communication with him, I have not been able to receive as yet his full and detailed reports, which will in due time be published and appreciated.* Lieutenant-General Grant, also in immediate command of the armies about Richmond, had taken the initiative in that magnificent campaign which, in less than ten days, compelled the evacuation of Richmond, and resulted in the destruction and surrender of the entire rebel army of Virginia under command of General Lee.

The news of the battles about Petersburg reached me at Goldsborough on the 6th of April. Up to that time my purpose was to move rapidly northward, feigning on Raleigh and striking straight for Burkeville, thereby interposing between Johnston and Lee. But the auspicious events in Virginia had changed the whole military problem, and in the expressive language of Lieutenant-General Grant, "the Confederate armies of Lee and Johnston" became the "strategic points." General Grant was fully able to take care of the former, and my task was to capture or destroy the latter. Johnston at that time, April 6, had his army well in hand about Smithfield, interposing between me and Raleigh. I estimated his infantry and artillery at 35,000, and his cavalry from 6,000 to 10,000. He was superior to me in cavalry, so that I held General Kilpatrick in reserve at Mount Olive, with orders to recruit his horses and be ready to make a sudden and rapid march on the 10th of April.

At daybreak of the day appointed all the heads of columns were in motion straight against the enemy, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum taking the two direct roads for Smithfield; Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard making a circuit by the right and feigning up the Weldon road to disconcert the enemy's cavalry; Generals Terry and Kilpatrick moving on the west side of the Neuse River and aiming to reach the rear of the enemy between Smithfield and Raleigh; General Schofield followed General Slocum in support.

All the columns met, within six miles of Goldsborough, more or less cavalry, with the usual rail barricades, which were swept before us as chaff, and by 10 a. m. of the 11th the Fourteenth Corps entered Smithfield, the Twentieth Corps close at hand. Johnston had rapidly retreated across the Neuse River, and, having his railroad to lighten up his trains, could retreat faster than we could pursue. The rains had also set in, making the resort to corduroy absolutely necessary to pass even ambulances. The enemy had burned the bridge at Smithfield, and as soon as possible Major-General Slocum got up his pontoons and crossed over a division of the Fourteenth Corps. We there heard of the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court-House, Va., which was announced to the armies in orders, and created universal joy. Not an officer or soldier of my armies but expressed a pride and satisfaction

*For Wilson's report, see Vol. XLIX, Part I.

that it fell to the lot of the Armies of the Potomac and James so gloriously to overwhelm and capture the entire army that had held them so long in check, and their success gave new impulse to finish up our task. Without a moment's hesitation we dropped our trains and marched rapidly in pursuit to and through Raleigh, reaching that place at 7.30 a. m. of the 13th, in a heavy rain. The next day the cavalry pushed on through the rain to Durham Station, the Fifteenth Corps following as far as Morrisville Station, and the Seventeenth Corps to Jones' Station. On the supposition that Johnston was tied to his railroad as a line of retreat, by Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury, Charlotte, &c., I had turned the other columns across the bend of that road toward Ashborough. (See Special Field Orders, No. 55.*) The cavalry, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. Kilpatrick commanding, was ordered to keep up a show of pursuit toward the Company's Shops, in Alamance County; Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard to turn to the left by Hackney's Cross-Roads, Pittsborough, Saint Lawrence, and Ashborough; Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum to cross Cape Fear River at Aven's Ferry, and move rapidly by Carthage, Caledonia, and Cox's Mills; Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield was to hold Raleigh and the road back, and with his spare force to follow an intermediate route.

By the 15th, though the rains were incessant and the roads almost impracticable, Major-General Slocum had the Fourteenth Corps, Brevet Major-General Davis commanding, near Martha's Vineyard, with a pontoon bridge laid across Cape Fear River at Aven's Ferry, with the Twentieth Corps, Major-General Mower commanding, in support, and Major-General Howard had the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps stretched out on the roads toward Pittsborough, whilst General Kilpatrick held Durham Station and Chapel Hill University.

Johnston's army was retreating rapidly on the roads from Hillsborough to Greensborough, he himself at Greensborough. Although out of place as to time, I here invite all military critics who study the problems of war to take their maps and compare the position of my army on the 15th and 16th of April, with that of General Halleck about Burkeville and Petersburg, Va., on the 26th of April, when, according to his telegram to Secretary Stanton, he offered to relieve me of the task of "cutting off Johnston's retreat."† Major-General Stoneman at the time was at Statesville, and Johnston's only line of retreat was by Salisbury and Charlotte. It may be that General Halleck's troops can outmarch mine, but there is nothing in their past history to show it, or it may be that General Halleck can inspire his troops with more energy of action. I doubt that also, save and except in this single instance, when he knew the enemy was ready to surrender or disperse, as advised by my letter of April 18, addressed to him when chief of staff at Washington City, and delivered into his hands‡ on the 21st instant by Major Hitchcock, of my staff.

Thus matters stood at the time I received General Johnston's first letter and made my answer of April 14, copies of which were sent with all expedition to Lieutenant-General Grant and the Secretary of War, with my letter of April 15. I agreed to meet General Johnston in person at a point intermediate between our pickets on the 17th at noon, provided the position of the troops remained statu quo. I was both willing and anxious thus to consume a few days, as it would enable Colonel Wright to finish our railroad to Raleigh.

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*Part III.

†See Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 954.

‡See Sherman to Rawlins, May 30, p. 42.

Two bridges had to be built and twelve miles of new road made. We had no iron except by taking up that on the branch from Goldsborough to Weldon. Instead of losing by time I gained in every way, for every hour of delay possible was required to reconstruct the railroad to our rear and improve the condition of our wagon roads to the front, so desirable in case the negotiations failed and we be forced to make the race of near 200 miles to head off or catch Johnston's army, then retreating toward Charlotte.

At noon of the day appointed I met General Johnston for the first time in my life, although we had been interchanging shots constantly since May, 1863.

Our interview was frank and soldier-like, and he gave me to understand that further war on the part of the Confederate troops was folly, that the cause was lost, and that every life sacrificed after the surrender of Lee's army was the "highest possible crime." He admitted that the terms conceded to General Lee were magnanimous and all he could ask, but he did want some general concessions that would enable him to allay the natural fears and anxiety of his followers, and enable him to maintain his control over them until they could be got back to the neighborhood of their homes, thereby saving the State of North Carolina the devastations inevitably to result from turning his men loose and unprovided on the spot, and our pursuit across the State.

He also wanted to embrace in the same general proposition the fate of all the Confederate armies that remained in existence. I never made any concession as to his own army, or assumed to deal finally and authoritatively in regard to any other, but it did seem to me that there was presented a chance for peace that might be deemed valuable to the Government of the United States, and was at least worth the few days that would be consumed in reference.

To push an army whose commander had so frankly and honestly confessed his inability to cope with me were cowardly and unworthy the brave men I led.

Inasmuch as General Johnston did not feel authorized to pledge his power over the armies in Texas, we adjourned to meet the next day at noon. I returned to Raleigh and conferred freely with all my general officers, every one of whom urged me to conclude terms that might accomplish so complete and desirable an end. All dreaded the weary and laborious march after a fugitive and dissolving army back toward Georgia, almost over the very country where we had toiled so long. There was but one opinion expressed, and if contrary ones were entertained they were withheld, or indulged in only by that class who shun the fight and the march, but are loudest, bravest, and fiercest when danger is past. I again met General Johnston on the 18th, and we renewed the conversation. He satisfied me then of his power to disband the rebel armies in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, as well as those in his immediate command, namely, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia.

The points on which he expressed especial solicitude were, lest their States were to be dismembered and denied representation in Congress, or any separate political existence whatever, and that the absolute disarming his men would leave the South powerless and exposed to depredations by wicked bands of assassins and robbers.

President Lincoln's message of 1864; his amnesty proclamation; General Grant's terms to General Lee, substantially extending the benefits of that proclamation to all officers above the rank of colonel; the invitation to the Virginia legislature to reassemble in Richmond by

General Weitzel, with the approval of Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, then on the spot; a firm belief that I had been fighting to re-establish the Constitution of the United States; and last, and not least, the general and universal desire to close a war any longer without organized resistance, were the leading facts that induced me to pen the "memorandum" of April 18, signed by myself and General Johnston.

It was designed to be, and so expressed on its face, as a mere "basis" for reference to the President of the United States and constitutional commander-in-chief, to enable him, if he chose, at one blow to dissipate the military power of the Confederacy which had threatened the national safety for years. It admitted of modification, alteration, and change. It had no appearance of an ultimatum; and by no false reasoning can it be construed into an usurpation of power on my part. I have my opinions on the questions involved, and I will stand by the memorandum; but this forms no part of a military report. Immediately on my return to Raleigh I dispatched one of my staff, Major Hitchcock, to Washington, enjoining him to be most prudent and careful to avoid the spies and informers that would be sure to infest him by the way, and to say nothing to anybody until the President could make known to me his wishes and policy in the matter.

The news of President Lincoln's assassination on the 14th of April (wrongly reported to me by telegraph as having occurred on the 11th) reached me on the 17th, and was announced to my command on the same day in Special Field Orders, No. 56.* I was duly impressed with its horrible atrocity and probable effect upon the country; but when the property and interests of millions still living were involved I saw no good reason to change my course, but thought rather to manifest real respect for his memory by following after his death that policy which, if living, I feel certain he would have approved, or at least not rejected with disdain.

Up to that hour I had never received one word of instruction, advice, or counsel as to the "plan or policy" of Government looking to a restoration of peace on the part of the rebel States of the South. Whenever asked for an opinion on the points involved I had always evaded the subject. My letter to the mayor of Atlanta has been published to the world,† and I was not rebuked by the War Department for it.

My letter to Mr. N—— W——, at Savannah, was shown by me to Mr. Stanton before its publication, and all that my memory retains of his answer is that he said, like my letters generally, it was sufficiently "emphatic, and could not be misunderstood."

Both these letters asserted my belief that, according to Mr. Lincoln's proclamations and messages, when the people of the South had laid down their arms and submitted to the lawful power of the United States, *ipso facto* the war was over as to them; and furthermore, that if any State in rebellion would conform to the Constitution of the United States, "cease war," elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, if admitted (of which each House of Congress alone is the judge), that State became instanter as much in the Union as New York or Ohio. Nor was I rebuked for this expression, though it was universally known and commented on at the time. And again, Mr. Stanton, in person, at Savannah, speaking of the terrific expenses of the

* See Part III.

† See Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 418.

war and difficulty of realizing the money necessary for the daily wants of the Government, impressed me most forcibly with the necessity of bringing the war to a close as soon as possible for financial reasons.

On the evening of April 23 Major Hitchcock reported his return to Morehead City with dispatches, of which fact General Johnston, at Hillsborough, was notified, so as to be ready in the morning for an answer. At 6 a. m. on the 24th Major Hitchcock arrived, accompanied by General Grant and members of his staff, who had not telegraphed the fact of his coming over our exposed road for prudential reasons.

I soon learned that the memorandum was disapproved, without reasons assigned, and I was ordered to give the forty-eight hours' notice, and resume hostilities at the close of that time, governing myself by the substance of a dispatch, then inclosed, dated March 3, 12 noon,* at Washington, D. C., from Secretary Stanton to General Grant, at City Point, but not accompanied by any part of the voluminous matter so liberally lavished on the public in the New York journals of the 24th of April. That was the first and only time I ever saw that telegram, or had one word of instruction on the important matter involved in it; and it does seem strange to me that every bar-room loafer in New York can read in the morning journals "official" matter that is withheld from a general whose command extends from Kentucky to North Carolina.

Within an hour a courier was riding from Durham Station toward Hillsborough with notice to General Johnston of the suspension of the truce and renewing my demand for the surrender of the armies under his immediate command (see two letters, April 24, 6 a. m.),† and at 12 noon I had the receipt of his picket officer.

I therefore published my Orders, No. 62, to the troops, terminating the truce at 12 m. on the 26th, and ordered all to be in readiness to march at that hour on the routes prescribed in Special Field Orders, No. 55, April 14, from the positions held April 18.‡

General Grant had orders from the President, through the Secretary of War, to direct military movements, and I explained to him the exact position of the troops, and he approved of it most emphatically; but he did not relieve me or express a wish to assume command. All things were in readiness, when, on the evening of the 25th, I received another letter from General Johnston asking another interview to renew negotiations.

General Grant not only approved, but urged me to accept, and I appointed a meeting at our former place at noon of the 26th, the very hour fixed for the renewal of hostilities. General Johnston was delayed by an accident to his train, but at 2 p. m. arrived. We then consulted, concluded, and signed the final terms of capitulation. These were taken by me back to Raleigh, submitted to General Grant, and met his immediate approval and signature. General Johnston was not even aware of the presence of General Grant in Raleigh at the time.

Thus was surrendered to us the second great army of the so-called Confederacy, and though undue importance has been given to the so-called negotiations which preceded it, and a rebuke and public disfavor cast on me wholly unwarranted by the facts, I rejoice in saying it was accomplished without further ruin and devastation to the country, without the loss of a single life to those gallant men who had followed

* See Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 802.
† See Part III.
‡ For these orders, see Part III.

me from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and without subjecting brave men to the ungracious task of pursuing a fleeing foe that did not want to fight. As for myself, I know my motives, and challenge the instance during the past four years where an armed and defiant foe stood before me that I did not go in for a fight, and I would blush for shame if I had ever insulted or struck a fallen foe. The instant the terms of surrender were approved by General Grant, I made my Orders, No. 65, assigning to each of my subordinate commanders his share of the work, and, with General Grant's approval, made Special Field Orders, No. 66, putting in motion my old army (no longer required in Carolina) northward for Richmond.* General Grant left Raleigh at 9 a. m. of the 27th, and I glory in the fact that during his three days' stay with me I did not detect in his language or manner one particle of abatement in the confidence, respect, and affection that have existed between us throughout all the varied events of the past war, and though we have honestly differed in opinion in other cases, as well as this, still we respected each other's honest convictions.

I still adhere to my then opinions, that by a few general concessions, "glittering generalities," all of which in the end must and will be conceded to the organized States of the South, that this day there would not be an armed battalion opposed to us within the broad area of the dominions of the United States. Robbers and assassins must in any event result from the disbandment of large armies, but even these should be and could be taken care of by the local civil authorities without being made a charge on the national treasury. On the evening of the 28th, having concluded all business requiring my personal attention at Raleigh, and having conferred with every army commander and delegated to him the authority necessary for his future action, I dispatched my headquarters wagons by land along with the Seventeenth Corps, the office in charge of General Webster from New Berne to Alexandria, Va., by sea, and in person, accompanied only by my personal staff, hastened to Savannah, to direct matters in the interior of South Carolina and Georgia. I had received across the rebel telegraph wires cipher dispatches from General Wilson, at Macon, to the effect that he was in receipt of my Orders, No. 65, and would send General Upton's division to Augusta, and General McCook's division to Tallahassee, to receive the surrender of those garrisons, take charge of the public property, and execute the paroles required by the terms of surrender. He reported a sufficiency of forage for his horses in Southwest Georgia, but asked me to send him a supply of clothing, sugar, coffee, &c., by way of Augusta, Ga., whence he could get it by rail.

I therefore went rapidly to Goldsborough and Wilmington, reaching the latter city at 10 a. m. of the 29th, and the same day embarked for Hilton Head in the blockade-runner Russia, Capt. A. M. Smith. I found General Q. A. Gillmore, commanding Department of the South, at Hilton Head, on the evening of April 30, and ordered him to send to Augusta at once what clothing and small-stores he could spare for General Wilson, and to open up a line of certain communication and supply with him at Macon. Within an hour the captured steam-boats Jeff. Davis and Amazon, both adapted to the shallow and crooked navigation of the Savannah River, were being loaded, the one at Savannah and the other at Hilton Head. The former started up the river on the 1st of May, in charge of a very intelligent officer (whose name I cannot recall) and forty-eight men, all the boat could carry, with orders to

*For these orders, see Part III.

occupy temporarily the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, and to open up communication with General Wilson at Macon in the event that General McCook's division of cavalry was not already there. The Amazon followed next day, and General Gillmore had made the necessary orders for a brigade of infantry, to be commanded by General Molineux, to follow by a land march to Augusta as its permanent garrison. Another brigade of infantry was ordered to occupy Orangeburg, S. C., the point farthest in the interior that can at present be reached by rail from the sea-coast (Charleston).

On the 1st of May I went on to Savannah, where General Gillmore also joined me, and the arrangements ordered for the occupation of Augusta were consummated.

At Savannah I found the city in the most admirable police, under direction of Brevet Major-General Grover, and the citizens manifested the most unqualified joy to hear that, so far as they were concerned, the war was over. All classes, Union men as well as former rebels, did not conceal, however, the apprehensions naturally arising from a total ignorance of the political conditions to be attached to their future state. Anything at all would be preferable to this dread uncertainty.

On the evening of the 2d of May I returned to Hilton Head, and there, for the first time, received the New York papers of April 28, containing Secretary Stanton's dispatch of 9 a. m. of the 27th of April to General Dix, including General Halleck's, from Richmond, of 9 p. m. of the night before, which seems to have been rushed with extreme haste before an excited public, namely, morning of the 28th. You will observe from the dates that these dispatches were running back and forth from Richmond and Washington to New York, and there published, while General Grant and I were together in Raleigh, N. C., adjusting, to the best of our ability, the terms of surrender of the only remaining formidable rebel army in existence at the time east of the Mississippi River. Not one word of intimation had been sent to me of the displeasure of the Government with my official conduct, but only the naked disapproval of a skeleton memorandum sent properly for the action of the President of the United States.

The most objectionable features of my memorandum had already (April 24) been published to the world in violation of official usage, and the contents of my accompanying letters to General Halleck, General Grant, and Mr. Stanton, of even date, though at hand, were suppressed.

In all these letters I had stated clearly and distinctly that Johnston's army would not fight, but, if pushed, would "disband" and "scatter" into small and dangerous guerrilla parties as injurious to the interests of the United States as to the rebels themselves; that all parties admitted that the rebel cause of the South was abandoned; that the negro was free; and that the temper of all was most favorable to a lasting peace. I say all these opinions of mine were withheld from the public with a seeming purpose; and I do contend that my official experience and former services, as well as my past life and familiarity with the people and geography of the South, entitled my opinions to at least a decent respect.

Although this dispatch (Mr. Stanton's of April 27) was printed "official," it had come to me only in the questionable newspaper paragraph, headed "Sherman's truce disregarded."

I had already done what General Wilson wanted me to do, namely, had sent him supplies of clothing and food, with clear and distinct orders and instructions how to carry out in Western Georgia the terms

for the surrender of arms and paroling of prisoners made by General Johnston's capitulation of April 26, and had properly and most opportunely ordered General Gillmore to occupy Orangeburg and Augusta, strategic points of great value at all times, in peace or war; but as the Secretary had taken upon himself to order my subordinate generals to disobey my "orders," I explained to General Gillmore that I would no longer confuse him or General Wilson with "orders" that might conflict with those of the Secretary, which, as reported, were sent, not through me, but in open disregard of me and of my lawful authority.

It now becomes my duty to paint, in justly severe character, the still more offensive and dangerous matter of General Halleck's dispatch of April 26 to the Secretary of War, embodied in his to General Dix of April 27.

General Halleck had been chief of staff of the Army at Washington, in which capacity he received my official letter of April 18,* wherein I wrote clearly that if Johnston's army about Greensborough were "pushed" it would "disperse," an event I wished to prevent. About that time he seems to have been sent from Washington to Richmond to command the new Military Division of the James, in assuming charge of which, on the 22d, he defines the limits of his authority to be the "Department of Virginia, the Army of the Potomac, and such part of North Carolina as may not be occupied by the command of Major-General Sherman." (See his General Orders, No. 1.)† Four days later, April 26, he reports to the Secretary that he has ordered Generals Meade, Sheridan, and Wright to invade that part of North Carolina which was occupied by my command, and pay "no regard to any truce or orders of" mine. They were ordered to "push forward, regardless of any orders save those of Lieutenant-General Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat." He knew at the time he penned that dispatch and made those orders that Johnston was not retreating, but was halted under a forty-eight hours' truce with me, and was laboring to surrender his command and prevent its dispersion into guerrilla bands, and that I had on the spot a magnificent army at my command, amply sufficient for all purposes required by the occasion.

The plan of cutting off a retreat from the direction of Burkeville and Danville is hardly worthy one of his military education and genius. When he contemplated an act so questionable as the violation of a "truce" made by competent authority within his sphere of command, he should have gone himself and not have sent subordinates, for he knew I was bound in honor to defend and maintain my own truce and pledge of faith, even at the cost of many lives.

When an officer pledges the faith of his Government he is bound to defend it, and he is no soldier who would violate it knowingly.

As to Davis and his stolen treasure, did General Halleck, as chief of staff or commanding officer of the neighboring military division, notify me of the facts contained in his dispatch to the Secretary? No, he did not. If the Secretary of War wanted Davis caught, why not order it, instead of, by publishing in the newspapers, putting him on his guard to hide away and escape? No orders or instructions to catch Davis or his stolen treasure ever came to me; but, on the contrary, I was led to believe that the Secretary of War rather preferred he should effect an escape from the country if made "unknown" to him. But even on this point I inclose a copy of my letter to Admiral Dahlgren, at Charleston, sent him by a fleet steamer from Wilmington on the 25th of April, two

* See Sherman to Rawlins, May 30, p. 42.
† See Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 891.

days before the bankers of Richmond had imparted to General Halleck the important secret as to Davis' movements, designed doubtless to stimulate his troops to march their legs off to catch their treasure for their own use.*

I know now that Admiral Dahlgren did receive my letter on the 26th, and had acted on it before General Halleck had even thought of the matter; but I don't believe a word of the treasure story; it is absurd on its face, and General Halleck, or anybody, has my full permission to chase Jeff. Davis and Cabinet, with their stolen treasure, through any part of the country occupied by my command.

The last and most obnoxious feature of General Halleck's dispatch is wherein he goes out of his way and advises that my subordinates, Generals Thomas, Stoneman, and Wilson, should be instructed not to obey "Sherman's" commands.

This is too much, and I turn from the subject with feelings too strong for words, and merely record my belief that so much mischief was never before embraced in so small a space as in the newspaper paragraph headed "Sherman's truce disregarded," authenticated as "official" by Mr. Secretary Stanton, and published in the New York papers of April 28.

During the night of May 2, at Hilton Head, having concluded my business in the Department of the South, I began my return to meet my troops, then marching toward Richmond from Raleigh. On the morning of the 3d we ran into Charleston Harbor, where I had the pleasure to meet Admiral Dahlgren, who had, in all my previous operations from Savannah northward, aided me with a courtesy and manliness that commanded my entire respect and deep affection; also, General Hatch, who, from our first interview at his Tullifinny camp, had caught the spirit of the move from Pocotaligo northward, and had largely contributed to our joint success in taking Charleston and the Carolina coast. Any one who is not satisfied with war should go and see Charleston, and he will pray louder and deeper than ever that the country may in the long future be spared any more war. Charleston and secession being synonymous terms, the city should be left as a sample, so that centuries may pass away before that false doctrine is again preached in our Union.

We left Charleston on the evening of the 3d of May, and hastened with all possible speed back to Morehead City, which we reached at night of the 4th. I immediately communicated by telegraph with General Schofield, at Raleigh, and learned from him the pleasing fact that the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States had reached the Chesapeake in time to countermand General Halleck's orders, and prevent his violating my truce, invading the area of my command, and driving Johnston's surrendering army into fragments. General Johnston had fulfilled his agreement to the very best of his ability; and the officers charged with issuing the paroles at Greensborough reported about 30,000 already made, and that the greater part of the North Carolina troops had gone home without waiting for their papers, but that all of them would doubtless come into some one of the military posts, the commanders of which are authorized to grant them. About 800 of the rebel cavalry had gone south, refusing to abide the terms of the surrender, and it was supposed they would make for Mexico. I would sincerely advise that they be encouraged to go and stay; they would be a nuisance to any civilized Government, whether loose or in prison.

* See Sherman to Dahlgren, April 25, Part III.

With the exception of some plundering on the part of Lee's and Johnston's disbanded men, all else in North Carolina was "quiet." When to the number of men surrendered at Greensborough are added those at Tallahassee, Augusta, and Macon, with the scattered squads who will come in at other military posts, I have no doubt 50,000 armed men will be disarmed and restored to civil pursuits by the capitulation made near Durham Station, N. C., on the 26th of April, and that, too, without the loss of a single life to us.

On the 5th of May I received and here subjoin a further dispatch from General Schofield, which contains inquiries I have been unable to satisfy, similar to those made by nearly every officer in my command whose duty brings him in contact with citizens. I leave you to do what you think expedient to provide the military remedy.

RALEIGH, N. C., *May 5, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Morehead City:

When General Grant was here, as you doubtless recollect, he said the lines had been extended to embrace this and other States south. The order, it seems, has been modified so as to include only Virginia and Tennessee. I think it would be an act of wisdom to open this State to trade at once. I hope the Government will make known its policy as to organization of State governments without delay. Affairs must necessarily be in a very unsettled state until that is done; the people are now in a mood to accept almost anything which promises a definite settlement.

What is to be done with the freedmen is the question of all, and it is the all-important question. It requires prompt and wise action to prevent the negro from becoming a huge elephant on our hands. If I am to govern this State it is important for me to know it at once. If another is to be sent here it cannot be done too soon, for he will probably undo the most of what I shall have done. I shall be most glad to hear from you fully when you have time to write.

I will send your message to Wilson at once.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

I give this dispatch entire, to demonstrate how intermingled have become civil matters with the military, and how almost impossible it has become for an officer in authority to act a pure military part.

There are no longer armed enemies in North Carolina, and a soldier can deal with no other sort. The marshals and sheriffs with their posses (of which the military may become a part) are the only proper officers to deal with civil criminals and marauders. But I will not be drawn out in a discussion of this subject, but instance the case to show how difficult is the task become to military officers, when men of the rank, education, experience, nerve, and good sense of General Schofield feel embarrassed by them.

General Schofield, at Raleigh, has a well-appointed and well-disciplined command, is in telegraphic communication with the controlling parts of his department, and remote ones in the direction of Georgia, as well as with Washington, and has military possession of all strategic points.

In like manner General Gillmore is well situated in all respects except as to rapid communication with the seat of the General Government. I leave him also with every man he ever asked for, and in full and quiet possession of every strategic point in his department; and General Wilson has in the very heart of Georgia the strongest, best appointed, and best equipped cavalry corps that ever fell under my command; and he has now, by my recent action, opened to him a source and route of supply by way of Savannah River that simplifies his military problem, so that I think I may with a clear conscience leave them and turn my

attention once more to my special command, the army with which I have been associated through some of the most eventful scenes of this or any war.

I hope and believe none of these commanders will ever have reason to reproach me for any "orders" they may have received from me, and the President of the United States may be assured that all of them are in position, ready and willing to execute to the letter and in spirit any orders he may give. I shall henceforth cease to give them any orders at all, for the occasion that made them subordinate to me is past, and I shall confine my attention to the army composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, unless the commanding general of the Armies of the United States orders otherwise.

At 4 p. m. of May 9 I reached Manchester, on the James River, opposite Richmond, and found that all the four corps had arrived from Raleigh, and were engaged in replenishing their wagons for the resumption of the march toward Alexandria.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

General JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: General Grant directs me to call your attention to the part of your report in which the necessity of maintaining your truce, even at the expense of many lives, is spoken of. The general thinks that in making a truce the commander of an army can control only his own army and that the hostile general must make his own arrangements with other armies acting against him. Whilst independent generals, acting against a common foe, would naturally act in concert, the general deems that each must be the judge of his own duty and responsible for its execution. If you should wish, the report will be returned for any change you deem best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1865.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I had the honor to receive your letter of May 25 last evening and I hasten to answer. I wish to precede it by renewing the assurance of my entire confidence and respect for the President and Lieutenant-General Grant, and that in all matters I will be most willing to shape my official and private conduct to suit their wishes. The past is beyond my control and the matters embraced in the official report to which you refer are finished. It is but just the reasons that actuated me, right or wrong, should stand of record, but in all future cases, should any arise, I will respect the decision of General Grant, though I think it wrong. Supposing a guard has prisoners in charge, and officers of another command should aim to rescue or kill them, is

it not clear the guard must defend the prisoners? Same of a safeguard. So jealous is the military law to protect and maintain "good faith" when pledged that the law adjudges death and no alternative punishment to one who violates a safeguard in foreign parts. (See Article of War, No 55.) For murder, arson, treason, and the highest military crimes, the punishment prescribed by law is death, or some minor punishment, but for the violation of a safeguard death and death alone is the prescribed penalty. I instance this to illustrate how, in military stipulations to an enemy, our Government commands and enforces "good faith." In discussing this matter I would like to refer to many writers on military law, but am willing to take Halleck as the text. (See his chapter No. 27). In the very first article he prefaces that "good faith" should always be observed between enemies in war, because, when our faith has been pledged to him, so far as the promise extends, he ceases to be an enemy. He then defines the meaning of compacts and conventions, and says they are made sometimes for a general or a partial suspension of hostilities for the surrender of an army, &c. They may be special, limited to particular places, or to particular forces, but, of course, can only bind the armies subject to the general who makes the truce, and coextensive only with the extent of his command. This is all I ever claimed and clearly covers the whole case. All of North Carolina was in my immediate command, with General Schofield, its department commander, and his army present with me. I never asked the truce to have effect beyond my own territorial command. General Halleck himself, in his Orders, No. 1, defines his own limits clearly enough, viz, "Such part of North Carolina as was not occupied by the command of Major General Sherman." He could not pursue and cut off Johnston's retreat toward Salisbury and Charlotte without invading my command, and so patent was his purpose to defy and violate my truce that Mr. Stanton's publication of the fact, not even yet recalled, modified, or explained, was headed "Sherman's truce disregarded," that the whole world drew but one inference. It admits of no other. I never claimed that the truce bound Generals Halleck or Canby within the sphere of their respective commands as defined by themselves. It was a partial truce of very short duration, clearly within my limits and right, justified by events, and, as in the case of prisoners in my custody, or the violation of a safeguard given by me in my own territorial limits, I was bound to maintain "good faith." I prefer not to change my report, but again repeat that in all future cases I am willing to be governed by the interpretations of General Grant, although I again invite his attention to the limits of my command and those of General Halleck at the time, and the pointed phraseology of General Halleck's dispatch to Mr. Stanton, wherein he reports that he had ordered his generals to pay no heed to my orders within the clearly defined area of my command.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman's official report of the operations of his armies in the campaign of

the Carolinas from April 1, 1865, to May 10, 1865;* also copy of my note† calling his attention to that part of his report in which he speaks of the necessity of maintaining his truce even at the expense of many lives, and giving him my views thereon, with permission to amend it, and his answer thereto.‡

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Washington City, May 30, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that the following corrections be made in my last official report, dated May 9, 1865, already forwarded, viz: On page 8 [31] of the report, referring to my letter of April 18, 1865, addressed to Major-General Halleck, substitute in lieu of the words "into his hands," the words "at Washington," and on page 24 [37], before the word "received" (beginning line), insert the words "must have."

At the time the report was written Major Hitchcock, who bore the letter in question to Washington, was not with me, and I was under the impression that he had placed the letter in question in General Halleck's own hands on the 21st of April. Having now just learned that though the letter was delivered on that day at General Halleck's former office in Washington, it arrived just after his departure for Richmond, I wish the statement to be made accordingly. But as I am satisfied, for other reasons, that my views as contained in that letter were made known to General Halleck before his dispatch of April 26 was sent, the inferences drawn in my report remain unchanged.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from returns showing the effective strength of the army in the field under Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, January 31, February 28, March 31, and April 10, 1865.

JANUARY 31.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
RIGHT WING (ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE).						
Fifteenth Army Corps	720	14,638	2	14	10	371
Seventeenth Army Corps	466	11,220	4	43	6	258
Total	1,186	25,858	6	57	16	629
LEFT WING (ARMY OF GEORGIA).						
Fourteenth Army Corps	596	13,372	.....	.....	8	444
Twentieth Army Corps	579	12,332	.....	.....	22	501
Total	1,175	25,704	.....	.....	30	945
Kilpatrick's cavalry	.....	.....	180	4,195	4	94
Aggregate	2,361	51,562	186	4,252	50	1,668

*See p. 29. †Second, *ante.* ‡Next, *ante.*

Abstract from returns showing the effective strength of the army, &c.—Continued.

FEBRUARY 28.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
RIGHT WING (ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE).						
Fifteenth Army Corps	733	14,076	2	12	14	348
Seventeenth Army Corps	441	10,675	4	42	5	266
Total	1,174	24,751	6	54	19	614
LEFT WING (ARMY OF GEORGIA).						
Fourteenth Army Corps	571	12,192	.....	.....	7	438
Twentieth Army Corps	610	12,300	.....	.....	23	481
Total	1,181	24,492	.....	.....	30	919
Kilpatrick's cavalry	.....	.....	173	4,168	4	91
Aggregate	2,355	49,243	179	4,222	53	1,624

MARCH 31.

RIGHT WING (ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE).						
Fifteenth Army Corps	747	14,668	2	11	15	366
Seventeenth Army Corps	475	11,614	4	42	7	252
Total	1,222	26,282	6	53	22	618
LEFT WING (ARMY OF GEORGIA).						
Fourteenth Army Corps	516	12,193	.....	.....	6	408
Twentieth Army Corps	614	11,375	.....	.....	23	486
Total	1,130	23,568	.....	.....	29	894
CENTER (ARMY OF THE OHIO).						
Provisional Corps	372	9,841	15	559	3	124
Twenty-third Army Corps	547	11,143	.....	.....	13	480
Total	919	20,984	15	559	16	604
Kilpatrick's cavalry	.....	.....	155	3,993	4	77
Aggregate	3,271	70,834	176	4,605	71	2,193

APRIL 10.

RIGHT WING (ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE).						
Fifteenth Army Corps	708	14,536	2	21	13	390
Seventeenth Army Corps	478	12,395	2	28	8	253
Total	1,186	26,931	4	49	21	643
LEFT WING (ARMY OF GEORGIA).						
Fourteenth Army Corps	561	14,092	.....	.....	8	437
Twentieth Army Corps	639	11,832	.....	.....	18	476
Total	1,200	25,924	.....	.....	26	913
CENTER (ARMY OF THE OHIO).						
Tenth Army Corps	392	11,335	.....	.....	6	366
Twenty-third Army Corps	641	13,359	.....	.....	11	282
Total	1,033	24,694	.....	.....	17	648
Kilpatrick's cavalry	.....	.....	178	5,306	5	170
Aggregate	3,419	77,549	182	5,355	69	2,374

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 35.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Bentonville, N. C., March 22, 1865.

The general commanding announces to this army that yesterday it beat on its chosen ground the concentrated armies of our enemy, who has fled in disorder, leaving his dead, wounded, and prisoners in our hands and burning his bridges on his retreat. On the same day Major-General Schofield, from New Berne, entered and occupied Goldsborough, and Major-General Terry, from Wilmington, secured Cox's Bridge crossing and laid a pontoon bridge across Neuse River, so that our campaign has resulted in a glorious success. After a march of the most extraordinary character, near 500 miles, over swamps and rivers, deemed impassable to others, at the most inclement season of the year, and drawing our chief supplies from a poor and wasted country, we reach our destination in good health and condition. I thank the army and assure it that our Government and people honor them for this new display of the physical and moral qualities which reflect honor upon the whole nation. You shall now have rest and all the supplies that can be brought from the rich granaries and store-houses of our magnificent country before again embarking on new and untried dangers.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 49.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Goldsborough, N. C., April 6, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. The general-in-chief announces for the information of this army the following resolutions received:

Whereas, The official announcement of the fall of Charleston, the "Cradle of Secession," has been received: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That we tender our most hearty thanks to the gallant officers and men of the army of the illustrious Sherman, who have, under God, been the instruments of accomplishment of so glorious an achievement.

Be it further resolved, &c., That in the late glorious victories of General Sherman we recognize the hand of God as directing the affairs of our country, and as an evidence of the speedy return of peace.

SIMEON BELDEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. MADISON WELLS,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1865.

MICHAEL HAHN,
Governor.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 76.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865.

The general commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done,

and armed enemies no longer defy us; some of you will go to your homes, and others will be retained in military service till further orders. And now that we are about to separate, to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs, when but little more than a year ago we were gathered about the towering cliffs of Lookout Mountain and all the future was wrapped in doubt and uncertainty. Three armies had come together from distant fields, with separate histories, yet bound by one common cause—the union of our country and the perpetuation of the Government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnel Hill, with Rocky Face Mountain and Buzzard Roost Gap, with the ugly forts of Dalton behind. We were in earnest, and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap and fell on Resaca, then on to the Etowah, to Dallas, Kenesaw, and the heats of summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home, and dependent on a single road for supplies. Again we were not to be held back by any obstacle, and crossed over and fought four hard battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future, but we solved the problem and destroyed Atlanta, struck boldly across the State of Georgia, severed all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah. Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons, we again began a march, which for peril, labor, and results will compare with any ever made by an organized army. The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Pedee and Cape Fear Rivers were all passed in midwinter with its floods and rains in the face of an accumulating enemy, and, after the battles of Averasborough and Bentonville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsborough. Even then we paused only long enough to get new clothing, to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raleigh, and beyond, until we met our enemy suing for peace, instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as that enemy was defiant, nor mountains, nor rivers, nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold, had checked us, but when he who had fought us hard and persistently offered submission your general thought it wrong to pursue him farther, and negotiations followed, which resulted as you all know in the surrender. How far the operations of this army have contributed to the final overthrow of the Confederacy, and the peace which now dawns on us, must be judged by others, not by us, but that you have done all that men could do has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over, and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies of the United States. To such as remain in the military service your general need only remind you that success in the past was due to hard work and discipline and that the same work and discipline are equally important in the future. To such as go home he will only say, that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil, and productions, that every man may find a home and occupation suited to his taste, and none should yield to the natural impatience sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure. You will be invited to seek new adventure abroad; do not yield to the temptation, for it would lead only to death and disappointment.

Your general now bids you all farewell, with the full belief that as in war you have been good soldiers so in peace you will make good

citizens, and if unfortunately new war should arise in our country "Sherman's Army" will be the first to buckle on its old armor and come forth to defend and maintain the Government of our inheritance.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Organization of the Union Forces commanded by Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, January–April, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

7th Company Ohio Sharpshooters, Lieut. James Cox.

ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

1st Michigan, Col. John B. Yates.
1st Missouri (five companies), Lieut. Col. William Tweeddale.

ARTILLERY.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY.

RIGHT WING.

(Army of the Tennessee.)

Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

ESCORT.

15th Illinois Cavalry, Company K, Capt. William Duncan.
4th Company Ohio Cavalry, Capt. John L. King.

PONTOON TRAIN GUARD.

14th Wisconsin, Company E, Capt. William I. Henry.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.

First Brigade.

Col. MILO SMITH.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. WOODS.†

12th Indiana, Col. Reuben Williams.
26th Iowa, Maj. John Lubbers.
27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.
31st and 32d Missouri (six companies), Lieut. Col. Abraham J. Seay.
76th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edward Briggs.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT F. CATTERSON.
Brig. Gen. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.‡
Col. ROBERT F. CATTERSON.

26th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Ira J. Bloomfield.
40th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Hall.
103d Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Wright.
97th Indiana:
Capt. George Elliott.
Lieut. Col. Aden G. Cavins.
100th Indiana:
Maj. Ruel M. Johnson.
Capt. John W. Headington.
6th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William H. Clune.
46th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edward N. Upton.

* All organizations are entered in the rosters of the commands with which they served.

† Assumed command January 23.

‡ In command from March 28 to April 4.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE A. STONE.

4th Iowa:
Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Nichols.
Capt. Randolph Sry.
Maj. Albert R. Anderson.
9th Iowa, Maj. Alonzo Abernethy.
25th Iowa, Lieut. Col. David J. Palmer.
30th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts.
31st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

First Brigade.

Col. THEODORE JONES.

55th Illinois, Capt. Charles A. Andress.
116th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. John E. Maddux.
Capt. Necolas Geschwind.
127th Illinois:
Capt. Charles Schryver.
Lieut. Col. Frank S. Curtiss.
6th Missouri,* Lieut. Col. Delos Van Deusen.
30th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Emerson P. Brooks.
57th Ohio:
Capt. John A. Smith.
Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott.

Second Brigade.

Col. WELLS S. JONES.

111th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Black.
Col. James S. Martin.
83d Indiana:
Capt. Charles W. White.
Capt. William N. Craw.
37th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh.
47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.
53d Ohio:
Capt. Robert Curren.
Maj. Preston R. Galloway.
54th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Israel T. Moore.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. OLIVER.

48th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Thomas L. B. Weems.
90th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Owen Stuart.
99th Indiana, Capt. Josiah Farrar.
15th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Hutchinson.
70th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry L. Philips.

THIRD DIVISION.†

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. CLARK.

63d Illinois:
Col. Joseph B. McCown.
Capt. Joseph R. Stanford.
93d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell.
48th Indiana, Capt. Newton Bingham.
59th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott.
Maj. Thomas A. McNaught.
4th Minnesota:‡
Col. John E. Tourtellotte.
Capt. Leverett R. Wellman.
18th Wisconsin:§
Maj. James P. Millard.
Lieut. Col. Charles H. Jackson.

Second Brigade.

Col. CLARK R. WEVER.
Col. JOHN E. TOURTELLOTTE.‖

56th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John P. Hall.
10th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William H. Silsby.
17th Iowa (one company), Capt. William Horner.
26th Missouri¶ (two companies), Lieut. Theron M. Rice.
80th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Pren Metham.
Maj. Thomas C. Morris.

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* Companies A and B, 8th Missouri, attached.

† Discontinued April 26, and the troops transferred to the First, Second, and Fourth Divisions.

‡ Transferred to Second Brigade April 6.

§ Joined from veteran furlough March 26; during its absence detachment non-veterans attached to 93d Illinois.

‖ In command from April 7.

¶ Detachment 10th Missouri attached.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ELLIOTT W. RICE.

52d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jerome D. Davis.
66th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Roger Martin.
2d Iowa, Col. Noel B. Howard.
7th Iowa, Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT N. ADAMS.

12th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Henry Van Sellar.
66th Illinois:
Capt. William S. Boyd.
Lieut. Col. Andrew K. Campbell.
81st Ohio, Maj. William C. Henry.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK J. HURLBUT.

7th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hector Perrin.
50th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William Hanna.
57th Illinois, Maj. Frederick A. Battey.
39th Iowa:
Capt. Isaac D. Marsh.
Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Griffiths.

Unassigned.

110th U. S. Colored Troops:
Maj. William C. Hawley.
Capt. Thomas Kennedy.
Capt. Zac. C. Wilson.
Capt. Jacob Kemnitzer.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. ROSS.

1st Illinois Light, Battery H:
Capt. Francis De Gress.
Lieut. Robert S. Gray.
1st Michigan Light, Battery B, Lieut. Edward B. Wright.
1st Missouri Light, Battery H, Capt. Charles M. Callahan.
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

UNASSIGNED.

29th Missouri (mounted):
Maj. Christian Burkhardt.
Col. Joseph S. Gage.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

ESCORT.

11th Illinois Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Stephen S. Tripp.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.
Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.*

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES S. SHELDON.
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FULLER.†

64th Illinois, Maj. Joseph S. Reynolds.
18th Missouri:
Lieut. Col. William H. Minter.
Col. Charles S. Sheldon.
Lieut. Col. William H. Minter.
Maj. William M. Edgar.
27th Ohio, Maj. Isaac N. Gilruth.
39th Ohio:
Capt. John W. Orr.
Lieut. Col. Daniel Weber.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. SPRAGUE.
Col. MILTON MONTGOMERY.‡
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. SPRAGUE.§

35th New Jersey, Col. John J. Cladek.
43d Ohio:
Col. Wager Swayne.‖
Maj. Horace Park.
63d Ohio:
Maj. John W. Fouts.
Capt. Otis W. Pollock.
Maj. Oscar L. Jackson.
25th Wisconsin:
Lieut. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk.
Col. Milton Montgomery.
Lieut. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN TILLSON.
Col. CHARLES H. DE GROAT.¶
Lieut. Col. JAMES S. WRIGHT.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN TILLSON.

10th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. McLain F. Wood.
Lieut. Col. David Gillespie.
25th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. James S. Wright.
Maj. William H. Crenshaw.
Lieut. Col. James S. Wright.
32d Wisconsin:
Col. Charles H. De Groat.
Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Carleton.
Maj. William H. Burrows.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.
Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.**

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* In command from April 3.
† In command from January 25.
‡ Assumed command January 29.
§ In command from March 28.
‖ Wounded February 2.
¶ In command March 26 to April 10.
** In command from March 31.

Provost Guard.

20th Illinois,* Capt. Henry King.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.
Col. CASSIUS FAIRCHILD.†
Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.
Brig. Gen. CHARLES EWING.

30th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. William C. Rhoades.
Capt. John P. Davis.
31st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert N. Pearson.
45th Illinois, Maj. John O. Duer.
12th Wisconsin, Col. James K. Proudfit.
16th Wisconsin:
Capt. Joseph Craig.
Col. Cassius Fairchild.
Capt. Joseph Craig.
Col. Cassius Fairchild.

Second Brigade.

Col. GREENBERRY F. WILES.
Brig. Gen. ROBERT K. SCOTT.‡

20th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Harrison Wilson.
68th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George E. Welles.
78th Ohio:
Capt. Israel C. Robinson.
Col. Greenberry F. Wiles.
Lieut. Col. Gilbert D. Munson.
17th Wisconsin:
Maj. Patrick H. McCauley.
Lieut. Col. Donald D. Scott.
Col. Adam G. Malloy.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GILES A. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN F. POTTS.

14th and 15th Illinois (battalion):
Capt. Alonzo J. Gillespie.
Col. George C. Rogers.
53d Illinois, Col. John W. McClanahan.
23d Indiana:
Lieut. Col. George S. Babbitt.
Capt. John W. Hammond.
53d Indiana:
Maj. Henry Duncan.
Col. Warner L. Vestal.
32d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson J. Hibbets.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

32d Illinois, Capt. John J. Rider.
11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Beach.
13th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Justin C. Kennedy.
15th Iowa, Maj. George Pomutz.
16th Iowa:
Capt. Jesse H. Lucas.
Capt. John F. Conyngham.
Maj. John H. Smith.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. ALLEN C. WATERHOUSE.
Maj. FREDERICK WELKER.

1st Michigan Light, Battery C, Lieut. William W. Hyzer.
Minnesota Light, 1st Battery, Capt. William Z. Clayton.
Ohio Light, 15th Battery:
Lieut. Lyman Bailey.
Capt. James Burdick.

UNASSIGNED.

9th Illinois (mounted), Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Hughes.

LEFT WING.

(Army of Georgia.)

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

PONTONIERS.

58th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore.

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* Assigned to 1st Brigade April 3.
† In command January 15 to March 31 and April 3 and 4.
‡ In command from March 28.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL.*
Brig. Gen. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HARRISON C. HOBART.

104th Illinois, Maj. John H. Widmer.
42d Indiana, Maj. Gideon R. Kellams.
88th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Cyrus E. Briant.
Capt. William N. Voris.
Maj. Lewis J. Blair.
33d Ohio, Capt. Joseph Hinson.
94th Ohio, Maj. William H. Snider.
21st Wisconsin:
Lieut. Col. Michael H. Fitch.
Maj. Charles H. Walker.
Lieut. Col. Michael H. Fitch.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL.
Lieut. Col. MICHAEL H. FITCH.*
Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL.

13th Michigan:
Col. Joshua B. Culver.
Maj. Willard G. Eaton.†
Capt. Silas A. Yerkes.
21st Michigan:
Capt. Arthur C. Prince.
Lieut. Col. Loomis K. Bishop.
69th Ohio:
Capt. Jacob J. Rarick.
Lieut. Samuel P. Murray.
Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Brigham.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. DAVID MILES.‡
Lieut. Col. ARNOLD MCMAHAN.§
Col. HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT.

38th Indiana:
Capt. James H. Low.‖
Capt. David H. Patton.
21st Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan.
Capt. Samuel F. Cheney.
Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan.
74th Ohio, Maj. Robert P. Findley.
79th Pennsylvania:
Maj. Michael H. Locher.
Capt. John S. McBride.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

Provost Guard.

110th Illinois, Company B, Capt. William R. Hester.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER.

16th Illinois:
Capt. Eben White.
Capt. Herman Lund.
60th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. George W. Evans.
Maj. James H. McDonald
10th Michigan:
Col. Charles M. Lum.
Capt. William H. Dunphy.
14th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond.
17th New York:
Lieut. Col. James Lake.¶
Maj. Alexander S. Marshall

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOHN S. PEARCE.
Brig. Gen. JOHN G. MITCHELL.**

34th Illinois:
Capt. Peter F. Walker.
Lieut. Col. Peter Ege.
78th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon.
98th Ohio:
Capt. James R. McLaughlin.
Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce.‡
Maj. David E. Roatch.
108th Ohio:
Maj. Frederick Beck.
Lieut. Col. Joseph Good.
113th Ohio:
Capt. Toland Jones.
Capt. Otway Watson.
121st Ohio, Maj. Aaron B. Robinson.

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* In command March 28 to April 4.
† Killed March 19.
‡ Wounded March 19.
§ In command March 19 to 28.
‖ Mortally wounded March 19.
¶ Wounded March 16.
** In command from February 7.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN D. FEARING.*
Lieut. Col. JAMES W. LANGLEY.

85th Illinois, Capt. James R. Griffith.
86th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Allen L. Fahnestock.
110th Illinois,† Lieut. Col. E. Hibbard Topping.
125th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. James W. Langley.
Capt. George W. Cook.
22d Indiana, Capt. William H. Snodgrass.
37th Indiana (one company), Lieut. Socrates Carver.
52d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancy.
Maj. James T. Holmes.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Col. MORTON C. HUNTER.

82d Indiana, Lieut. Col. John M. Matheny.
23d Missouri (four companies), Maj. John H. Jolly.
11th Ohio‡ (detachment), Capt. Francis H. Loring.
17th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Showers.
31st Ohio:
Capt. Michael Stone.
Capt. Eli Wilkin.
89th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Glenn.
92d Ohio, Lieut. Col. John C. Morrow.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS DOAN.
Col. NEWELL GLEASON.§

75th Indiana:
Maj. Cyrus J. McCole.
Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.
87th Indiana:
Maj. Richard C. Sabin.
Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Hammond.
101st Indiana:
Maj. George W. Steele.
Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
2d Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop.
105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE P. ESTE.
Lieut. Col. HUBBARD K. MILWARD.‖
Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE.¶

74th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Morgan.
18th Kentucky:
Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
Maj. John J. Hall.
Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
14th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Albert Moore.
38th Ohio, Capt. Charles M. Gilbert.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING.

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Lieut. Joseph R. Channel, Lieut. Palmer F. Scovel.
2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. Judson Rich.
Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. Samuel D. Webb, Lieut. Clinton Keeler.
Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Joseph McKnight, Lieut. Elijah Booth, jr.

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* Wounded March 19.
† On duty at corps headquarters; Company A, 24th Illinois, attached.
‡ Attached to 92d Ohio.
§ In command from April 3.
‖ In command March 29 to April 9.
¶ Previously in command of a provisional division, consisting of mixed troops, convalescents, &c.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.
Maj. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL J. JACKSON.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.

5th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Henry W. Daboll.
123d New York, Col. James C. Rogers.
141st New York:
Capt. William Merrell.
Lieut. Col. Andrew J. McNett.
46th Pennsylvania, Maj. Patrick Griffith.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAWLEY.

2d Massachusetts:
Lieut. Col. Charles F. Morse.†
Capt. Robert B. Brown.
Capt. Edward A. Phalen.
13th New Jersey:
Lieut. Col. Frederick H. Harris.
Capt. John H. Arey.
107th New York, Col. Nirom M. Crane.
150th New York, Col. Alfred B. Smith.
3d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George W. Stevenson.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. ROBINSON.

82d Illinois:
Maj. Ferdinand H. Rolshausen.
Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon.
101st Illinois, Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage.
143d New York:
Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Watkins,†
Capt. Edward H. Pinney.
Col. Horace Boughton.
61st Ohio,‡ Capt. John Garrett.
82d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. David Thomson.†
Maj. James S. Crall.
31st Wisconsin, Col. Francis H. West.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ARIO PARDEE, Jr.
Col. GEORGE W. MINDIL.

5th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert Kirkup.
29th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jonas Schoonover.
66th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
Capt. Theodoric G. Keller.
28th Pennsylvania:
Col. John Flynn.§
Lieut. Col. James Fitzpatrick.
147th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Craig.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. MINDIL.
Col. PATRICK H. JONES.‖

33d New Jersey:
Lieut. Col. Enos Fourat.
Col. George W. Mindil.
Maj. Nathaniel K. Bray.
119th New York, Col. John T. Lockman.
134th New York:
Capt. Perry E. McMaster.
Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson.
154th New York, Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Warner.
73d Penusylvania:
Capt. Samuel D. Miller.
Maj. Christian H. Goebel.
109th Pennsylvania,¶ Capt. William Geary.

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* In command from April 2.
† Wounded March 16.
‡ Consolidated with 82d Ohio April 9.
§ Wounded February 12.
‖ In command from March 30.
¶ Consolidated with 111th Pennsylvania March 31.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.

60th New York:
Maj. Abner B. Shipman.
Lieut. Col. Lester S. Willson.
102d New York:
Lieut. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield.
Maj. Oscar J. Spaulding.
137th New York:
Maj. Milo B. Eldredge.
Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhees.
149th New York:
Capt. Henry N. Burhans.
Maj. Nicholas Grumbach.
29th Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. George E. Johnson.
Col. Samuel M. Zulich.
111th Pennsylvania:
Capt. William J. Alexander.
Col. Thomas M. Walker.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY CASE.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN HARRISON.*

102d Illinois:
Maj. Hiland H. Clay.
Col. Franklin C. Smith.
105th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Everell F. Dutton.
129th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Flynn.
Col. Henry Case.
70th Indiana:
Maj. Zachariah S. Ragan.
Lieut. Col. Samuel Merrill.
79th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. DANIEL DUSTIN.

33d Indiana, Lieut. Col. James E. Burton.
85th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Crane.
19th Michigan:
Lieut. Col. John J. Baker.
Maj. David Anderson.
22d Wisconsin:
Capt. Darwin R. May.
Capt. George H. Brown.
Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood.

Third Brigade

Col. SAMUEL ROSS.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM COGSWELL.†

20th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham.
33d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Elisha Doane.
136th New York:
Lieut. Col. Lester B. Faulkner.
Maj. Henry L. Arnold.
Capt. George H. Eldridge.
Col. James Wood, jr.
55th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers
Maj. Charles P. Wickham.
73d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Hurst.
Maj. Thomas W. Higgins.
26th Wisconsin:
Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Winkler.
Maj. Francis Lackner.

* In command from April 19. † In command from January 16.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.
Capt. CHARLES E. WINEGAR.*

1st New York Light, Battery I:
Capt. Charles E. Winegar.
Lieut. Warren L. Scott.
1st New York Light, Battery M, Lieut. Edward P. Newkirk.
1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Capt. Thomas S. Sloan.

CAVALRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. JORDAN.

3d Indiana (battalion), Capt. Charles U. Patton.
8th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones.
2d Kentucky, Maj. Owen Star.
3d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Robert H. King.
9th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. David H. Kimmel.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. SMITH D. ATKINS.

92d Illinois (mounted), Lieut. Col. Matthew Van Buskirk.
9th Michigan, Col. George S. Acker.
9th Ohio, Col. William D. Hamilton.
10th Ohio, Col. Thomas W. Sanderson.
McLaughlin's (Ohio) Squadron, Capt. John Dalzell.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER.
Col. MICHAEL KERWIN.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS T. HEATH.†

1st Alabama:
Maj. Francis L. Cramer.‡
Capt. Jerome J. Hinds.
Maj. Sanford Tramel.
5th Kentucky:§
Col. Oliver L. Baldwin.
Maj. Christopher T. Cheek
5th Ohio, Maj. George H. Rader.
13th Pennsylvania:‖
Maj. George F. McCabe.
Col. Michael Kerwin.

Fourth Brigade.¶

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM B. WAY.

1st Regiment, Maj. Charles A. Appel.**
2d Regiment, Lieut. Col. William Stough.
3d Regiment, Capt. John B. Riggs

Artillery.

New York Light, 23d Battery,†† Capt Samuel Kittinger.
Wisconsin Light, 10th Battery, ‡‡ Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

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* In command from April 1.
† Assigned April 21.
‡ Wounded and captured March 10.
§ Relieved for muster out April 6.
‖ Assigned April 4.
¶ Organized provisionally from the dismounted men of the Third Division; those of the 1st Regiment belonging to the First Brigade; the 2d Regiment to the Second Brigade, and the 3d Regiment to the Third Brigade.
** Captured March 10.
†† Assigned April 1.
‡‡ Relieved for muster out April 8.

*CENTER.**

(Army of the Ohio.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

ESCORT.

7th Ohio Cavalry, Company G, Capt. John A. Ashbury.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. EDMUND H. RUSSELL.

ENGINEERS.

15th New York (three companies), Maj. Henry V. Slosson.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. TERANCE J. KENNEDY.

TENTH ARMY CORPS.†

Maj. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.

ESCORT.

20th New York Cavalry, Company I,‡ Capt. John J. Carroll.

FIRST DIVISION.§

Bvt. Maj. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE.

Third Brigade.‖

Col. NICHOLAS W. DAY.

24th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Edward Wright.
38th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. James P. Richardson.
128th New York, Capt. Henry H. Sincerbox.
156th New York, Capt. Alfred Cooley.
175th New York (five companies), Capt. Charles McCarthey.
176th New York, Maj. Charles Lewis.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 22d Battery,¶ Lieut. George W. Alexander.

SECOND DIVISION.**

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.

First Brigade.

Col. RUFUS DAGGETT

3d New York:
Capt. George E. Fordham.
Lieut. Col. Alfred Dunham.
112th New York, Col. Ephraim A. Ludwick.
117th New York, Capt. Edward Downer.
142d New York:
Lieut. Col. William A. Jones.
Col. Albert M. Barney.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. COAN.
Col. JOHN S. LITTELL.¶

47th New York, Col. Christopher R. MacDonald.
48th New York:
Capt. Van Rensselaer K. Hilliard.
Col. William B. Coan.
76th Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles Knerr.
97th Pennsylvania:
Maj. William H. Martin.
Lieut. Col. John Wainwright.
203d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Amos W. Bachman.

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* Arrived at Goldsborough March 21. The roster of this command covers only the period from March 21 to April 30, 1865.

† As organized April 2; previously known as Provisional Corps.

‡ Relieved March 28.

§ The First Brigade at Morehead City, and the Second Brigade at Wilmington.

‖ Previously known as Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

¶ Assigned April 5.

** Previously known as Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Third Brigade.

Col. G. FREDERICK GRANGER.

13th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Zent.
9th Maine, Lieut. Col. Joseph Noble.
4th New Hampshire, Capt. John H. Roberts.
115th New York, Lieut. Col. Nathan J. Johnson.
169th New York, Lieut. Col. James A. Colvin.

Artillery.

New York Light, 16th Battery, Capt. Richard H. Lee.

THIRD DIVISION.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES J. PAINE.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. DELEVAN BATES.

1st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Giles H. Rich.
30th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Hiram A. Oakman.
107th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William H. Revere, jr.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN.

4th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George Rogers.
5th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Giles W. Shurtleff.
39th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Ozora P. Stearns.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN H. HOLMAN.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALBERT M. BLACKMAN.†

6th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John W. Ames.
27th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John W. Donnellau.
37th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Nathan Goff, jr.

UNATTACHED.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. John R. Myrick.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.
Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX.‡

ENGINEER BATTALION.§

Capt. OLIVER S. MCCLURE.

PROVOST GUARD.

9th New Jersey, Company H, Capt. Edward S. Pullen.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. SCHOFIELD.‖
Capt. GILES J. COCKERILL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.

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* Previously known as Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.
† In command from April 22.
‡ In command from March 31. From March 1 to 31 General Cox commanded the District of Beaufort and the Provisional Corps, consisting of Ruger's, Palmer's, and Carter's divisions.
§ Composed of details from infantry regiments.
‖ Relieved April 3.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ISRAEL N. STILES.*

120th Indiana, Col. Allen W. Prather.
124th Indiana, Col John M. Orr.
128th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jasper Packard.
180th Ohio, Col. Willard Warner.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. MCQUISTON.

123d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Dewitt C. Walters.
129th Indiana, Col. Charles A. Zollinger.
130th Indiana, Col. Charles S. Parrish.
28th Michigan, Col. William W. Wheeler.

Third Brigade.

Col. MINOR T. THOMAS.

25th Massachusetts,† Lieut. Col. James Tucker.
8th Minnesota, Maj. George A. Camp.
174th Ohio, Col. John S. Jones.
178th Ohio, Col. Joab A. Stafford

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 22d Battery, ‡ Lieut. George W. Alexander.
1st Michigan Light, Battery F, § Capt. Byron D. Paddock.
Illinois Light, Elgin Battery,‖ Capt. Andrew M. Wood.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN.
Col. ORLANDO H. MOORE.¶
Maj. Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.**
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER.

First Brigade.

Col. ORLANDO H. MOORE.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER.

26th Kentucky, Col. Thomas B. Fairleigh.
25th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Orcutt.
132d New York,†† Col. Peter J. Claassen.
52d Pennsylvania,† Lieut. Col. John B. Conyngham.
6th Tennessee,‡‡ Lieut. Col. Edward Maynard.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN MEHRINGER.

107th Illinois, Maj. Thomas J. Milholland.
80th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred D. Owen.
23d Michigan, Col. Oliver L. Spaulding.
111th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Isaac R. Sherwood.
118th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edgar Sowers.

* In command from March 14.
† Assigned April 2.
‡ Transferred to First Division, Tenth Army Corps, April 5.
§ Ordered to New Berne April 6.
‖ Assigned April 8.
¶ Assumed command April 4.
** In command April 8 to 20, and April 26 to 30; General Cooper assumed command of First Brigade April 26.
†† Assigned April 2; detachment 99th New York temporarily attached.
‡‡ Relieved for muster out March 31.

Third Brigade.

Col. SILAS A. STRICKLAND.

91st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Butterfield.
50th Ohio:
Capt. John S. Conahan.
Lieut. Col. James A. Bope.
181st Ohio:
Lieut. Col. John E. Hudson.
Col. John O'Dowd.
183d Ohio, Col. George W. Hoge.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 15th Battery, * Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey.
Ohio Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Frank Wilson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. REILLY.
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL P. CARTER.†

Provost Guard.

100th Ohio, Company F, Lieut. John P. Denny.

First Brigade.

Col. OSCAR W. STERL.

12th Kentucky:
Capt. John Travis.
Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Rousseau.
16th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John S. White.
100th Ohio, Capt. Frank Rundell.
104th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William J. Jordan.
8th Tennessee, Capt. James W. Berry.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN S. CASEMENT.

65th Illinois:
Maj. George H. Kennedy.
Lieut. Col. William S. Stewart.
65th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John W. Hammond.
9th New Jersey,‡ Col. James Stewart, jr.
103d Ohio, Capt. Henry S. Pickands.
177th Ohio:
Col. Arthur T. Wilcox.
Lieut. Col. William H. Zimmerman.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. HENDERSON.

112th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Emery S. Bond.
63d Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Daniel Morris.
Maj. Frank Wilcox.
140th Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Brady.
17th Massachusetts,‡ Lieut. Col. Henry Splaine.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 23d Battery,* Capt. James H. Myers.
1st Ohio Light, Battery D:
Capt. Giles J. Cockerill.
Lieut. Cecil C. Reed.

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* Detached at Wilmington April 5.
† In command from April 7.
‡ Assigned April 2.

DIVISION* (District of Beaufort).

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL P. CARTER.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Col. PETER J. CLAASSEN.	Col. JAMES STEWART, Jr.
17th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Henry Splaine.	25th Massachusetts: Capt. Samuel Harrington. Lieut. Col. James Tucker.
132d New York, Lieut. Col. George H. Hitchcock.	9th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Samuel Hufty.
	85th New York, Lieut. Col. Will W. Clarke.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM E. MERCER.

3d New York Light, Battery C, Lieut. E. Barton Wood.
3d New York Light, Battery I, Lieut. William Richardson.

CAVALRY.

12th New York, Col. James W. Savage.
1st North Carolina, Company L,† Capt. George W. Graham.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.‡

Capt. WILLIAM E. MERCER.

3d New York Light, Battery C, Lieut. E. Barton Wood.
3d New York Light, Battery D, Capt. Stephen Van Heusen.
3d New York Light, Battery G, Capt. William A. Kelsey.
3d New York Light, Battery I, Lieut. William Richardson.

No. 3.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces at Kinston (or Wise's Forks), Averasborough, and Bentonville, N. C.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties.]

KINSTON, MARCH 8–10, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX.							
FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN M. ORR.							
120th Indiana	.....	7	3	27	.....	.....	37
124th Indiana	1	.....	2	35	.....	1	39
128th Indiana	.....	1	2	11	.....	.....	14
180th Ohio	.....	3	2	8	.....	.....	13
Total First Brigade	1	11	9	81	.....	1	103

* Discontinued April 2.
† Mounted infantry.
‡ Organized April 5.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

KINSTON, MARCH 8–10 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOHN C. MCQUISTON.							
Staff	1						1
123d Indiana			1	8			9
129th Indiana		1		11			12
130th Indiana				5			5
28th Michigan	1	5	1	11			18
Total Second Brigade	2	6	2	35			45
Third Brigade.							
Col. MINOR T. THOMAS.							
8th Minnesota*							
174th Ohio		4	2	13			19
178th Ohio				1			1
Total Third Brigade		4	2	14			20
Artillery							
Illinois Light, Elgin Battery				3			3
1st Michigan Light, Battery F		1		2			3
Total artillery		1		5			6
Total First Division, Twenty-third Corps	3	22	13	135		1	174
FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT.							
Brig. Gen. INNIS N. PALMER.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD HARLAND.							
2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery		4		20		3	27
23d Massachusetts		6	1	18		2	27
9th New Jersey			2	11	1	16	30
Total First Brigade		10	3	49	1	21	84
Second Brigade.							
Col. PETER J. CLAASSEN.							
132d New York		1	2	17		4	24
Battalion Provisional Troops		2		2			4
Total Second Brigade		3	2	19		4	28
Third Brigade.							
Col. HORACE BOUGHTON.							
18th Wisconsin							
Battalion Provisional Troops							
Total Third Brigade†		2		5		2	9
Artillery.							
3d New York Light, Battery C		1		5			6
3d New York Light, Battery D							
Total artillery		1		5			6
Total First Division, District of Beaufort		16	5	78	1	27	127

* At Gum Swamp.

† Losses not reported in detail.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

KINSTON, MARCH 8-10, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL P. CARTER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ADAM G. MALLOY.							
85th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battalion Provisional Troops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade*	.....	2	1	14	.....	2	19
Second Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES L. UPHAM.							
15th Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battalion Provisional Troops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade*	1	10	5	45	18	810	889
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. HENRY SPLAINE.							
17th Massachusetts	.....	5	.....	11	.....	15	31
25th Massachusetts	.....	2	1	4	.....	1	8
Total Third Brigade	.....	7	1	15	.....	16	39
Artillery.							
3d New York Light, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
3d New York Light, Battery G	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
3d New York Light, Battery I	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	6
Total artillery	.....	1	.....	3	.....	5	9
Total Second Division, District of Beaufort	1	20	7	77	18	833	956
CAVALRY.							
Graham's Company, North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12th New York	1	2	.....	4	4	69	80
Total cavalry	1	2	.....	4	4	69	80
Grand total	5	60	25	294	23	930	1,337

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Maj. Eli W. Osborne, 15th Infantry.
Capt. Julius Bassett, 15th Infantry.
Lieut. Edwin W. Bishop, 15th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Capt. James L. Neff, 124th Infantry.
Lieut. Watt E. Brown, 128th Infantry.
Lieut. Solomon H. Fountain, 128th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Lieut. Matthew Holmes, 28th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Charles Hufty, 9th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. August Pittman, 12th Cavalry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Col. Hiram McKay, 180th Infantry.

*Losses not reported in detail.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

AVERASBOROUGH, MARCH 16, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
LEFT WING.							
Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.							
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. HARRISON C. HOBART.							
104th Illinois							
42d Indiana							
88th Indiana							
33d Ohio		1		3			4
94th Ohio							
21st Wisconsin				2			2
Total First Brigade		1		5			6
*Second Brigade.**							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL.							
13th Michigan							
21st Michigan							
69th Ohio							
*Third Brigade.**							
Lieut. Col. DAVID MILES.							
38th Indiana							
21st Ohio							
74th Ohio							
79th Pennsylvania							
Total First Division		1		5			6
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER.							
16th Illinois			1	5			6
60th Illinois				4			4
10th Michigan				3			3
14th Michigan		2	2	17			21
17th New York	1	6	2	23			32
Total First Brigade	1	8	5	52			66
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN G. MITCHELL.							
34th Illinois		3		4			7
78th Illinois		1					1
98th Ohio							
108th Ohio							
113th Ohio		1					1
121st Ohio				6			6
Total Second Brigade		5		10			15

*In reserve.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

AVERASBOROUGH, MARCH 16, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN D. FEARING.							
85th Illinois*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86th Illinois	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
110th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
22d Indiana	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
37th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52d Ohio	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	8
Total Third Brigade†	.....	5	4	20	.....	.....	29
Total Second Division	1	18	9	82	.....	.....	110
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	1	19	9	87	.....	.....	116
TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL J. JACKSON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.							
5th Connecticut	1	3	1	7	.....	8	20
123d New York	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
141st New York	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
46th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
Total First Brigade	1	3	1	14	.....	13	32
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM HAWLEY.							
2d Massachusetts	2	5	1	16	.....	3	27
13th New Jersey	.....	1	1	21	.....	.....	23
107th New York	.....	.....	1	26	1	18	46
150th New York	1	.....	1	17	.....	.....	19
3d Wisconsin	.....	4	1	24	.....	.....	29
Total Second Brigade	3	10	5	104	1	21	144
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES S. ROBINSON.							
82d Illinois	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	9
101st Illinois	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
143d New York	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	7
61st Ohio	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
82d Ohio	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	8
31st Wisconsin	.....	1	1	11	.....	.....	13
Total Third Brigade	.....	3	7	32	.....	.....	42
Total First Division	4	16	13	150	1	34	218

*Detached with supply train.

†The losses of this brigade by regiments are not fully reported.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

AVERASBOROUGH, MARCH 16, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.							
First Brigade.							
Col. HENRY CASE.							
102d Illinois	----	2	3	14	----	1	20
105th Illinois	----	4	----	13	----	----	17
129th Illinois	----	2	----	17	----	----	19
70th Indiana	----	----	----	----	----	1	1
79th Ohio	----	5	2	24	----	----	31
Total First Brigade	----	13	5	68	----	2	88
Second Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL DUSTIN.							
33d Indiana	----	----	1	4	----	----	5
85th Indiana	----	4	----	21	----	----	25
19th Michigan	2	2	----	17	----	----	21
22d Wisconsin	----	----	----	4	----	----	4
Total Second Brigade	2	6	1	46	----	----	55
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM COGSWELL.							
20th Connecticut	----	2	3	12	----	12	29
33d Massachusetts	----	----	1	11	----	2	14
136th New York	----	2	1	15	----	----	18
55th Ohio	1	3	----	32	----	----	36
73d Ohio	----	----	----	9	----	----	9
26th Wisconsin	2	5	----	11	----	----	18
Total Third Brigade	3	12	5	90	----	14	124
Total Third Division	5	31	11	204	----	16	267
Artillery.							
Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.							
1st New York Light, Battery I	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1st New York Light, Battery M	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1st Ohio Light, Battery C	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total Twentieth Army Corps	9	47	24	354	1	50	485
THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.							
First Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS J. JORDAN.							
3d Indiana 8th Indiana	1	8	----	32	----	----	41
2d Kentucky	----	3	----	5	----	----	8
3d Kentucky	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
9th Pennsylvania	1	4	1	16	----	----	22
Total First Brigade	2	15	1	53	----	----	71

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

AVERASBOROUGH, MARCH 16, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. SMITH D. ATKINS.							
92d Illinois(mounted infantry)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
9th Ohio	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
10th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
McLaughlin's (Ohio) Squadron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	7
Third Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER.							
1st Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Third Brigade*	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Artillery.							
Wisconsin Light, 10th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cavalry	2	17	1	58	.....	3	81
RECAPITULATION.							
Fourteenth Army Corps	1	19	9	87	.....	.....	116
Twentieth Army Corps	9	47	24	354	1	50	485
Cavalry	2	17	1	58	.....	3	81
Total	12	83	34	499	1	53	682

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Lieut. James P. Henderson, 5th Infantry. | Lieut. Wellington Barry, 20th Infantry.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. Eben White, 16th Infantry. | Capt. John F. French, 86th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. Clinton Lennen, 8th Cavalry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. J. Ingersoll Grafton, 2d Infantry. | Lieut. Samuel Storrow, 2d Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Capt. Leonard Gibbon, 19th Infantry. | Lieut. Charles G. Pursel, 19th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Capt. William G. Barnett, 17th Infantry. | Lieut. David B. Sleight, 150th Infantry.
Lieut. Richard M. J. Hardenburgh, 143d Infantry. |

OHIO.

Capt. James M. Summers, 52d Infantry. | Capt. Charles M. Stone, 55th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. John Boal, 9th Cavalry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. Carl Schmidt, 26th Infantry. | Lieut. Francis R. Klein, 26th Infantry.

* So reported by brigade commander.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19–21, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
RIGHT WING.							
Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.							
FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. WOODS.							
12th Indiana							
26th Iowa		1		8			9
27th Missouri				4			4
31st and 32d Missouri (six companies)			1	5			6
76th Ohio				4			4
Total First Brigade		1	1	21			23
Second Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT F. CATTERSON.							
26th Illinois		1		6			7
40th Illinois							
103d Illinois			1	9			10
97th Indiana							
100th Indiana				2			2
6th Iowa		1	1	3			5
46th Ohio		2		7			9
Total Second Brigade		4	2	27			33
Third Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE A. STONE.							
4th Iowa		2	3	8			13
9th Iowa			1	11			12
25th Iowa		3	1	20			24
30th Iowa		1	1	7			9
31st Iowa				5			5
Total Third Brigade		6	6	51			63
Total First Division		11	9	99			119
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. THEODORE JONES.							
55th Illinois		1	1	2		1	5
116th Illinois				1		1	2
127th Illinois							
6th Missouri*			1	4			5
30th Ohio		3	2	4			9
57th Ohio				1			1
Total First Brigade		4	4	12		2	22

* Companies A and B, 8th Missouri, attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19–21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. WELLS S. JONES.							
111th Illinois							
83d Indiana				3			3
37th Ohio		1		3			4
47th Ohio				1			1
53d Ohio							
54th Ohio		1		2			3
Total Second Brigade		2		9			11
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. OLIVER.							
48th Illinois							
90th Illinois							
99th Indiana							
15th Michigan							
70th Ohio	1						1
Total Third Brigade	1						1
Total Second Division	1	6	4	21		2	34
THIRD DIVISION.*							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. CLARK.							
63d Illinois							
93d Illinois							
48th Indiana							
59th Indiana							
4th Minnesota							
18th Wisconsin							
Second Brigade.							
Col. CLARK R. WEVER.							
56th Illinois							
10th Iowa							
17th Iowa							
26th Missouri†							
80th Ohio							
FOURTH DIVISION.‡							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ELLIOTT W. RICE.							
52d Illinois							
66th Indiana							
2d Iowa							
7th Iowa				1			1
Total First Brigade				1			1

* In reserve.
† Detachment 10th Missouri attached.
‡ Partly in reserve.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19–21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT N. ADAMS.							
12th Illinois				2			2
66th Illinois		1		6			7
81st Ohio							
Total Second Brigade		1		8			9
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. FREDERICK J. HURLBUT.							
7th Illinois				7			7
50th Illinois		2		12			14
57th Illinois				1			1
39th Iowa							
Total Third Brigade		2		20			22
Unassigned.							
110th U. S. Colored Troops							
Total Fourth Division		3		29			32
ARTILLERY.							
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. ROSS.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery H							
1st Michigan Light, Battery B				1			1
1st Missouri Light, Battery H		1		1			2
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery				2			2
Total artillery		1		4			5
UNASSIGNED.							
29th Missouri (mounted)							
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	1	21	13	153		2	190
SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.							
ESCORT.							
11th Illinois Cavalry, Company G							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FULLER.							
64th Illinois		1		4		8	13
18th Missouri		1		3	1	3	8
27th Ohio				6		3	9
39th Ohio		3		17		4	24
Total First Brigade		5		30	1	18	54
Second Brigade.							
Col. MILTON MONTGOMERY.							
35th New Jersey							
43d Ohio							
63d Ohio							
25th Wisconsin				1			1
Total Second Brigade				1			1

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19–21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. JOHN TILLSON.							
10th Illinois							
25th Indiana							
32d Wisconsin							
Total Third Brigade*		8		65		22	95
Total First Division		13		96	1	40	150
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.							
Provost Guard.							
20th Illinois							
First Brigade.							
Col. CASSIUS FAIRCHILD.							
30th Illinois							
31st Illinois							
45th Illinois							
12th Wisconsin							
16th Wisconsin							
Second Brigade.							
Col. GREENBERRY F. WILES.							
20th Ohio							
68th Ohio							
78th Ohio							
17th Wisconsin							
Total Third Division*		2	1	10			13
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GILES A. SMITH.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN F. POTTS.							
14th and 15th Illinois (battalion)							
53d Illinois							
2?d Indiana		1	1	1			3
53d Indiana							
32d Ohio	1						1
Total First Brigade	1	1	1	1			4
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.							
32d Illinois		3		7		7	17
11th Iowa				2			2
13th Iowa				3			3
15th Iowa				4			4
16th Iowa							
Total Third Brigade		3		16		7	26
Total Fourth Division	1	4	1	17		7	30

* Regimental losses not reported in detail.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19–21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARTILLERY.							
1st Michigan Light, Battery C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota Light, 1st Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Light, 15th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UNASSIGNED.							
9th Illinois (mounted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Seventeenth Army Corps	1	19	2	123	1	47	193
RECAPITULATION.							
Fifteenth Army Corps	1	21	13	153	.....	2	190
Seventeenth Army Corps	1	19	2	123	1	47	193
Total Right Wing	2	40	15	276	1	49	383
LEFT WING.							
Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.							
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. HARRISON C. HOBART.							
104th Illinois	.....	1	1	11	.....	1	14
42d Indiana	1	1	1	7	.....	.....	10
88th Indiana	.....	5	4	25	.....	3	37
33d Ohio	.....	5	.....	30	1	17	53
94th Ohio	.....	2	.....	11	.....	1	14
21st Wisconsin	1	2	.....	25	.....	3	31
Total First Brigade	2	16	6	109	1	25	159
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL.							
13th Michigan	1	14	1	80	.....	10	106
21st Michigan	.....	13	5	44	.....	11	73
69th Ohio	.....	4	1	18	.....	3	26
Total Second Brigade	1	31	7	142	.....	24	205
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. DAVID MILES.* Lieut. Col. ARNOLD MCMAHAN.							
38th Indiana	1	.....	3	17	.....	.....	21
21st Ohio	.....	1	1	2	.....	10	14
74th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79th Pennsylvania	.....	10	4	34	1	5	54
Total Third Brigade	1	11	8	53	1	15	89
Total First Division	4	58	21	304	2	64	453

* Wounded March 19.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19–21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.							
Staff			1	1			2
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER.							
16th Illinois		9	2	38		2	51
60th Illinois				2		11	13
10th Michigan				6		7	13
14th Michigan		7	3	40	3	5	58
17th New York		3		10		1	14
Total First Brigade		19	5	96	3	26	149
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN G. MITCHELL.							
34th Illinois		7		22		4	33
78th Illinois	2	8		36			46
98th Ohio	1	7	1	22		4	35
108th Ohio	1		1	4			6
113th Ohio				5			5
121st Ohio		5	5	25			35
Total Second Brigade	4	27	7	114		8	160
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN D. FEARING.* Lieut. Col. JAMES W. LANGLEY.							
Staff			1				1
85th Illinois†							
86th Illinois							
110th Illinois (battalion)		3	1	15			19
125th Illinois						1	1
22d Indiana		3		16			19
37th Indiana (one company)	1	3	2	20		5	31
52d Ohio				4		2	6
		3	2	16		1	22
Total Third Brigade	1	12	6	71		9	99
Total Second Division	5	58	19	282	3	43	410
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.							
First Brigade.							
Col. MORTON C. HUNTER.							
82d Indiana						1	1
23d Missouri (four companies)				3			3
11th Ohio‡ (detachment)							
17th Ohio			1				1
31st Ohio							
89th Ohio			1	1			2
92d Ohio							
Total First Brigade			2	4		1	7

* Wounded March 19.
† Detached with supply train.
‡ Attached to 92d Ohio.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19–21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. THOMAS DOAN.							
75th Indiana							
87th Indiana							
101st Indiana							
2d Minnesota				2			2
105th Ohio							
Total Second Brigade				2			2
*Third Brigade.**							
Col. GEORGE P. ESTE.							
74th Indiana							
18th Kentucky							
14th Ohio							
38th Ohio						1	
Total Third Division			2	6		1	9
ARTILLERY.							
Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery C		4		3		1	8
2d Illinois Light, Battery I							
Indiana Light, 19th Battery	1			3		2	6
Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery							
Total artillery	1	4		6		3	14
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	10	120	42	598	5	111	886
TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.							
ENGINEERS.							
1st Michigan							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL J. JACKSON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.							
5th Connecticut							
123d New York						1	1
141st New York							
46th Pennsylvania				2			2
Total First Brigade				2		1	3
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM HAWLEY.							
2d Massachusetts							
13th New Jersey				1			1
107th New York							
150th New York				1		5	6
3d Wisconsin							
Total Second Brigade				2		5	7

*Guarding supply train.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865—Continued.

Command	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES S. ROBINSON.							
82d Illinois							
101st Illinois							
143d New York		1		3			4
61st Ohio			1	1		6	8
82d Ohio		1	2	9		13	25
31st Wisconsin		7	1	43	1	18	70
Total Third Brigade		9	4	56	1	37	107
Total First Division		9	4	60	1	43	117
SECOND DIVISION.*							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. ARIO PARDEE, Jr.							
5th Ohio							
29th Ohio							
66th Ohio							
28th Pennsylvania							
147th Pennsylvania							
Second Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE W. MINDIL.							
33d New Jersey							
119th New York							
134th New York							
154th New York							
73d Pennsylvania							
109th Pennsylvania							
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.							
60th New York							
102d New York							
137th New York							
149th New York							
29th Pennsylvania							
111th Pennsylvania							
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.							
First Brigade.							
Col. HENRY CASE.							
102d Illinois				1		1	2
105th Illinois							
129th Illinois							
70th Indiana							
79th Ohio							
Total First Brigade				1		1	2

* Guarding trains March 19. First and Third Brigades reached battle-field on morning of 20th, and were held in reserve.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19–21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL DUSTIN.							
33d Indiana							
85th Indiana							
19th Michigan							
22d Wisconsin							
Total Second Brigade							
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM COGSWELL.							
20th Connecticut		4		30		2	36
33d Massachusetts				6		3	9
136th New York			1	26			27
55th Ohio		3	1	23		2	29
73d Ohio		5	4	20		2	31
26th Wisconsin		1		4			5
Total Third Brigade		13	6	109		9	137
Total Third Division		13	6	110		10	139
ARTILLERY.							
Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.							
1st New York Light, Battery I							
1st New York Light, Battery M						1	1
1st Ohio Light, Battery C				1			1
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E							
Total artillery				1		1	2
Total Twentieth Army Corps		22	10	171	1	54	258
RECAPITULATION.							
Fourteenth Army Corps	10	120	42	598	5	111	886
Twentieth Army Corps		22	10	171	1	54	258
Total Left Wing	10	142	52	769	6	165	1,144
THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION.*							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.							
First Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS J. JORDAN.							
3d Indiana 8th Indiana							
2d Kentucky							
3d Kentucky							
9th Pennsylvania							
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. SMITH D. ATKINS.							
92d Illinois (mounted infantry)							
9th Michigan							
9th Ohio							
10th Ohio							
McLaughlin's (Ohio) Squadron							

*Not actively engaged.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER.							
1st Alabama							
5th Kentucky							
5th Ohio							
Artillery.							
Wisconsin Light, 10th Battery							
Grand total Sherman's army	12	182	67	1,045	7	214	1,527

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. George T. Beers, 78th Infantry.
Lieut. William E. Summers, 78th Infantry.
Capt. William B. Bogardus, 86th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. Samuel D. Webb, 19th Battery Light Artillery.
Lieut. Nicholas Moser, 22d Infantry.
Capt. James H. Low, 38th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles S. Deweese, 38th Infantry.
Lieut. John Q. A. Steele, 42d Infantry.
Lieut. Ephraim Rutledge, 42d Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Seelye, 88th Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac A. Slater, 88th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Maj. Willard G. Eaton, 13th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. David R. Potts, 32d Infantry.
Capt. Marquis de L. Hare, 70th Infantry.
Capt. William Ballentine, 82d Infantry.
Lieut. John M. Branum, 98th Infantry.
Capt. Hugo Elzner, 108th Infantry.
Capt. Charles P. Cavis, 121st Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Lieut. Edward T. Midgley, 21st Infantry.

No. 4.

*Itinerary of the Union Forces, January 1–June 30, 1865.**

RIGHT WING (ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE).†

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.‡

First Division.

[*February.*]—During the month this division has been campaigning in South Carolina, leaving the neighborhood of Pocotaligo about the 1st instant, and moving by way of Columbia to its present camp-

* From returns of the commands indicated.
† Commanded by Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard.
‡ Commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. Logan.

grounds. At and near Bamberg the division destroyed some ten miles of the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, and at Columbia upward of 1,300 bales of cotton, together with a large lot of rebel government munitions of war, were destroyed by this command.

February 1 to 28, inclusive.—The division has captured from the enemy 6 commissioned officers and 139 enlisted men.

[*March.*]—During the month this division marched from Big Lynch's Creek, S. C., via Cheraw and Fayetteville, to Goldsborough, N. C., living from the country, both men and animals; the latter entirely, the former nearly so. Near Bentonville, N. C., the division was engaged with the balance of the army corps in battling with rebels for the right, losing during the skirmish fighting, which lasted three days, 118 killed and wounded; 11 enlisted men killed and 8 officers wounded.

April 1 to the morning of the 10th.—The division occupied its camp around Goldsborough, N. C. At the latter date the command moved out, passing Nahunta Station and Folk's Bridge (over Little River) to Raleigh, entering the city on the 14th of the month. A truce occurring between the two armies about this time, there was no further movement until April 29, when the march northward toward Richmond began, this division moving on that day beyond Neuse River and encamped on the 30th.

May 1.—This division left camp near Neuse River, nine miles from Raleigh, N. C., and began the march toward Washington, moving via Petersburg, Richmond, and Alexandria.

Arrived at Washington in time to take part in the review of the Military Division of the Mississippi, May 24, and immediately moved on to the camp assigned near Crystal Springs, some two miles from the city of Washington, where the command is now [May 31] located.

First Brigade, First Division.

February 1.—In the morning this brigade left McPhersonville, S. C., where it was encamped.

February 7.—It reached the Augusta and Charleston Railroad near Bamberg, S. C., where it remained until the 9th, during which time it destroyed four miles of railroad track.

February 9.—In the morning it again moved, and after constantly marching it reached Columbia, S. C., on the 17th, where it remained until the afternoon of the 20th.

February 20.—It again moved.

February 26.—In the morning reached Lynch's Creek, where it is still [February 28] encamped.

Distance marched during the month, 225 miles. Loss during the month was eight enlisted men, supposed to be captured.

March 1.—This brigade left Lynch's Creek, S. C., and marched, via New Market, Laurel Hill, and Cheraw, to Fayetteville, N. C., which place it reached on the 12th.

March 14.—Crossed the Cape Fear River near Fayetteville, N. C.

March 15.—Was ordered to guard the trains of the several divisions of the Fifteenth Corps, which were ordered to move in rear of the troops.

March 16.—In the morning it moved, via Beam[an]'s Cross-Roads, to Buck Creek, N. C., which place it reached March 20, and there met orders to join the corps, then at Bentonville, N. C., which it did on the 21st, and took a position between the Second and Third Brigades,

then confronting Hoke's division of the rebel army. Its skirmishers advanced, driving the rebels from their skirmish pits with small loss. During the night the enemy abandoned their works.

March 22.—At daylight the brigade was ordered to move in the direction of Bentonville, N. C., but, finding no enemy, was ordered to move in the direction of Goldsborough, N. C., which place we reached on the 24th instant, and are now encamped near the town.

Distance marched during the month, 200 miles. Number of killed, wounded, and missing during the month was 2 commissioned officers and 28 enlisted men.

April 10.—This brigade left camp near Goldsborough, N. C., and marched, via Pineville, to Raleigh, N. C., which place it reached April 14, where it remained until April 29, when it moved in the direction of Louisburg, N. C.; crossed the Neuse River and encamped one mile from it and near Rogers' Cross-Roads, where it is now [April 30] encamped.

Distance marched during the month was nearly seventy miles. Loss in killed, wounded, and missing, none.

May 1.—This brigade left its camp near Neuse River and marched, via Lawrenceville and Petersburg, to Manchester, opposite Richmond, Va., which place it reached May 10.

May 13.—Marched across the James, through Richmond, via Hanover Court-House, Dumfries, and Occoquan, to Alexandria, which place it reached May 19.

After the review at Washington, D. C., moved two miles north of the city and encamped near Crystal Springs, where it yet [May 31] remains.

[*June.*]—The brigade has been encamped near Louisville, Ky., during the entire month.

Second Division.

February 1.—The division marched from Pocotaligo Station, on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, reaching Duck Branch at noon February 2; skirmishing by the advance the greater part of the time.

February 7.—Struck the South Carolina Railroad at Bamberg; erected temporary works and assisted in the destruction of said road at this point.

February 10.—Crossed the South Edisto River at Holman's Bridge, and went into camp at the forks of the Orangeburg and Columbia roads.

February 11.—Marched on the Orangeburg road, reaching Poplar Springs at 4 p. m. and went into camp.

February 12.—Marched to Shilling's Bridge, over the North Edisto River; found the bridge burned and the enemy intrenched on the opposite side; effected a crossing by wading and on fallen timber, completely surprising the rebels and taking 57 prisoners with the loss of 5 wounded.

February 13.—Crossed Caw Caw, Sadler's, and Little Crotchpen Swamps, making thirteen miles.

February 14.—Marched on the Columbia road, crossing Big Beaver Creek at 10 a. m.; crossed Sandy Run at Sandy Run Post-Office at 1 p. m.

February 15.—Marched in the direction of Columbia on the old State road.

February 16.—Crossed Congaree Creek at Congaree bridge, and moved by the left flank to the Saluda River, driving the enemy across. A crossing was effected at the Saluda Mills on pontoons, the bridge being burned.

February 17.—Crossed Broad River on pontoons, bridge being burned; marched through the city of Columbia at 5.30 p. m. and took up position on the Columbia and South Carolina Railroad.

February 18 and 19.—Assisted in the destruction of the railroad at this point.

February 20.—Marched on Camden road eleven miles, then took the road to Muddy Springs, at which place the division encamped for the night.

February 21.—Marched twenty-two miles and went into camp on Dutchman's Creek.

February 22.—Crossed the Wateree at Peay's Ferry on pontoons; made two miles and went into camp on Singleton's Creek.

February 23.—Marched at 1 p. m., passing Liberty Hill and marching on Camden road six miles; then on settlement road across to Lancaster and Camden road; encamped at Red Hill Post-Office, near Flat Rock.

February 24.—Marched in the direction of Camden; passed by, leaving the town on the right, and went into camp at Marengo Mills, six miles from Camden.

February 25.—Marched to Sandy Grove Church and went into camp.

February 26.—Marched on Darlington road, reaching Kelly's Bridge at 11 a. m. The water was found very high and rising, extending nearly a mile in width. Two brigades were crossed by wading waist-deep. It was impossible for the train to cross.

February 27 and 28.—Division still at Kelly's Bridge; water falling slowly.

March 1.—The division moved from Kelly's Bridge to Kellytown; distance, six miles.

March 2.—Marched four miles and encamped.

March 3.—Marched twenty miles and encamped on Juniper Creek.

March 4.—Marched to Cheraw; distance, thirteen miles.

March 5.—Marched four miles; crossed Great Pedee River.

March 7.—Marched ten miles and encamped on Crooked Creek.

March 8.—Marched to Laurel Hill; distance, fourteen miles.

March 9.—Marched fourteen miles; crossed Lumber River on pontoons and encamped at Bethel Church.

March 10.—Made four miles, corduroying all the way.

March 11.—Marched seventeen miles and encamped on Little Rockfish Creek.

March 12.—Marched six miles and a half and encamped near Fayetteville.

March 14.—Marched three miles, crossing Cape Fear River, and encamped on Warsaw road.

March 15.—Marched to Bethany Church; distance, nine miles.

March 16.—Marched eight miles, crossing Black Creek, and encamped near Wesley Chapel.

March 17.—Marched to Peters' Cross-Roads; distance, eight miles.

March 18.—Marched fifteen miles.

March 19.—Marched in the direction of Everettsville until 11 o'clock at night, then countermarched to re-enforce the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, who had engaged the enemy near Bentonville; distance marched, twenty-four miles.

March 21.—Went into position on the left of the Fourteenth Corps; built works and took part in the engagement of Bentonville.

March 22.—Marched ten miles.

March 23.—Marched within six miles of Goldsborough; distance marched, eight miles.

March 24.—Crossed Neuse River and encamped on north side of New Berne railroad.

March 25.—Threw up works and established camp.

March 26 to 31.—In camp at Goldsborough, N. C.

Number of miles marched during the month, 197.

April 1.—Division in camp at Goldsborough, N. C.

April 10.—Broke camp at 7.30 a. m., marching on Snow Hill road seven miles, then on road leading to Pikeville; crossed Weldon and Wilmington Railroad and went into camp at 6 p. m. at Nahunta Church, three miles from Pikeville, on road leading to Whitley's Mill; distance marched, sixteen miles.

April 11.—Broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched five miles on Pikeville and Whitley's Mill road; thence to the right on Lowell road; crossed Little River and encamped at dark at Lowell Factory; distance marched, twelve miles.

April 12.—Broke camp at 8.30 a. m.; marched three miles on Smithville road; thence to the right on Raleigh road; encamped near Pineville at 6 p. m.; marched fourteen miles.

April 13.—Marched at 10.30 a. m., taking the Oxford road until striking the Raleigh road; went into camp at 5.30 p. m. near Hinton's Bridge, on Neuse River; distance marched, sixteen miles.

April 14.—Broke camp at 9 a. m.; crossed Neuse River and marched through Raleigh. General Sherman reviewed the division while passing through the city. Went into camp four miles northeast of the city at 5 p. m; distance marched, twelve miles.

Remained in camp until the 18th, when the division was moved within one mile of the city to the north.

Remained in camp until the 29th, when the division broke camp at 10 a. m.; crossed Neuse River and went into camp; marched eleven miles and a half.

April 30.—In camp; troops mustered for pay.

Number of miles marched during the month, about eighty-one and a half.

June 2.—Left Washington, D. C., for Louisville, Ky.

June 7.—Arrived at Louisville and went into camp four miles from the city, where we remained until the 25th, during which time the command was paid off.

June 26.—Embarked in transports for Little Rock, Ark.

First Brigade, Second Division.

February 1.—The command marched from Pocotaligo Station, S. C.

February 2.—Reached Duck Branch at noon and skirmished with the enemy the entire afternoon, routing him.

February 7.—Struck the South Carolina Railroad at Bamberg; erected temporary works and assisted in the destruction of the road at that point.

February 9.—Came up with the enemy about noon, driving him across the South Edisto River. Were delayed some time in crossing the North Edisto River, but succeeded in doing so by a flank movement to the right, the command wading the swamp waist-deep. Rebels retreated.

February 16.—Skirmished with the enemy the entire day; crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers four miles above Columbia.

February 17.—Passed through the city and went into camp. Remained in same position until February 20, assisting in the destruction of a large portion of the Columbia Branch and South Carolina Railroad in the meantime.

February 20.—Marched with the army and continued on the move up to the present date; distance marched during the month, 212 miles.

March 1.—The brigade marched with the division, crossing Lynch's Creek and continued on the move until the afternoon of the 12th instant, when it went into camp one mile and a half south of Fayetteville, N. C.

March 14.—Remained in same position until noon, at which time it crossed Cape Fear River and continued moving until the 20th, when the division was ordered to re-enforce the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps near Bentonville, N. C. A skirmish line was thrown forward and a sharp skirmish ensued, our loss being 3 enlisted men killed and 4 commissioned officers and 9 enlisted men wounded, the command gaining its position assigned them on the lines.

March 21.—Changed position to the right and threw up works; sharp skirmishing during the afternoon, the casualties of the command being 1 commissioned officer and 3 enlisted men wounded. Rebels retreated during the night.

March 22.—Marched early in the morning, reaching Goldsborough, N. C., at noon the 24th instant, and went into camp two miles east of the city, in which position it remained during the month.

Total distance marched during the month, 194 miles.

April 10.—Remained in camp at Goldsborough, N. C., at which time the brigade marched with division toward Raleigh, N. C., where it arrived on the 14th and went into camp, where it remained until April 29, when it broke camp and marched toward Petersburg, Va., encamping on the evening of the same day at Rogers' Cross-Roads, N. C.

April 30.—Remained in same camp; the command mustered for pay.

Total distance marched during the month, eighty-one miles.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

February 1.—Marched twelve miles.

February 2.—Skirmished with the enemy's cavalry; marched fourteen miles.

February 3.—The Forty-eighth Illinois drove the enemy from the crossing of Duck Creek.

February 4.—Marched twelve miles.

February 5.—Marched eight miles.

February 6.—Marched eight miles.

February 7.—Marched seven miles and destroyed one mile of South Carolina Railroad.

February 8.—Remained in camp.

February 9.—Marched eight miles.

February 10.—Crossed South Edisto River; marched three miles.

February 11.—Marched fourteen miles.

February 12.—Crossed North Edisto River; marched ten miles.

February 13.—Marched eleven miles.

February 14.—Marched seventeen miles.

February 15.—Marched six miles; the enemy shelled our camp, killing 1 commissioned officer and wounding 1 man in Forty-eighth Illinois.

February 16.—Marched seven miles; crossed Saluda Creek.

February 17.—Crossed Broad River; marched five miles and encamped in suburbs of Columbia, S. C.

February 18.—Destroyed first and ninth miles of Charleston and Columbia Railroad.

February 19.—Remained in camp.

February 20.—Marched eighteen miles.

February 21.—Marched twenty-two miles.

February 22.—Marched eleven miles and crossed Wateree River.

February 23.—Marched ten miles.

February 24.—Marched seventeen miles.

February 25.—Marched eight miles.

February 26.—Marched ten miles.

February 27.—Crossed Lynch's Creek.

February 28.—Remained in camp.

March 1.—Moved at 5.30 p. m.; marched six miles and encamped at Kellytown.

March 2.—Marched four miles and went into camp.

March 3.—Marched twenty miles and encamped on Juniper Creek.

March 4.—Marched to Cheraw; distance, thirteen miles.

March 5.—Marched four miles; crossed Great Pedee River.

March 7.—Marched ten miles and encamped at Crooked Creek.

March 8.—Marched to Laurel Hill; distance, fourteen miles.

March 9.—Marched fourteen miles, crossing Lumber River on pontoon bridge and encamped at Bethel Church.

March 10.—Corduroyed about four miles of road. Brigade headquarters distant from yesterday's camp three miles.

March 11.—Marched seventeen miles and encamped on Little Rockfish Creek, seven miles from Fayetteville.

March 12.—Marched six miles and a half and encamped near Fayetteville.

March 14.—Marched three miles, crossing Cape Fear River, and encamped on Warsaw road.

March 15.—Marched to Bethany Church, distance nine miles, on Goldsborough road.

March 16.—Marched eight miles, crossing Black Creek, and encamped near Wesley Chapel.

March 17.—Marched to Peters' Cross-Roads; distance, eight miles.

March 18.—Marched fifteen miles and encamped.

March 19.—Marched in direction of Everettsville until 11 o'clock at night, then countermarched to re-enforce the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, who had engaged the enemy; distance marched, twenty-four miles.

March 21.—Changed position and put up works and took part in the engagement of that day. Captain Hare, of the Seventieth Ohio, was killed.

March 22.—Marched ten miles on Everettsville road and encamped.

March 23.—Marched eight miles and encamped six miles from Goldsborough.

March 24.—To-day we cross the Neuse River and encamp near Goldsborough, N. C., which ends our campaign.

March 25 to 31.—Remained in camp.

April 1.—Were encamped two miles east of Goldsborough, N. C.

April 2.—The Second Division reviewed by General Hazen. Remained in camp until April 10, when we broke camp at 7.30 a. m.; the Third Brigade, occupying the advance, marched on the Snow Hill road seven miles, then took road leading to Pikeville; crossed Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, and went into camp at 6 p. m. at Nahunta Church, three miles from Pikeville, on road leading to Whitley's Mill; distance marched, sixteen miles.

April 11.—Left camp at 7 a. m.; marched in rear of division, repairing road for trains; marched five miles on Pikeville and Whitley's Mill road, then moved to the right on Lowell road; crossed Little River and encamped at 9 p. m. near Lowell Factory; distance, twelve miles. Corduroyed three miles of road.

April 12.—Broke camp at 8.30 a. m.; Third Brigade, occupying the center of the division, marched three miles on Smithfield road, then turned to the right on Raleigh road; went into camp near Pineville at 6 p. m.; distance, fourteen miles.

April 13.—Marched at 10.30 a. m., taking the Oxford road until striking the Raleigh road; took Raleigh road and went into camp at 5.30 p. m. near Hinton's Bridge, on Neuse River.

April 14.—Marched at 9 a. m.; crossed Neuse River and entered the city of Raleigh, General Sherman reviewing the troops while passing through the city; went into camp four miles northeast of city at 5 p. m.; distance, twelve miles.

Remained in camp until the 18th; moved camp within one mile north of Raleigh.

Remained in camp until the 29th; broke camp at 9 a. m.; occupied advance of division; marched on Raleigh and Louisburg road; crossed Neuse River and went into camp one mile from river at 4 p. m.; distance, eleven miles and a half.

April 30.—Remained in camp all day; troops mustered for pay.

May 1.—Two days' march from Raleigh, N. C., en route for Washington, D. C.

May 10.—Arrived at Manchester, Va., opposite Richmond.

May 13.—Left camp at Manchester; marched through Richmond.

May 19.—Went into camp four miles from Alexandria, Va.

May 21.—Moved camp from Alexandria.

May 23.—Moved camp near the Long Bridge across the Potomac River.

May 24.—Crossed the river to Washington, D. C., and were reviewed by the President and General-in-Chief of the Army, and went into camp two miles and a half from the city.

June 2.—Left Washington, D. C., for Louisville, Ky.

June 7.—Arrived at Louisville and went into camp near that city.

June 23.—Brig. Gen. A. V. Rice, U. S. Volunteers, assumed command of brigade, relieving Colonel Hutchinson, Fifteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 147, headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, dated June 17, 1865.

June 25.—Left camp near Louisville, Ky., and embarked on steamers for Little Rock, Ark.

Third Division.

February 1.—Broke camp at McPhersonville, S. C., and marched to Hickory Hill.

February 2.—Marched to Anderson's Cross-Roads.

February 3.—Marched to Duck Creek, at which point our foragers had a sharp skirmish with the enemy.

February 4.—Marched to Harrison's Cross-Roads.

February 5.—Crossed Big Salkehatchie River at Buford's Bridge and encamped at Noyes' plantation.

February 6.—Crossed Little Salkehatchie at Lane's Bridge, after a heavy skirmish with about 1,500 rebel cavalry strongly intrenched, and encamped on Doctor Fishburn's plantation.

February 7.—Marched to Bamberg Station, on South Carolina Railroad.

Februqry 8.—Destroyed three miles and a half of South Carolina Railroad.

February 9.—Marched to Graham's Turnout.

February 10.—Destroyed two miles and a half of South Carolina Railroad and marched to Holman's Cross-Roads.

February 11.—Crossed South Edisto River, passing through Willow Swamp, one mile wide and water two feet deep.

February 12.—On the march; held in readiness during the day to support Second Division, which was skirmishing with the enemy at Shilling's Bridge; crossed North Edisto River after dark and encamped near Orangeburg road.

February 13.—Marched to near Big Crotchpen Creek.

February 14.—Marched to near Sandy Run Post-Office.

February 15.—Moved to Bates' Ferry and made demonstration (sharp skirmish) to cross Congaree River while remainder of corps was operating toward Columbia; moved up at night to near Congaree Creek.

February 16.—Awaiting further orders nearly all day; crossed Saluda River at Saluda Factory after dark and encamped on Columbia road near Broad River bridge.

February 17.—Crossed Broad River and marched to and through Columbia, S. C., encamping one mile east of city.

February 19.—An explosion took place while a detail of about 1,200 men (which had been ordered on the 18th) were destroying ordnance stores at the river, by which 1 commissioned officer and 3 enlisted men were killed and 21 enlisted men severely burned and wounded. A large amount of ordnance, ordnance stores, ammunition, and machinery were destroyed.

February 20.—Marched to near Rice Creek.

February 21.—Marched to Harrison's Cross-Roads.

February 22.—Crossed Wateree River and encamped near the same.

February 23.—Marched to near Flat Rock.

February 24.—Marched to West's Cross-Roads.

February 25.—Command was attacked by portion of Butler's cavalry command. The enemy were driven off, having lost severely.

February 26.—Marched to Kelly's Bridge, on Lynch's Creek.

February 27 and 28.—In camp waiting for bridge to be constructed over Lynch's Creek, it being too high to ford.

March 1.—In camp at Kelly's Ferry waiting for bridge to be built across Lynch's Creek.

March 2.—Crossed Lynch's Creek over bridge 580 yards long, which had been constructed by pioneer corps, and marched to Kellytown.

March 3.—Marched twenty-nine miles and encamped on Juniper Creek. The advance of column was attacked by rebel cavalry dressed in our uniforms; loss, 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men.

March 4.—Crossed Thompson's Creek; marched to and through Cheraw, encamping one mile northwest of town.

March 5.—Crossed Great Pedee River; had sharp skirmish with rear guard of enemy, capturing 4 caissons filled with ammunition, and 2 forges and 1 battery wagon, from all which the horses were cut; encamped near Phill's Creek.

March 6.—In camp running grist-mills.

March 7.—Marched to Oldham's plantation, one mile from State line.

March 8.—Marched to Laurel Hill.

March 9.—A portion of command encamped at Randallsville, and a portion was mired in the quicksand near Lumber River; did not succeed in getting all across Lumber River until 6.30 a. m. 10th instant.

March 10.—Crossed and encamped near Raft Swamp.

March 11.—Marched to Nelson's Post-Office.

March 12.—Marched to near Fayetteville.

March 13.—In camp; command being inspected.

March 14.—Marched through Fayetteville and crossed Cape Fear River.

March 15.—Sent all non-veterans as guard to refugees to Wilmington, N. C.; command to within two miles of South River.

March 16.—Marched to forks of road near head of Jones' Swamp.

March 17.—Marched to Jackson's Cross-Roads.

March 18.—Marched to Newton's Cross-Roads.

March 19.—Marched to Falling Creek School-House. Portion of command had a skirmish with the enemy at Cox's Bridge, on Neuse River, at which point one brigade encamped.

March 20.—One brigade attacked the enemy near Cox's Bridge (who were in intrenchments and had four pieces of artillery) and compelled them to cross the river and burn the bridge. The remainder of division moved forward to and near Bentonville, and was held in reserve during the operations at that point.

March 21.—Division held in reserve during the operations of the day.

March 23.—Marched to and encamped near Falling Creek on Everettsville road.

March 24.—Marched to and crossed Neuse River; marched through Goldsborough and encamped one mile east of town, at which the command now [March 31] remains.

Distance marched since leaving Savannah, 485½ miles. Number of marching days, forty-six.

First Brigade, Third Division.

February 1.—Left camp at McPhersonville, S. C.

February 7.—Reached Bamberg, on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad.

February 8.—Destroyed railroad.

February 9.—Marched eastward seven miles and bivouacked.

February 10.—Destroyed railroad.

February 12.—Crossed North Fork Edisto River and marched, via Orangeburg, to Columbia, S. C., reaching that place February 17.

February 18 and 19.—Near Columbia and destroying military stores in the city.

February 20.—Left Columbia and marched, via Poplar Grove Post-Office, Peay's Ferry, on Wateree River, and Flat Rock Post-Office, to within one mile of Kelly's Ferry, on Big Lynch's Creek, arriving there February 26.

February 27 and 28.—In camp.

Distance marched during the month, 230 miles.

March 1.—In camp at Kelly's Ferry, S. C.

March 2.—Crossed Lynch's Creek at Kelly's Ferry bridge.

March 3.—Marched twenty-six miles, crossing Big Black Creek.

March 4.—Encamped one mile west of Cheraw.

March 5.—Crossed Great Pedee River at Cheraw and bivouacked.

March 6.—In camp at Grant's plantation.

March 8.—Reached Laurel Hill.

March 10.—Crossed Lumber Creek and bivouacked.
March 12.—Crossed Rockfish Creek and bivouacked.
March 14.—Crossed Cape Fear River.
March 18.—Encamped at Newton Grove.
March 21.—Encamped at Mill Creek, near Bentonville.
March 24.—Crossed Neuse River and encamped near Goldsborough, where the command has remained until present date [March 31].
Distance marched through the month, 190 miles.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

[*February.*]—During this month this command has marched from near McPhersonville, in this State, to this point [Lynch's Creek, S. C.].
February 6.—This brigade came upon the enemy at the Little Salkehatchie River strongly posted behind an almost impassable swamp and with their position fortified. The men struggled through the morass and tangled undergrowth, drove the enemy into their works, charged and drove them in precipitate flight from the crossing, thereby enabling the remainder of the command to cross without loss or hindrance.
February 9 and 10.—The brigade destroyed railroad near Graham's Station, on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad.
February 16.—In the night crossed the Saluda River at its confluence with the Broad River.
February 17.—Crossed Broad River and entered Columbia.
February 20.—Left Columbia, since which time to the 26th the command has been marching to this place.
March 2.—Crossed Lynch's Creek.
March 4.—Marched through Cheraw.
March 5.—Crossed Great Pedee River.
March 8.—Crossed the State line and entered the Old North State.
March 12.—Went into temporary camp at Fayetteville.
March 14.—Crossed Cape Fear River.
March 16.—Crossed South River.
March 18.—Crossed Cohera River.
March 19.—Tenth Iowa drove the enemy from Cox's Cross-Roads.
March 20.—In obedience to orders from superior headquarters the command moved out at 5 a. m. to drive the enemy from Cox's Bridge, and compel them, if possible, to destroy it. After some sharp skirmishing, and in the face of a heavy artillery fire, the enemy were driven across the bridge, firing it as they passed over. The whole was accomplished with a loss of only three men wounded. After driving the enemy from the bridge the command marched as guard to the entire corps train to near Mill Creek, where our forces had engaged the enemy, arriving there about 9 p. m., when we bivouacked in reserve.
March 22.—Remained in camp on battle-field.
March 24.—Crossed Neuse River and went into camp near Goldsborough, where we still [March 31] remain.

Fourth Division.

[*February.*]—This division has marched 260 miles during the month.
February 4.—Left its temporary encampment at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River. Crossing the river at this point the division moved, via Robertsville, Hickory Hill, Rivers' Bridge, Sandy Run Post-Office, to Columbia, S. C., crossing en route the Coosawhatchie and Whippy Swamps, Augusta and Charleston Railroad, both branches

Edisto River, Little Beaver Creek, Congaree Creek, and the Saluda and Broad Rivers, and traversing portions of the Rock Spring, Lawtonville, and Gillisonville roads, Hickory Hill, State, Columbia and Charleston, roads.

February 17.—The command entered Columbia.

February 18 and 19.—Was engaged in destroying the Columbia and South Carolina Railroad.

February 20.—Moved to Muddy Springs, and from thence over portions of the Camden and Rocky Mount roads, crossing Dutchman's Creek, via Poplar Springs, to Peay's Ferry, on the Wateree River.

February 23.—The march from this point was taken up and continued on Camden road, via Liberty Hill, across White Oak and Saunders' Creeks, to the left of Camden, a portion of the division passing through Camden; thence upon the Camden and Cheraw road, via Pine Tree Meeting-House, to Tiller's Bridge, on Lynch's Creek, where the command is now [February 28] in position and bivouac.

The division has had slight skirmishing at Columbia, Camden, and Lynch's Creek, and placed twenty miles of corduroy.

[*March.*]—This division has marched from Lynch's Creek, S. C. (Tiller's Bridge), to Goldsborough, N. C., a distance of 240 miles, passing through the following cities or villages, viz, Cheraw, S. C.; Springfield, N. C.; Laurel Hill, Rockfish Factory, Fayetteville, Newton Grove, and Goldsborough, N. C., and crossing the following-named creeks and rivers, viz, Black, Juniper, and Thompson's Creeks, Great Pedee and Lumber Rivers, Davis' Creek, Little and Big Rockfish Creeks, Cape Fear and South Rivers, Little and Big Cohera, Falling and Mill Creeks, and Neuse River. Participated in the following engagements with the enemy: On South River, Little Cohera Creek, March 20 and 21 at Mill Creek.

The division now occupies an intrenched position two miles east of Goldsborough, on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

[*May.*]—Division has marched during this month from Neuse River, N. C., to Washington, D. C., a distance of 211 miles, occupying sixteen days.

Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

February 1, 2, and 3.—The brigade was lying at Sister's Ferry, Savannah River, Ga., whither it had marched with the division from Savannah en route to join the corps.

February 3.—In the afternoon the brigade was relieved by the general commanding the division.

February 4.—In the evening the brigade crossed the Savannah River and went into camp for the night two miles from the ferry.

February 5.—It again resumed the march, and since that time has been constantly with its division on its marches through South Carolina.

February 17.—The brigade entered Columbia, S. C.; passed through the city and encamped one mile east of it.

February 18 and 19 were spent in destroying the Columbia and Wilmington Railroad.

February 20.—The line of march was again taken up.

February 24.—Colonel Adams was ordered to take a detachment of his command and proceed to Camden, S. C. The place was entered after a slight skirmish with the enemy without loss. Fourteen soldiers who were prisoners were released and 6 rebels who were guarding them

captured; 2 depot buildings, an engine house, and a building containing a large amount of commissary stores were destroyed. About 2,000 bales of cotton and a flouring mill containing a large quantity of grain were destroyed. In the skirmish on entering the town 1 of the enemy was killed and 8 captured. The detachment rejoined the command at dark six miles northeast of the town.

February 26.—The brigade reached Lynch's Creek, since when the command has been in camp on the north bank of the stream.

March 1.—The brigade broke camp on Lynch's Creek; marched ten miles and encamped on Black Creek, S. C.

March 4.—Entered Cheraw, S. C.

Nothing of importance occurred during the march from Cheraw to Fayetteville, N. C., a distance of sixty-five miles. From this point our movements were not encumbered by the supply trains, there being a special detail made to guard them.

March 16.—Marched ten miles, when the brigade being in the advance encountered the enemy. The Eighty-first Ohio was ordered forward to dislodge them, and with a heavy skirmish line drove them some distance, when it was discovered that he had taken up a strong position with his flanks protected by swamps. A section of the First Missouri Light Artillery was put in position, the skirmish line strengthened, and the enemy was driven from his position. At this point the brigade was relieved, and bearing to the left proceeded on the march. Our loss was one man wounded.

March 19.—Encamped on Neuse River and intrenched.

March 20.—Moved with the division in the direction of Bentonville; encountered the enemy about noon on Mill Creek; threw up two lines of works.

March 21.—The main line was advanced some 200 yards and a new line of works constructed. In the afternoon orders were received to advance the skirmish line, and, if possible, capture the enemy's rifle-pits. The line was strengthened and succeeded in taking the pits, but owing to their nearness to the enemy's main line it was found impossible to hold them. During the night the enemy evacuated his works.

March 23.—The brigade took up the line of march for Goldsborough, where it arrived by easy marches on the evening of the 24th, since when it has lain encamped near Goldsborough, N. C.

April 1 to 9, inclusive.—Brigade was in camp near Goldsborough, N. C.

April 10 to 14, inclusive.—Marched, via Pikeville, Lowell Factory, Pineville, and Hinton's Bridge, to Raleigh, N. C., sixty-two miles.

April 15 to 28, inclusive.—In camp near Raleigh.

April 26.—This command was known as the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Under date of April 26 orders were issued from headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps dissolving the Third Division, by which the First Brigade was consolidated with a part of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, to be known as the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. In the transfer the Ninety-third Illinois Volunteers, formerly of the First Brigade, Third Division, was lost to this command, and the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, gained.

April 29.—Marched from Raleigh to Rogers' Bridge, on the Neuse River; ten miles.

April 30.—Remained in camp.

Total distance marched during month, seventy-two miles.

May 1.—Broke camp on Neuse River, N. C., en route for Petersburg, Va., where it arrived May 7.

May 9.—Left for Richmond, Va., where it arrived May 11.
May 13.—Moved through Richmond, en route for Alexandria, Va., where it arrived May 20.
May 24.—Passed through Washington in review to present camp, north of Washington, D. C.
June 2.—Broke camp at Washington City, D. C., and started by railroad to Parkersburg, where we arrived June 5; thence by transports by the Ohio River to Louisville, Ky., where we arrived June 8, establishing present camp at Woodlawn, Ky., seven miles distant from Louisville, Ky.

Third Brigade, Fourth Division.

June 3.—The brigade left Washington and proceeded by rail to Parkersburg, W. Va., and from thence by transports to Louisville; went into camp and has been engaged in the ordinary routine of camp and garrison duty since.
There has been no military operations during the month, except the change of camp.

Artillery Brigade.

[*February.*]—The command participated in the campaign from Beaufort, S. C., under Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, marching during the month 256 miles.
February 1.—Twelfth Wisconsin Battery engaged the enemy at Hickory Hill, S. C., firing twenty-six rounds.
February 3.—Company H, First Illinois Light Artillery, engaged the enemy at ——— Store, S. C., firing five rounds.
February 6.—Company B, First Michigan Light Artillery, shelled the enemy at Little Salkehatchie River, firing six rounds.
February [15].—Company H, First Illinois Light Artillery, expended three rounds of ammunition near Congaree Creek.
February 15.—Twelfth Wisconsin Battery engaged the enemy near Congaree Creek, firing thirty rounds; Company B, First Michigan Light Artillery, fired six rounds near Congaree Creek.
February 16.—Company H, First Illinois Light Artillery, Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, and Company H, First Missouri Light Artillery, engaged in shelling the city of Columbia, S. C., firing 215 rounds.

ENGAGEMENTS TWELFTH WISCONSIN BATTERY.

March 20.—Skirmished with the enemy near Falling Creek, N. C.
March 21.—Fight near Mill Creek.

COMPANY B, FIRST MICHIGAN LIGHT ARTILLERY.

March 20.—Skirmished with the enemy at Falling Creek, N. C.
March 21.—Fight near Mill Creek.

COMPANY H, FIRST MISSOURI LIGHT ARTILLERY.

March 16.—Skirmished with the enemy near Little Rockfish [Little Cohera] Creek.
March 21.—Fight near Mill Creek, N. C.
Miles marched by the command during the month, 201.
March 31.—Batteries in position covered by strong works in the line of defenses at Goldsborough, N. C.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.*

January 1.—This corps was at Savannah in camp, the First Division near Thunderbolt, the Third Division near Laurel Grove Cemetery, and the Fourth Division near Bonaventure.

January 6.—The troops commenced to embark on transports for Beaufort, S. C., at which point they all arrived by the 12th.

January 13.—Moved to Port Royal Ferry; crossed the Whale Branch of the Coosaw River.

January 14.—Moved against Pocotaligo. The enemy withdrew during the night, and we occupied the place next morning. The corps was encamped around Pocotaligo until the 29th. During that time, however, reconnaissances were made by the different divisions toward the Salkehatchie River bridge.

January 29.—The corps moved forward and marched about seven miles, and were in camp on the 31st.

April 1 to 9, inclusive.—Lay in camp near Goldsborough, N. C.

April 10.—Marched in the direction of Raleigh to near Whitley's Mill.

April 11.—Marched to Moccasin Creek.

April 12.—Lay in camp.

April 13.—Moved to Battle's Bridge.

April 14.—Marched to and through Raleigh to camp three miles beyond.

April 15.—Marched to Page's Station; the roads in bad condition and raining hard.

April 16, 17, and 18.—Remained in camp.

April 19.—Moved back to Raleigh.

April 20, 21, 22, and 23.—Remained in camp.

April 24.—The command was reviewed by Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

April 25.—Moved to Jones' Cross-Roads.

April 26.—Lay in camp.

April 27.—Moved back to camp near Raleigh.

April 28.—Lay in camp.

April 29.—Moved from Raleigh for Washington, D. C., crossing the Neuse River.

April 30.—Lay in camp.

May 1.—Left camp near Powell's Bridge, Neuse River, N. C.; marched to Richmond via Petersburg and Manchester, distance 160 miles, arriving on the 9th.

May 12.—Left camp near Richmond; marched to Alexandria via Fredericksburg, distance 130 miles; arrived on the 19th and remained in camp near Alexandria.

May 23.—The command moved to the vicinity of Long Bridge and bivouacked for the night.

May 24.—Crossed Long Bridge and passed in review of the President and General Grant. Went into camp four miles north of the city, remaining in camp.

Distance marched during the month, 300 miles.

June 1.—Lay in camp near Washington, D. C.

June 5.—Moved by way of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Louisville, arriving there on 12th; went into camp near the city, remaining in camp until June 30.

* Commanded by Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr.

First Division.

January 1.—This division was at Thunderbolt, near Savannah, Ga.; laid in camp until 3d, when orders came to be ready to embark on transports.

January 3.—First Brigade embarked.

January 4.—Headquarters embarked with balance of division and was landed at Beaufort, S. C.

January 5.—All division had arrived and went into camp about three miles west of Beaufort. Headquarters was established in city.

January 5 to 13.—Lay in camp.

January 13.—Orders being received, division moved out on Port Royal Ferry road and encamped seven miles from Beaufort.

January 14.—Moved over Broad River and encamped near Honey Hill; distance, fourteen miles.

January 15.—Marched to Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad; distance, four miles.

January 15 to 20.—Lay in camp at Pocotaligo.

January 20.—Division moved out on reconnaissance, but could not cross the Salkehatchie River on account of current; returned to camp at Pocotaligo.

January 21, 22, 23, and 24.—Lay in camp.

January 24.—Issued orders to command to be ready to march with two days' rations.

January 25.—Moved to the Salkehatchie River; made some demonstrations; found a fort opposite side; on account of high tides division was obliged to return to camp, not having accomplished a success.

January 26, 27, 28, and 29.—Lay in camp at Pocotaligo.

January 29.—Received orders to march next day.

January 30.—Moved out on Salkehatchie River Bridge road and encamped; distance, seven miles.

January 31.—Lay in camp.

February 1.—Command moved at 7 a. m. on Broxton's Bridge road; skirmished with the enemy; encamped on Harrison's farm; fourteen miles' march.

February 2.—Moved at 5 a. m. on Salkehatchie River road, skirmishing with enemy until we reached river; found enemy fortified; encamped near river.

February 3.—Lay in camp on banks of river and skirmished with enemy. The Thirty-fifth New Jersey detailed to build bridge; two brigades succeeded in crossing river on the planks. Division lost 125 in killed and wounded.

February 4.—Enemy evacuated his works at 5 a. m., our troops taking possession and encamping near.

February 5.—Lay in camp near Rivers' Bridge.

February 6.—Moved at 8 a. m. on Midway road, encamping near Little Salkehatchie River; distance, ten miles.

February 7.—Left camp at 1 p. m. on Midway road, reaching railroad; distance, twelve miles.

February 8.—Lay in camp at Midway until 10 a. m.; moved camp to railroad. The Second and Third Brigades destroyed portions of Augusta railroad.

February 9.—Moved on Augusta road at 8 a. m ; crossed the South Edisto River; skirmished some; encamped on Stevens' plantation.

February 10.—Lay in camp; Second Brigade reconnoitered road to Holman's Bridge.

February 11.—Moved at 9 a. m. and encamped on Orangeburg road near South [North] Edisto River; distance, fourteen miles.

February 12.—Lay in camp till 3 p. m., when crossed river and encamped in Orangeburg; distance, three miles.

February 13.—Moved at 8.30 a. m. on Columbia road; destroyed portion of railroad; encamped near cross-roads; distance, fourteen miles.

February 14.—Moved on Columbia road and encamped on Doctor Miller's plantation, fifteen miles from Columbia; distance, fourteen miles.

February 15.—Moved at 1 p. m.; Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps on same road; encamped near Geiger's Mill; distance, twelve miles.

February 16.—Moved at 7 a. m.; encamped near Saluda River; distance, ten miles.

February 17.—At 3 p. m. moved, crossing Saluda and Broad Rivers; encamped near the city; distance, four miles.

February 18.—Command tore up railroad and moved six miles on Winnsborough road and encamped.

February 19.—Lay in camp; troops engaged in destroying railroad.

February 20.—Moved at 7 a. m. on Winnsborough road and encamped; distance, ten miles.

February 21.—Moved at 7 a. m. on Winnsborough road and encamped near town of Winnsborough.

February 22.—Moved at 10 a. m.; destroyed two miles of railroad; passed through the town and encamped near Poplar Springs; distance, fifteen miles.

February 23.—Moved at 8 a. m. on Peay's Ferry road; crossed Wateree River and encamped near Liberty Hill; distance, fifteen miles.

February 24.—Moved at 6 a. m. on Camden road; passed through Liberty Hill and encamped on Patterson's plantation; distance, sixteen miles.

February 25.—Moved at 7 a. m. on Georgetown and Camden road and encamped; distance, fifteen miles.

February 26.—Moved at 7 a. m.; crossed Little Lynch's Creek and encamped near Big Lynch's Creek; distance, twelve miles.

February 27.—Moved at 7 a. m. on Cheraw road; crossed Big Lynch's Creek and encamped on opposite side; distance, two miles.

February 28.—Command moved at 7 a. m., having advance of corps; crossed the ———— and Beech Creek; threw up breast-works and encamped within thirteen miles of Cheraw; distance, fifteen miles.

March 1.—Lay in camp thirteen miles from Cheraw, S. C.

March 2.—Lay in camp; Third Brigade ordered out on reconnaissance; found enemy fortified; skirmished some; no casualties.

March 3.—Moved at 7 a. m. on Cheraw road, crossing Juniper and Johnson's Creeks. Enemy evacuated his works. Had some skirmishing; entered Cheraw, capturing twenty-seven pieces of artillery, several caissons, and a large quantity of ammunition; encamped in Cheraw; day's march, thirteen miles.

March 4.—Lay in camp until 3 p. m.; crossed the Great Pedee River and encamped one mile from town. Enemy destroyed a great quantity of ammunition and wagons, &c.

March 5.—Lay in camp.

March 6.—Moved at 10 a. m. on Bennettsville road; encamped in town; distance, twelve miles.

March 7.—Moved on Fayetteville road, encamping near Beaver Dam Creek, N. C.; distance, ten miles.

March 8.—Moved at 9 a. m. on Fayetteville road six miles and encamped.

March 9.—Moved five miles and a half on Fayetteville road, passing through Laurel College; eight miles.

March 10.—Moved at 8 a. m. on Fayetteville road ten miles, encamping near Rockfish Creek.

March 11.—Moved at 9.30 a. m. on Fayetteville road, crossing near Rockfish Mills, and encamped within two miles of Fayetteville, N. C.; distance, sixteen miles.

March 12.—Lay in camp near Fayetteville. A steam-tug arrived from Wilmington at 11 a. m. with dispatches; took mail back.

March 13.—Moved at 8 a. m.; crossed Cape Fear River two miles below Fayetteville and encamped four miles from river; distance, six miles.

March 14.—Changed camp to position on Clinton road; distance, four miles.

March 15.—Moved at 7 a. m. on Clinton road, crossing South River; skirmished a short time and encamped; distance, ten miles.

March 16.—Lay in camp.

March 17.—Moved at 5.30 a. m., crossing Black River at 12 m., and encamped; distance, eighteen miles.

March 18.—Moved at 5.30 a. m. on Everettsville road and encamped near Troublefield's Store.

March 19.—Moved at 5.30 a. m. on Everettsville road, crossing Falling Creek, and encamped five miles of Everettsville and eleven from Goldsborough; distance, eighteen miles.

March 20.—Moved back at 1 a. m. to a road leading to the right of the Everettsville road, recrossing Falling Creek, moving on different roads, and took position near the Fifteenth Army Corps. Had skirmishing in front; this division not engaged; marched twenty-five miles.

March 21.—Went into position on right of Fifteenth Army Corps near Mill Creek. Severe action for about two hours, resulting in the capture of 40 horses and 1 caisson from enemy. Division lost 166 (2 officers and 164 men) in killed, wounded, and missing; captured a few prisoners.

March 22.—Enemy concentrated in front; command moved forward about two miles and found him fortified; ordered back into camp by Major-General Howard.

March 23.—Moved at 7 a. m. on the railroad and encamped near Neuse River; distance, sixteen miles.

March 24.—Moved at 9 a. m. on Goldsborough road, crossing the Neuse River, passing through Goldsborough, and encamped two miles east of the town; distance, eight miles.

Balance of month command lay in camp near Goldsborough, N. C.; were clothed, shod, &c.

April 3.—Brig. Gen. M. F. Force took command, General Mower going to the Twentieth Army Corps.

Division remained in camp near Goldsborough until the 10th, when it marched toward Raleigh, N. C., sixteen miles.

April 11.—Marched eight miles.

April 12.—Marched eight miles.

April 13.—Marched fourteen miles.

April 14.—Marched seventeen miles, crossing Neuse River and through Raleigh, encamping one mile and a half of city, and remained in camp.

April 24.—Reviewed with the corps by Generals Grant and Sherman.

April 25.—Moved to the front nine miles.

April 26.—Remained in camp.

April 27.—Returned to old camp near Raleigh.

April 28.—Remained in camp.

April 29.—Started on the march for Richmond, Va., Johnston, rebel general, having surrendered all his command, and encamped near Neuse River.

April 30.—Remained in camp near Neuse River.

May 1.—Found this command near Neuse River, one day's march from Raleigh, N. C.; moved at 9 a. m., encamping at Ebenezer Church.

May 2.—Moved at 6 a. m.; crossed Tar River and Cedar Creek, twenty-two miles, and encamped on Harris' plantation.

May 3.—Moved at 5 a. m. and marched twenty miles, encamping near Chestnut Cross-Roads.

May 4.—Moved at 4 p. m. four miles, encamping on south side of Roanoke River, being delayed by Fifteenth Army Corps crossing river before using pontoons.

May 5.—Moved at 2 a. m., crossing the Roanoke and Meherrin Rivers, thirty-one miles, encamping near Brentsville, Va.

May 6.—Marched twenty-four miles, encamping near Dinwiddie Court-House.

May 7.—Marched thirteen miles, encamping near Petersburg.

May 8.—Marched through Petersburg, six miles, and encamped on Swift Creek.

May 9.—Marched fifteen miles; encamped near Manchester, Va.

May 10 and 11.—In camp near Manchester, Va.

May 12.—Marched through Richmond, eight miles, encamping near Chickahominy River.

May 13.—Crossed the Chickahominy, thirteen miles, encamping near Hanover Court-House.

May 14.—Crossed Pamunkey River, thirteen miles, encamping near Christopher Station.

May 15.—Crossed Mat and Ta Rivers, seventeen miles, encamping on the Po River.

May 16.—Marched twenty-three miles through Fredericksburg, crossing the Rappahannock River.

May 17.—Marched twelve miles, encamping at Stafford Springs.

May 18.—Marched sixteen miles; encamped on Occoquan River.

May 19.—Marched sixteen miles, encamping near Alexandria, Va.

May 20, 21, and 22.—In camp.

May 23.—Passed through Alexandria; bivouacked near Long Bridge.

May 24.—Was reviewed in Washington with the rest of army and went into camp three miles northeast of Washington. In camp balance of month.

The Thirty-fifth New Jersey Infantry transferred from division on 31st by orders. Command ordered to make preparations to be transported to Louisville, Ky.

June 1, 2, 3, and 4.—This command lay in camp near Washington, D. C.

June 5.—The Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Wisconsin were dropped from the returns of this command to be mustered out.

June 5, 6, and 7.—The command moved by rail to Parkersburg, W. Va., and from there on the 8th, 9th, and 10th by water to Louisville, Ky., where it went into camp two miles and a half southwest of the city. Lay in camp the balance of the month.

June 28.—Received orders to muster out seven regiments of this division.

Second Brigade, First Division.

January 1.—Brigade was encamped at Dillon's Bridge, Ga., at the junction of the canal with the Ogeechee River, guarding the ford.

January 3.—Marched at 6 a. m. to Fort Thunderbolt, below Savannah; distance, twenty-three miles.

January 4.—Embarked on the steamers S. R. Spaulding, Canonicus, and Fannie and put to sea; at 6 p. m. reached Beaufort, S. C., where we disembarked and moved two miles out of the city and went into camp, where we lay until January 13, when at 5 p. m. we marched. and encamped at 9 p. m. near Port Royal Ferry.

January 14.—Marched at 7.30 [a. m.] and encamped at sunset three miles from Pocotaligo Station, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

January 15.—Marched at 7 a. m. to the railroad and went into camp, where the command was supplied with clothing.

January 20.—Went with the rest of the division on a reconnaissance to the Salkehatchie River; met a small force of the enemy when about two miles from the railroad and skirmished, driving them about four miles with the loss of one man, when finding the river too deep and current too swift to be forded returned to camp.

January 25.—Pontoons having been expressly prepared, the First Division went again to the Salkehatchie River, but owing to the heavy rains the river was very much swollen; the land being low was overflowed to the distance of more than a mile, and from two to three feet deep. Great exertions were used by transporting the troops to a small island in front of a rebel fort, and distant about 600 yards, by mules, ambulances, and boats, in order to effect a lodgment on the opposite bank, but it was impracticable, and the division returned to camp at 1 a. m. January 26.

January 29.—Colonel Montgomery, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, assumed command of the brigade.

January 30.—Campaign commenced; marched six miles and encamped at 1 p. m.

February 1.—Marched at 7 a. m.; crossed Whippy Swamp; fourteen miles.

February 2.—Marched two miles and a half; skirmished afternoon and night; loss, 3 killed and 6 wounded.

February 3.—Skirmished all day; crossed swamp north of Rivers' Bridge; formed in line of battle and drove the enemy from their works; loss, 17 wounded and 6 killed.

February 4.—Lay in camp.

February 5.—Moved back across river to guard rear while train crossed.

February 6.—Marched to Cowpen Ford; eleven miles.

February 7.—Marched to Midway; ten miles.

February 8.—Destroyed two miles and a half railroad east from Midway; advanced one mile.

February 9.—Marched to Binnaker's Bridge; crossed Edisto River below bridge on pontoon; waded swamps, water waist-deep; drove the enemy eight miles.

February 10.—Lay in camp all day; evening went on reconnaissance to Holman's Bridge; met pickets of Fifteenth Army Corps and returned to camp.

February 11.—Marched to North Edisto River; fourteen miles.

February 12.—At 9 a. m. made flank movement to the right; enemy evacuated Orangeburg, burning C. S. buildings; moved through Orangeburg at midnight.

February 13.—Destroyed three miles of railroad; marched to Lewisville; fourteen miles.

February 14.—Marched to Sandy Run; fourteen miles.

February 15.—Marched eleven miles.

February 16.—Marched to Congaree River, ten miles, fronting Columbia.

February 17.—Marched across Saluda River and bivouacked 4 p. m.; crossed Broad River into the city; encamped three-quarters of a mile north of city.

February 18.—Destroyed one mile of railroad and marched six miles; 6.45 p. m. ordered back to city as provost guard.

February 19.—On provost-guard duty in city.

February 20.—Rear guard; marched fifteen miles.

February 21.—Marched to Simpson's Turnout, eleven miles; destroyed one mile of railroad.

February 22.—Destroyed one mile of railroad; marched fifteen miles, passing through Winnsborough to Poplar Springs.

February 23.—Marched eight miles.

February 24.—Marched fifteen miles, passing through Liberty Hill.

February 25.—Marched fourteen miles to Little Lynch's Creek, Hough's Ferry.

February 26.—Marched to Big Lynch's Creek, ten miles and a half.

February 27.—Moved across creek two miles; encamped, waiting trains.

February 28.—Marched sixteen miles.

March 3.—Marched thirteen miles to Cheraw; brigade on duty as provost guard.

March 5.—Relieved and crossed Great Pedee River; two miles.

March 6.—Marched to Bennettsville; thirteen miles.

March 7.—Marched eight miles.

March 8.—Crossed Little Pedee River; six miles.

March 9.—Marched eleven miles.

March 10.—Marched seventeen miles.

March 13.—Passed through Fayetteville across Cape Fear River; seven miles.

March 15.—Marched twelve miles, crossing Big Black River; skirmished and drove the enemy.

March 17.—Marched sixteen miles.

March 18.—Marched fourteen miles.

March 19.—Marched thirteen miles.

March 20.—Twenty-fifth Wisconsin moved with division; Thirty-fifth New Jersey, Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio guarding train; moved to the rear with train four miles.

March 21.—Moved forward two miles.

March 22.—Moved forward fourteen miles.

March 23.—Moved forward fifteen miles.

March 24.—Marched five miles, passing through Goldsborough to our present camp.

[*April.*]—Encamped at Goldsborough, N. C., until the 10th, when the brigade marched sixteen miles.

April 11.—Marched eight miles.

April 12.—Marched eight miles.

April 13.—Marched fourteen miles.

April 14.—Marched seventeen miles to camp near Raleigh, N. C.
April 24.—Reviewed with corps by General Grant.
April 25.—Moved to the front nine miles.
April 27.—Returned to old camp near Raleigh.
April 29.—Marched ten miles, crossing Neuse River.

Third Division.

January 1 to 3.—Lay in camp at Laurel Grove Cemetery, Savannah.
January 4.—Marched to Thunderbolt Battery; seven miles.
January 6.—Embarked the division and proceeded to Beaufort, S. C., arriving during the night; sixty miles.
January 7.—Moved out and encamped; three miles and a half.
January 8 to 12.—Lay in camp.
January 13.—Moved to Port Royal Ferry; nine miles.
January 14.—Moved to Old Pocotaligo, skirmishing with the enemy; ten miles.
January 15.—Moved to Pocotaligo Station; one mile and a half.
January 16 to 29.—Lay in camp, sending frequent reconnaissances to Salkehatchie.
January 30.—Moved on Barnwell road ten miles.
January 31.—Lay in camp making demonstration at old pontoon across Salkehatchie.
Total march, 101 miles.
February 1.—Marched to Whippy Swamp; thirteen miles.
February 2.—Marched to Barker's Mills, sixteen miles, skirmishing with and driving the enemy and saving the bridge.
February 3.—Marched to Rivers' Bridge; eight miles.
February 4.—Lay in camp.
February 5.—Crossed Salkehatchie; marched four miles.
February 6.—Marched to and crossed Little Salkehatchie, ten miles, driving enemy from crossing.
February 7.—Lay in camp.
February 8.—Moved to Midway; eight miles.
February 9.—Moved to Binnaker's Bridge; marched thirteen miles.
February 10.—Crossed the Edisto; marched two miles.
February 11.—Moved to North Fork of Edisto, opposite Orangeburg, finding the enemy strongly posted; skirmished until dark, saving bridge; marched fourteen miles.
February 12.—Crossed on pontoons a mile below, driving the enemy from Orangeburg and effecting lodgment on railroad; marched five miles.
February 13.—Marched up railroad fourteen miles.
February 14.—Marched farther up railroad, taking Columbia road; marched twenty-one miles.
[*February 15*].—Marched to Congaree Creek, flanking up the same to Taylor's Bridge; eleven miles.
February 16.—Crossed Little Congaree and encamped opposite Columbia; six miles.
February 17.—Crossed Broad and Saluda Rivers to Columbia; six miles.
February 18.—Moved out from Columbia, destroying railroad; marched six miles.
February 19.—Troops marched to and destroyed railroad; twelve miles.
February 20.—Marched to near Winnsborough; nine miles.

February 21.—Marched to Simpson's Station; fifteen miles.
February 22.—Marched to Poplar Springs; fifteen miles.
February 23.—Marched to and across Wateree; seven miles.
February 24.—Marched to Russell's place; twelve miles.
February 25.—Marched to Copeland; twelve miles.
February 26.—Marched to Little Lynch Creek; eight miles.
February 27.—Marched to Big Lynch Creek; thirteen miles.
February 28.—Marched in direction of Cheraw; eighteen miles. Total, 268½ miles.

Railroad destroyed, 21 miles; roads corduroyed, 14,485 yards; bridges built, 263 yards; side road for infantry, 54,560 yards; clearing roads obstructed by enemy, 650 yards.

March 1 and 2.—Lay in camp near Cheraw.
March 3.—Moved to Cheraw; thirteen miles.
March 4.—Crossed Great Pedee, encamping on east bank; marched three miles.
March 5.—Moved to Joby's plantation; five miles.
March 6.—Moved to Bennettsville; seven miles and a half.
March 7.—Moved to near Panther Creek; nine miles.
March 8.—Moved to Gilopolis or Floral College; seventeen miles.
March 9.—Moved to east side Raft Swamp; twelve miles.
March 10.—Moved to Big Rockfish Creek; thirteen miles.
March 11.—Moved to near Fayetteville; bummers taking the place; a few of them killed; nine miles and a half.
March 12.—Lay in camp.
March 13.—Crossed Cape Fear, encamping on Beam[an]'s Cross-Roads road; marched three miles.
March 14.—Changed camp to Wilmington road; two miles.
March 15.—Moved to South River; twelve miles.
March 16.—Moved to Culbreth's plantation; four miles.
March 17.—Moved to near Beaman's Cross-Roads; twenty miles.
March 18.—Moved to Piney Grove Cross-Roads on Mount Olive road; fourteen miles.
March 19.—Moved to Smith's Chapel, Mount Olive road; nine miles.
March 20.—Moved to near Mill Creek or Bentonville, twenty miles, taking position and intrenching before sundown.
March 21.—Moved forward one mile, taking new position, skirmishing heavily with enemy and intrenching.
March 22.—Lay in camp, enemy having retired during night.
March 23.—Moved on Goldsborough road to near Neuse River; fifteen miles.
March 24.—Moved to Goldsborough; five miles.
March 25.—Changed camp to front one mile, intrenching.
March 26.—Lay in camp.
March 27.—Changed camp to southeast side of Goldsborough; three miles.
March 28, 29, 30, and 31.—Lay in camp.

Total miles marched, 188; roads corduroyed, 10,208 yards; bridges built, 40 yards; side road for infantry, 150,787 yards; earth excavated, 10,080 cubic feet; fortifications built, 1,840 yards.

April 1 to 9.—In camp near Goldsborough, N. C.
April 10.—Marched in the direction of Raleigh to near Whitley's Mill; distance, thirteen miles.
April 11.—Marched to Moccasin Creek, near Pine Level; distance, ten miles.
April 12.—Moved out two miles; encamped on Creecher's plantation.
April 13.—Marched sixteen miles.

April 14.—Marched nineteen miles, passing through Raleigh and encamping three miles beyond.

April 15.—Hostilities ceased.

April 24.—Reviewed by Generals Grant and Sherman.

April 25.—Moved out to Jones' Station; distance, seven miles.

April 27.—Moved back to camp; seven miles.

April 29.—Moved fourteen miles, encamping near Forestville.

April 30.—Remained in camp.

During the month the division has marched 88 miles, constructed 45,760 yards side road, 145 yards bridging, and 2,044 yards corduroy.

May 1.—Moved out from camp near Forestville, N. C. (seventeen miles from Raleigh), en route for Richmond, Va. Passed through Forestville and Wake Forest; crossed Tar River at Sims' Bridge, following the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad; encamped near Sims' Bridge, having marched twenty miles.

May 2.—Marched twenty-four miles; encamped within three miles of Ridgeway.

May 3.—Marched twenty miles; encamped within two miles of Robinson's Ferry, on the Roanoke River.

May 4.—Rested.

May 5.—Marched twenty-six miles, crossing the Roanoke and encamping on Great Creek at Aspen Grove.

May 6.—Marched four miles; struck Boydton plank road; crossed Nottoway River and encamped on Buckskin Creek; distance, twenty-five miles.

May 7.—Marched seventeen miles; encamped on Hatcher's Run.

May 8.—Crossed the Appomattox; encamped on Swift Creek; distance, ten miles.

May 9.—Marched fifteen miles; encamped near Manchester, Va.

May 12.—Marched nine miles, passing through Richmond.

May 13.—Marched nine miles.

May 14.—Marched eighteen miles.

May 15.—Marched eighteen miles.

May 16.—Marched sixteen miles.

May 17.—Marched eighteen miles.

May 18.—Marched sixteen miles.

May 19.—Marched fifteen miles, encamping near Alexandria, Va.

May 23.—Moved up and encamped near Long Bridge, Va.

May 24.—Marched in review before the President, Lieutenant-General Grant, General Sherman, and many others; encamped within three miles of Washington, D. C., near Crystal Springs, where we remain at present date.

June 1.—In camp near Washington, D. C.

June 7.—Broke camp and started for Louisville, Ky.; distance, about 900 miles.

June 12.—Arrived at Louisville and went into camp, where we remain at present date.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

January 1.—The brigade was in camp at Savannah, Ga.

January 4.—Received orders for Beaufort, S. C., taking steamers and arriving 5th.

January 6.—Disembarked and moved forward to camp, three miles west of Beaufort, remaining until the 13th, when received orders to move to Pocotaligo; crossed Coosaw Sound the same evening on three small yawls; moved four miles beyond and fortified.

January 14.—Moved forward, encountering the rebels at Garden's Corner, where they were fortified; drove them to Pocotaligo, forcing them to leave three lines of works, making a march of fourteen miles.

January 15.—Moved to Pocotaligo Station, on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, distance of three miles and a half, and encamped, intrenching our position. The brigade was engaged in building corduroy roads, destroying railroad, foraging from the country, skirmishing with the enemy, and drilling.

January 30.—The brigade was ordered forward, moving twelve miles on the Barnwell road.

January 31.—Remained in camp with heavy details to make demonstrations across the Salkehatchie.

During the month the brigade marched forty-nine miles; traveled by steamer sixty-five miles. Total, 114 miles.

February 1.—The brigade was encamped near Bradfordsville, S. C., one day's march from Pocotaligo, and the third day on the campaign through South Carolina; moved thirteen miles in the direction of Barnwell.

February 2.—Made a detour through Angley's Post-Office, marching sixteen miles, crossing Jackson's Branch in the face of the enemy, driving him.

February 3.—Moved to Rivers' Bridge Post-Office, and engaged in effecting a crossing.

February 5.—Crossed Big Salkehatchie; encamped on Black's plantation, marching seven miles.

February 6.—Marched fourteen miles and encamped near Millersville Post-Office.

February 7.—Marched nine miles toward Midway.

February 9.—Marched through Midway and to Binnaker's Bridge, on the South Edisto, marching sixteen miles.

February 10.—Crossed the river and marched four miles on the Orangeburg road.

February 11.—Marched fourteen miles, driving the enemy across North Edisto at Orangeburg with heavy skirmishing.

February 12.—Moved down the river two miles and waded across, flanking the enemy, securing the Branchville railroad and destroying it, forcing the rebels to leave.

February 13.—Marched fourteen miles; destroyed two miles railroad and marched twelve miles toward Columbia.

February 15.—Marched eleven miles; crossed Congaree Creek, forcing the enemy to retire.

February 16.—Marched eight miles to a point opposite Columbia.

February 17.—Moved across Saluda and Broad Rivers, marching five miles, encamping near Columbia, S. C.

February 18.—Marched through the city and nine miles on the Charlotte railroad.

February 20.—Marched twelve miles; destroyed one mile and a half of railroad.

February 21.—Marched toward Winnsborough sixteen miles, destroying two miles of railroad.

February 22.—Marched to Poplar Springs, sixteen miles; destroyed two miles of railroad.

February 23.—Marched six miles; crossed Wateree River.

February 24.—Marched twelve miles, through Liberty Springs Post-Office.

February 25.—Marched eleven miles.

February 26.—Marched eight miles; bridged Little Lynch's Creek.
February 27.—Marched twelve miles to Big Lynch's Creek.
February 28.—Marched sixteen miles on Cheraw road; crossed Big Lynch's and Black Creeks; built fortifications within thirteen miles of Cheraw, S. C.
Total distance traveled, 289 miles.
March 1.—The brigade was in an intrenched camp in South Carolina, thirteen miles southwest of Cheraw.
March 3.—Moved thirteen miles to Cheraw.
March 4.—Crossed Great Pedee and marched four miles.
March 5.—Marched five miles on Bennettsville road, N. C.
March 6.—Reached Bennettsville; nine miles.
March 7.—Marched ten miles toward Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8.—Marched twelve miles; bad roads.
March 9.—Marched fourteen miles.
March 10.—Marched thirteen miles.
March 11.—Marched nine miles to Fayetteville, N. C.
March 13.—Crossed Cape Fear River at midnight and marched four miles.
March 14.—Marched three miles.
March 15.—Marched twenty miles to South River.
March 16.—Marched at night nine miles to Owensborough.
March 17.—Marched nineteen miles.
March 18.—Marched twelve miles.
March 19.—Marched eight miles; encamped near Mount Olive Station on the railroad.
March 20.—Moved toward Smithfield twenty-three miles; heavy firing yesterday and to-day; went into line and intrenched.
March 21.—Advanced the line one mile and a half and intrenched near Bentonville.
March 23.—Marched seventeen miles toward Goldsborough; encamped northeast of town.
March 27.—Moved camp four miles southeast of town and remained on Stony Creek.
Marched during the month, 204 miles.
[*April.*]—This command was encamped near Goldsborough, N. C., up to the 10th, when it marched twelve miles and encamped on Little River.
April 11.—Marched seven miles; encamped near Pine Level.
April 12.—Marched two miles.
April 13.—Marched eighteen miles on the Raleigh road; encamped four miles from the Neuse River.
April 14.—Marched to Raleigh and three miles west of the city, making seventeen miles, where we lay in camp.
April 24.—Reviewed by Lieutenant-General Grant.
April 25.—Marched thirteen miles; encamped on Jones' plantation.
April 26.—Remained in camp.
April 27.—Marched back to our old camp near Raleigh.
April 28.—Remained in camp.
April 29.—Marched fourteen miles northward; encamped on north bank of Neuse River.
April 30.—Remained in camp.
Distance marched during the month, ninety-six miles.
May 1.—This command was on the march from Raleigh to Richmond; started from camp, Neuse River, N. C.; marched twenty-one miles.
May 2.—Marched twenty-four miles.

May 3.—Marched twenty-one miles; encamped near Roanoke River.
May 4.—Remained in camp; Fifteenth Corps crossing.
May 5.—Marched twenty-eight miles.
May 6.—Marched twenty-six miles.
May 7.—Marched nineteen miles.
May 8.—Marched through Petersburg, three miles and a half, on Richmond road, making nineteen miles.
May 9.—Marched seventeen miles; encamped two miles from Richmond; remained in this camp up to the 12th, when we marched through Richmond, making nine miles; continued our march up to the 19th, when we arrived at Alexandria, Va., and remained in camp until the 23d, when we moved up to the Long Bridge preparatory to the review of the 24th, after which we marched to our present camp, about four miles from the city.
Total distance marched, 349 miles.
June 1.—The command was encamped near the city of Washington; received orders to be ready to move.
June 6.—Was transported by rail to Parkersburg, W. Va., arriving there on the morning of the 8th, and embarked on steamers for Louisville, Ky., arriving there on the 10th, where we have been encamped since in a very pleasant and beautiful camp about two miles from the city, on the Newburg pike.

Fourth Division.

May 1.—Left camp near Powell's Bridge, Neuse River, N. C.; marched to Richmond via Petersburg and Manchester, distance 160 miles, arriving on the 9th.
May 12.—Left camp near Richmond; marched to Alexandria, Va., via Fredericksburg, distance 130 miles; arrived on the 19th.
Remained in camp near Alexandria until 23d, when we moved to the vicinity of Long Bridge and bivouacked for the night.
May 24.—Crossed Long Bridge and passed in review through the city of Washington and went into camp, at 6 p. m., four miles north of the city.
Whole distance marched during the month, 300 miles.
June 1.—In camp near Washington, D. C.
June 7.—Moved by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
June 10.—Arrived at Parkersburg, W. Va.; embarked on steamers for Louisville.
June 12.—Arrived, disembarked, and marched to camp, six miles below the city, on south bank of Ohio River.
June 15.—Moved to new camp, four miles above Louisville.
Total distance traveled during the month, 994 miles.

Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

April 28.—The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments Illinois Volunteer Infantry and the Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry were organized as a brigade, known as the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. C. J. Stolbrand.
April 29.—Marched from Raleigh, N. C., and went into camp same day on the north side of Neuse River, N. C.; distance marched, twelve miles.

May 1.—Left camp near Neuse River, N. C., and marched via Forestville, Warrenton, Lawrenceburg, and Petersburg, and arrived at Manchester, Va., on the 9th.

May 12.—Left Manchester and marched via Richmond and Hanover Court-House, and arrived near Alexandria, Va., on the 19th; distance, 275 miles.

May 23.—Moved through Alexandria and encamped near the Long Bridge same day; distance, nine miles.

May 24.—Crossed the Potomac; passed in review through Washington City and encamped about four miles out of the city.

Distance marched, 288 miles.

June 1.—Encamped near Washington City.

June 7.—Left Washington via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

June 10.—Arrived at Parkersburg, W. Va., and embarked on steamers Gilmore, Express, Bertha, and Edinburg for Louisville, Ky.

June 11.—Steamer Express with the Thirty-second Illinois on board struck and sunk; no lives were lost; disembarked the Thirty-second Illinois to the Bertha and America.

June 12.—Arrived at Louisville, Ky.; disembarked and went into camp about eight miles from the city down the river.

June 14.—Moved camp to about four miles from the city up the river; distance marched, twelve miles.

June 21.—Left camp and embarked on steamers Bertha, Ella, Faber, Cornelia, and Nashville.

June 25.—Arrived at Saint Louis; embarked to the steamers Kate Kinney, Victory, and Isabella, and started up the river.

June 30.—On board steamers en route for Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Third Brigade, Fourth Division.

January 1 to 6.—The brigade was in camp at Savannah, Ga.

January 6.—Marched to Thunderbolt, five miles, and, embarking on transports, went to Beaufort, S. C., arriving there in the evening.

January 7.—Were in camp two miles from Beaufort until the 10th, when the command moved three miles farther out and remained in camp.

January 13.—Moved three miles farther.

January 14.—Moved on and encountered the enemy at noon, having slight skirmishing with them until night-fall.

January 15.—Moved five miles out and went into camp near Pocotaligo, the enemy having evacuated their position in front of that place on the night of the 14th. Remained in camp until the 29th, the regiments being in position on the different roads in the vicinity of Pocotaligo, and one being a part of the time on duty at the landing on Pocotaligo River.

January 29.—Moved out four miles.

January 30.—Moved four miles to present camp.

Distance marched during the month, thirty-seven miles; distance transported, sixty miles.

February 1.—Left camp near Salkehatchie bridge, S. C., marching via Whippy Swamp.

February 2.—Encamped near Rivers' Bridge, on the east bank of the Salkehatchie.

February 3.—Waded the river, being in water up to the waist for more than a mile, and had a slight skirmish on the other side.

February 4 and 5.—In camp on the west bank of the Salkehatchie near Rivers' Bridge.

February 6 and 7.—Marched; reached Midway on the latter date, and same evening one regiment was sent to burn railroad bridges over the Edisto.

February 8.—Destroyed three miles and a half of railroad.

February 9.—Moved to Binnaker's Bridge.

February 11.—Marched to Orangeburg bridge.

February 12.—Skirmished till the enemy, being flanked, fell back; encamped that night at Orangeburg.

February 13.—Destroyed two miles Columbia railroad, marching to 16th, inclusive.

February 17.—Arrived before and marched into Columbia at night, one regiment having previously crossed the Congaree in a flat-boat and first planted the flag on the old and new capitols.

February 18.—Moved toward Winnsborough, destroying the Charlotte railroad for one mile and a half.

February 20 to 28, inclusive.—On march, via Simpson's Station, Winnsborough, Poplar Springs Post-Office, Liberty Hill, and Patterson's Cross-Roads, to this place, destroying three miles of railroad on the way.

Distance marched, 261 miles. Miles of railroad destroyed, [10].

March 1.—In camp thirteen miles below Cheraw, S. C.

March 3.—Moved to Cheraw.

March 5.—Moved from Cheraw, crossing the Pedee and marching via Bennettsville, Beaver Creek, Floral College, Raft Swamp, and Big Rockfish Creek.

March 11.—Reached Fayetteville, the mounted foragers of the brigade assisting in the capture of the town, driving the enemy across Cape Fear River.

March 13.—Moved forward and marched via South River, Blockersville, Owensville, Beaman's Cross-Roads, and Troublefield's Store; went into position two miles southeast of Bentonville, N. C.

March 20.—Skirmished with the enemy and threw up works.

March 21.—Advanced skirmish and main lines, driving the enemy, with whom a very heavy fire was kept up during the whole day and much of that night. Lost 3 men killed, 16 wounded, and 7 missing. Enemy evacuated position and retreated toward Raleigh.

March 22 and 23.—Early in the morning moved toward Goldsborough, arriving there on the 24th and went into camp, where the command has since remained.

In camp at Goldsborough, N. C.

April 10.—The camp moved toward Raleigh; marched through that place.

April 15.—Halted at Jones' Station, North Carolina Railroad.

April 19.—Moved back and encamped near Raleigh.

April 25.—Moved again to near Jones' Station and remained there.

April 27.—Moved again to the camp near Raleigh.

April 29.—Moved to present camp.

Distance marched, 102 miles.

May 1.—Left camp near Powell's Bridge, Neuse River, N. C.; marched to Richmond, Va., via Petersburg and Manchester, distance 160 miles, arriving on the 9th.

May 12.—Left camp near Richmond; marched to Alexandria, Va., via Fredericksburg, distance 130 miles, arriving on the 19th.

Remained in camp near Alexandria until the 23d, when we moved to the vicinity of Long Bridge and bivouacked for the night.

May 24.—Crossed Long Bridge and passed in review through the city of Washington, D. C., and went into camp at 6 p. m. six miles north of the city.

Whole distance marched during the month, 300 miles.

*LEFT WING (ARMY OF GEORGIA).**

[*January.*]—The Fourteenth Army Corps and Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers (pontoniers) remained in camp at Savannah until the 20th.

January 1.—The Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, left Savannah and encamped near Hardeeville, S. C.; First Division remained at Savannah until January 17, when it marched to Purysburg and encamped on the 19th.

January 20.—Marched ten miles toward Springfield, where they were detained by a storm until January 25. They then resumed the march, arriving at Sister's Ferry on the 28th.

January 26.—The First and Third Divisions, Twentieth Army Corps, marched toward Robertsville, S. C., where they encamped January 29 and remained the rest of the month.

January 27.—The Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, left Savannah and marched via Springfield to the vicinity of Sister's Ferry, where it encamped on the 29th, and remained on the 30th and 31st, details from this division being employed with those of the Fourteenth Army Corps in constructing a road on the South Carolina shore.

January 29 and 30.—Remained in camp, high water preventing a crossing of the Savannah River.

January 29.—The pontoon bridge was laid.

[*April.*]—The army remained at Goldsborough until the 10th, when it commenced its march toward Raleigh, the Twentieth Corps on the left, the Fourteenth by the direct road, both skirmishing continually with the enemy.

April 12.—In the morning the two corps crossed the Neuse River at Smithfield and continued the march to Raleigh, which was entered on the 13th.

April 14.—The Fourteenth Corps moved to a position near Cape Fear River, remaining until the 28th, when it returned to Raleigh, and commenced its march toward Richmond on the 30th.

The Twentieth Corps remained near Raleigh until the 25th, when it moved to Jones' Cross-Roads, returning April 28, and on the 30th proceeded toward Richmond.

The pontoon train moved with the Fourteenth Corps to Smithfield, where two bridges were laid. One half of the train being left temporarily at this point, the other moved with the Fourteenth Corps to Aunt's Ferry, Cape Fear River, where it remained until the departure of the troops for Richmond.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.†

[*January.*]—The corps remained in camp at Savannah until the 20th.

January 20.—The movement from Savannah was commenced. On account of unfavorable weather the movement intended to be resumed on the 21st was postponed until the 25th.

January 28.—The corps reached Sister's Ferry. The roads where they led through the swamps were very bad and required to be corduroyed

* Commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum.
† Commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis.

before the transportation could be got over them. Since the 28th heavy working parties have been kept at work preparing the road on the Carolina side for crossing; high water, though, preventing any movement.

February 1 to 5.—The corps lay in camp near Sister's Ferry on the south side of Savannah River, when it crossed to the South Carolina side.

February 6.—First Division moved toward Lawtonville.

February 7.—The Third Division moved to Brighton.

February 8.—Second Division followed, from which point [Brighton] the corps train was sent in charge of First Division on Lawtonville road. The Second and Third Divisions moved in the direction of Ingraham.

February 9.—Continued the march.

February 10.—Crossed the Salkehatchie River and entered Barnwell, where the corps was joined by the First Division.

February 12.—Struck the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, First and Third Divisions tearing up twelve miles of track.

February 14.—Crossed the North and South Forks of the Edisto.

February 15.—Crossed Congaree and Beaver Dam Creeks, the advance of the corps entering Lexington, through which the corps marched on the 16th.

February 17.—Crossed the Saluda River on pontoon and arrived at Freshly's Ferry, on Broad River.

February 19.—Crossed river, when a considerable distance of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was destroyed.

February 21.—Crossed Little River and passed within one mile of Winnsborough.

February 22.—Corps destroyed about sixteen miles of Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad.

February 23.—Reached south side of Catawba River, which was so swollen by the heavy rains as to break the pontoon bridge. The bridge was again laid farther down the stream.

February 28.—The corps succeeded with difficulty in getting over.

March 1.—The corps marched from Catawba River over roads almost impassable toward Fayetteville, which was reached on the 11th.

March 12 and 13.—The First and Second Divisions crossed Cape Fear River.

March 15.—Moved in direction of Averasborough. The Third Division was left to guard the corps trains on a central road.

March 16.—Took part in the fight at Black Creek, in which the Second Division lost 110 killed and wounded.

March 19.—Encountered the enemy in force near Bentonville and heavy fighting ensued, in which the corps lost during the day 882 killed, wounded, and missing. With his whole available force massed in our front the enemy attempted to crush the Left Wing of the army before it could be re-enforced by the other corps. His attacks were most persistent and impetuous, but every attempt was foiled and the corps held its position until the next day, when re-enforced by the remainder of the army.

March 22.—The march was resumed.

March 23.—Entered Goldsborough. The corps went into camp on the northwest side of town, where it has remained the balance of the month.

[*April.*]—The corps lay in camp near Goldsborough, N. C., until the 10th.

April 10.—It started with the rest of the army toward Raleigh, N. C.

April 11.—Passed through Smithfield.

April 12.—Crossed Neuse River.

April 13.—Entered Raleigh, skirmishing each day of the march with the enemy's cavalry.

April 14.—Moved out toward Cape Fear River, and remained in camp in this vicinity with slight variations of position until the 28th.

April 28.—The corps moved back near Raleigh, where it remained until the 30th.

April 30.—It commenced the march toward Richmond, Va.

May 1.—Corps having moved out from the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C., on April 30, the whole corps finally got under way for Richmond, bridging the Neuse, Roanoke, and Appomattox, besides several lesser streams.

May 7.—The whole corps encamped near Manchester, Va., opposite Richmond, having marched a distance varying from 177 to 190 miles in seven days.

May 11.—Marched through Richmond.

May 19.—Encamped near Alexandria, Va., opposite Washington.

May 24.—The corps, with Sherman's army, was reviewed by the President, the Secretary of War, and the Lieutenant-General in the streets of Washington.

May 25.—Moved to camp near the Soldiers' Home, and there remained until the close of the month.

Corps still lying in camp near Washington.

June 7.—A temporary division was organized from regiments transferred from the Twentieth Corps.

June 10.—The corps commenced embarking for Louisville, Ky.—by rail to Parkersburg, W. Va.; thence by steamer to Louisville.

June 20.—The last of the corps arrived at Louisville, Ky., and went into camp near that place on the Bardstown pike, and there remained during the month.

First Division.

[*January.*]—No important changes during the month except the commencement of the present campaign.

January 20.—Left camp at Savannah, and at date of report [January 31] this command rests at Sister's Ferry, Ga., sixty miles by river from our starting point.

February 5.—Crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry. Continued the march daily through South Carolina, crossing the South and North Edisto, the Saluda, Broad, and Catawba Rivers during the month.

March 1.—Moved from Catawba River, S. C.; continued march with the corps via Hanging Rock and Mount Croghan.

March 6 and 7.—Crossed Little Pedee River.

March 8.—Crossed Drowning Creek.

March 11.—Reached Fayetteville, N. C.

March 15.—Crossed Cape Fear River.

March 16.—Took part in the fight with First Brigade.

March 19.—Whole division engaged; loss 433.

March 23.—Crossed Neuse River and encamped at Goldsborough same day.

March 28.—Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin received leave of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate. Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. P. Buell, commanding Second Brigade, assumed command same day.

April 3.—Brig. Gen. C. C. Walcutt assumed command of First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

April 8.—Moved from Goldsborough.

April 12.—Reached Smithfield.

April 13.—Marched into Raleigh (first infantry in place).

April 14 and 15.—First Brigade (provost guard) moved to Cape Fear River.

April 29.—Left Cape Fear River en route for Richmond.

May 1.—Continued the march toward Richmond, crossing the Tar River.

May 2.—Reached Roanoke River at Taylor's Ford; crossed river.

May 3.—Crossed Middle and North Meherrin Rivers, and reached and crossed Nottoway River.

May 6.—Crossed Appomattox early.

May 7.—Reached south side of James River, one mile from Manchester and in sight of Richmond, having made the march from Raleigh to Richmond inside of seven days.

May 11.—Passed through Richmond en route for Washington; were not reviewed. Crossed Pamunkey under adverse circumstances—high flood.

May 15.—Passed in vicinity of Wilderness battle-field.

May 16.—Crossed the Rapidan.

May 17.—Crossed the Rappahannock.

May 18.—Crossed Cedar Run.

May 19.—Reached camp of division near Alexandria. Troops encamped near fortifications three miles and a half from Alexandria.

May 24.—Grand review of this army.

May 26.—Moved to new camp on New York avenue road, near Washington, D. C.

May 30.—Still in same position.

June 9.—Division left Washington, D. C., en route for Louisville, Ky.

June 15.—Arrived in Louisville and encamped four miles from the city on Bear Grass Creek, and remained there at date [June 30].

First Brigade, First Division.

[*June.*]—This command remained in camp at Washington, D. C., until the 9th.

June 9.—It broke camp and embarked on board the cars for Parkersburg, W. Va.

June 11.—Arrived.

June 12.—Embarked on board of transports for Louisville, Ky., which point it reached on the 14th, and encamped some five miles from the city, where it has since remained doing camp duty.

Second Brigade, First Division.

January 17.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. George P. Buell assumed command of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 10, dated headquarters First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Savannah, Ga.

January 20.—The brigade left Savannah, taking the Louisville road; marched six miles and three-quarters. On account of rains which had fallen for twenty-four hours, rendering the roads almost impassable, the march was delayed until the 25th instant, when it was again resumed. During the day's march the Louisville road was left and the march continued on a road running diagonally across the Augusta road; marched fourteen miles.

January 26.—The march was delayed by the bad condition of the road, which was corduroyed for several miles; marched eight miles, encamping one mile from Springfield.

January 27.—Entered Springfield and encamped for the night.

January 28.—Left Springfield at 12 m.; marched nine miles, crossing Ebenezer Creek, and encamped near Sister's Ferry, where the command yet [January 31] remains.

February 1.—Found the brigade at Sister's Ferry, where it remained until the morning of the 5th, awaiting the construction of roads on opposite side of Savannah River.

February 5.—Crossed the Savannah into South Carolina, encamping at upper landing, three miles above the ferry.

February 6.—Moved over a wide swamp and through the small village of Robertsville, encamping at forks of Augusta and Orangeburg roads, making only eight miles.

February 7.—Reached Lawtonville, nineteen miles and a half from the ferry, the pioneers continually removing fallen timber placed in the roads by the enemy.

February 8.—Lay at Lawtonville all day.

February 9, 10, and 11.—Made rapid marches, reaching Barnwell the 11th, making fifty miles in the time.

February 12.—Struck Charleston and Augusta Railroad and tore up some two miles of track.

February 13.—Marched toward Columbia, crossing South Fork of Edisto River.

February 14.—Made eighteen miles, crossing North Fork of Edisto River at noon, marching in a very cold storm all the p. m.

February 15.—Marched early on the Waters' Ferry road; passed Clark's Mills; took the Lexington road at noon, and reached that place at 10 p. m. after a fatiguing march, with brisk skirmishing the whole distance.

February 16.—Went within four miles of Columbia, the capital of the State; then countermarched three miles; crossed the Saluda River and encamped.

February 17.—Marched fourteen miles to Rockville Post-Office.

February 18.—Lay in camp all day.

February 19.—Crossed Broad River and advanced twelve miles on the Monticello road.

February 20 and 21.—Marched on Winnsborough road and passed the town the 21st.

February 22.—Marched up Columbia railroad and tore up track at Black Stocks.

February 23.—Got within three miles of Catawba River.

The balance of the month was consumed in reaching the opposite bank of the river, which was effected with great difficulty. The brigade will march toward Hanging Rock to-day [February 28].

March 1.—Brigade left Catawba River; moved fifteen miles, mostly over corduroy, with the division and corps.

March 2.—Passed Hanging Rock in forenoon; had pontoon train in charge; roads and weather bad; made ten miles.

March 3.—Moved at 6 a. m.; Lynch's Creek was crossed at 4 p. m.; enemy's cavalry made an unsuccessful attempt to capture pontoon train; encamped at 12 p. m.; marched twenty-one miles.

March 4.—Made a forced march of twenty miles, crossing State line into North Carolina.

March 5.—Moved thirteen miles, reaching Great Pedee River at noon.

March 6.—The general commanding laid the pontoon bridge under circumstances of great difficulty.

March 7.—Crossed the Great Pedee into Richmond County and advanced over good roads twenty miles.

March 8.—Marched over pine barrens, nearly uninhabited, twenty miles, and reached Blount's Bridge, on Lumber River.

March 9.—Moved on Fayetteville plank road, destroying large quantities of resin; repaired several bridges.

March 10.—Moved only seven miles, constructing roads most of the way; assisted Kilpatrick's cavalry.

March 11.—Marched thirteen miles, entering Fayetteville in the afternoon with the balance of division and corps.

March 12, 13, and 14.—Remained in the vicinity of Fayetteville, preparing for a farther advance.

March 15.—Marched on Goldsborough road in rear of Twentieth Corps; weather bad; made ten miles.

March 16.—Our advance forces met and repulsed a large body of the enemy intrenched at Black River. This brigade arrived in time to render material assistance.

March 17.—The difficult task of constructing a bridge over Black River was accomplished by this brigade alone; made five miles.

March 18.—Crossed Mingo Creek and advanced thirteen miles. The enemy troublesome on our left and front.

March 19.—The battle of Bentonville was fought and continued on the 20th and 21st. This brigade was the first upon the field; fought well and suffered severely, losing nearly 200 killed, wounded, and missing.

March 22.—Advanced to Cox's Bridge.

March 23.—Crossed the Neuse River and reached this point (Goldsborough), where the command is still [March 31] encamped.

Third Brigade, First Division.

[*January.*]—At the beginning of the month were lying in camp doing regular garrison and picket duty.

January 6.—The brigade marched to Cherokee Hill, on the Augusta road, to guard the corps stock.

January 8.—Returned to the old camp.

January 20.—In the morning broke camp and marched about seven miles from the city on the Louisville road, where the brigade encamped until the 25th.

January 25.—The line of march was again resumed in the direction of Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, passing through Springfield, Ga.

January 29.—Arrived at the ferry, where we remained the balance of the month. Distance marched during the month, sixty-one miles.

February 1.—The command was in camp at Sister's Ferry, Ga.

February 5.—Crossed the ferry.

February 6.—Marched northward, via Robertsville and Barnwell, and came to Augusta and Charleston Railroad at White Pond Post-Office, and tore up the railroad from White Pond Post-Office to Windsor and came back to White Pond Post-Office to encamp.

February 13.—Crossed South Branch of Edisto River.

February 14.—Crossed North Branch of Edisto River.

February 15.—Marched to Lexington Court-House, skirmishing all day with the enemy's cavalry.

February 16.—Crossed the Saluda River.

February 17.—Marched to Rockville Post-Office.

February 19.—Crossed Broad River.

February 20.—Marched to Ebenezer Church.

February 21.—Marched through Winnsborough.

February 22.—Marched to Black Stocks, on Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, and tore up railroad to Youngsville, and marched back and encamped near Black Stocks.

February 23.—Marched to within a short distance of Catawba River, where it remained until the 28th.

February 28.—We crossed the Catawba River.

Distance marched during the month, 224 miles.

March 1.—The brigade moved in the direction of May's Store, where it arrived on the night of the 4th and entered the State of North Carolina.

March 6.—Crossed the Great Pedee and marched toward Fayetteville, which point it reached on the 11th and remained until the 13th.

March 13.—We crossed the Cape Fear River and moved in the direction of Raleigh.

March 16.—The brigade lay in reserve to support the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which was engaged with the enemy.

March 17.—Resumed the march; crossed Black Creek, marching on the main Goldsborough road.

March 19.—The brigade was engaged with the enemy, and lost 1 commissioned officer killed and 9 wounded, and 97 enlisted men killed and wounded. Remained in line of battle until the 22d.

March 22.—It was ascertained that the enemy had retreated. We resumed the line of march to Goldsborough.

March 23.—We arrived and went into camp, doing regular camp and picket duty.

Distance marched during the month, 188 miles.

[*April.*]—Brigade remained in camp at Goldsborough, N. C., doing camp and picket duty until the 10th.

April 10.—It marched with the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the direction of Raleigh, N. C.

April 13.—Arrived there.

April 14.—Resumed the line of march in the direction of Martha's Vineyard, N. C.

April 15.—Arrived there. Remained at this point until the 28th.

April 28.—Marched to Morrisville Station, N. C.

Distance marched during the month, 138 miles.

May 1.—The command marched and encamped at Oxford, N. C.

May 2.—Marched into Virginia in the direction of Richmond. Were encamped at this point until the 11th.

May 11.—We again resumed the line of march, crossing the James River and marching through Richmond in the direction of Alexandria, Va.

May 19.—Command reached there and went into camp outside of the fortifications.

May 24.—The command marched in review through the streets of Washington.

May 26.—In the morning the command broke camp and passed through Washington to its camp on the northeast side of the city, where it has since been encamped, doing camp and garrison duty.

Distance marched during the month, 376 miles.

Second Division.

January 1 to 20.—In camp at Savannah, Ga. Marched to Sister's Ferry, Ga., on Savannah River; distance, forty-two miles.

January 31.—In camp at Sister's Ferry.

February 1.—Division in camp at Sister's Ferry, Ga.

February 5.—Crossed Savannah River.

February 8.—Left Sister's Ferry and moved through Williston, S. C., passing Barnwell Court-House, Lexington Court-House, S. C., crossing South and North Edisto Rivers, Saluda River, and Broad River.

February 28.—In camp in Lexington County, S. C., on left bank of the Catawba River.

Number of miles marched during the month, 253.

March 1.—Division left camp at Clyburn's house, Lancaster District, N. C.

March 11.—Reached Fayetteville, N. C.

March 16.—Encountered and defeated the enemy near Averasborough, N. C.; loss of division, 110.

March 19.—Encountered the enemy near Bentonville, N. C. Rebels charged the division on front, left, and rear, but were repulsed after an obstinate fight of several hours with the loss of nearly 800 (of which 312 were prisoners), 2 battle-flags, and many small-arms. Over 100 of the enemy's dead were buried. Loss of division, 395.

March 23.—Went into camp near Goldsborough, N. C.

Number of miles marched during the month, 217.

April 1.—Division in camp at Goldsborough, N. C.

April 10.—Left Goldsborough for Raleigh, N. C. Skirmished with the enemy from Boonsville to Moccasin Swamp; distance, six miles.

April 13.—Arrived at Raleigh. Marched to Aven's Ferry, on Cape Fear River; distance, twenty-nine miles.

April 15.—Went into camp and remained until the 21st.

April 21.—Marched back to Holly Springs, N. C.; distance, fifteen miles. Remained in camp until the 29th.

April 29.—Marched to Morrisville, N. C.; distance, sixteen miles. Remained at that place until the end of the month.

May 1.—Left Morrisville, N. C., for Richmond, Va.

May 7.—Arrived at Manchester, Va., making a march of 177 miles in seven days.

May 11.—Left camp near Manchester for Washington, D. C.

May 19.—Arrived near Alexandria, Va., marching 149 miles in nine days.

May 25.—Changed camp to the vicinity of Fort Slemmer, north of Washington, D. C., in which camp the division remained to the end of the month.

June 12.—Division left Washington, D. C., by railroad for Louisville, Ky., via Parkersburg, from thence to Louisville by steamer.

June 18.—Arrived and encamped at Louisville, Ky. Remained in camp to end of month.

First Brigade, Second Division.

[*February.*]—The brigade remained at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, until the 5th.

February 5.—It crossed into South Carolina, marched through that State without meeting any resistance to Kingsbury's Ferry, on the Catawba River, where it is now encamped.

May 1.—The brigade marched from Morrisville, N. C.; crossed Neuse River same day.

May 2.—Crossed Tar River.

May 4.—Crossed Roanoke River.

May 5.—Crossed Meherrin, Nottoway, and Little Nottoway Rivers.

May 6.—Crossed Appomattox River.

May 7.—Arrived near Manchester, Va., having marched a distance of 169 miles. Lay in camp till May 11.

May 11.—The brigade marched, passing through Manchester, crossing James River through Richmond, and crossing Chickahominy Creek same day.

May 12.—Crossed Pamunkey River.

May 15.—Crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford.

May 16.—Crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford.

May 17.—Crossed Bull Run and encamped on the old battle-ground.

May 19.—Arrived near Alexandria, having marched a distance of 152 miles. Lay in camp.

May 24.—Passed in review in Washington City.

May 25.—The brigade moved through the city of Washington and encamped near Bunker Hill, a distance of eight miles. The brigade lay in camp until May 31.

June 1.—Brigade was in Washington, D. C.

June 13.—Brigade moved to depot and embarked on cars of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Parkersburg.

June 16.—The brigade arrived there. Embarked immediately on transports bound for Louisville, where the brigade arrived on the 18th. Marched immediately to camp, three miles from the city on Bardstown pike.

June 20.—Changed to grounds nearer to the city.

June 23.—Brig. Gen. William Vandever received a promotion to brevet major-general, and in the absence of Brevet Major-General Morgan assumed command of the division, leaving the brigade under command of Lieut. Col. G. W. Grummond, Fourteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteers.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

January 1.—Found this brigade in camp on the outskirts of the city of Savannah, doing nothing but the regular routine of camp duties.

January 13.—The command was moved into the city, where it remained in camp until ordered away with the rest of the corps to Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, thirty miles from the city, where it now [January 31] is in camp.

Nothing unusual has occurred during the month.

February 1.—Found this command at Sister's Ferry, Ga.

February 6.—Crossed the Savannah River and pushed forward to Barnwell Court-House; from there to Columbia, and from there to near Winnsborough, destroying the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad.

February 28.—Crossed the Catawba.

The brigade had no engagement whatever with the enemy during the month, but had severe marching to do over roads rendered almost impassable by heavy rains.

March 1.—Found this brigade on the north bank of the Catawba River. The weather was very inclement and roads almost impassable. We moved to Fayetteville, N. C., where we remained three days; crossed the Cape Fear River and moved in the direction of Bentonville.

March 16.—Found the enemy there in some force and the brigade was heavily engaged, losing several officers and enlisted men. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands.

March 19, 20, and 21.—The brigade had an engagement with the rebels twenty-two miles from Goldsborough. In this engagement the rebels met with heavy loss; retreated in the night, leaving their wounded, dead, and prisoners in our hands. We immediately pushed forward to Goldsborough, which place we reached on the 23d, where we are now in camp doing the usual routine of camp duties.

April 1.—Found this brigade at Goldsborough.

April 10.—Started on the campaign which resulted in the surrender of the rebel army under Joe Johnston, at which time the brigade was encamped on the banks of the Cape Fear River. Leaving its encampment it moved back to Morrisville Station, whence it started on the road to Richmond.

May 1.—Found this brigade at Morrisville, N. C., from where it started on the road to Richmond, Va.

May 6 [7].—It reached that place and went into camp about four miles from the city, where it remained until the 11th.

May 11.—It started on the march for Washington.

May 18 [19].—It arrived in the suburbs of Alexandria, where it remained until after review, when it moved across the river through Washington to its new camp, two miles and a half from the city, where it is at present [May 31] awaiting muster out of the service.

Third Division.

January 1 to 20.—Division lay in camp at the junction of the Louisville and Augusta roads, about one mile from the city of Savannah, engaged daily in brigade and regimental drills, besides furnishing large fatigue parties for work upon the new fortifications of the city.

January 20.—Division moved at 7 a. m., and taking the Augusta road marched eight miles and went into camp at noon near Saint Augustine Creek and in the vicinity of the ground occupied by the division on December 11 and 12, 1864. Owing to the unfavorable weather and the wretched condition of the roads, the march was arrested at this point, and the division remained in camp during January 21, 22, 23, and 24.

January 25.—Crossed Saint Augustine Creek; continued the march eight miles on the Augusta road, then bore to the left on the Middle Ground road, and after marching one mile found the way so obstructed by felled trees as to be unable to proceed.

January 26.—Moved at 7.30 a. m., taking the Springfield road and meeting with obstructions at every mile of the march. Notwithstanding, the division marched ten miles. Arrived at Springfield at 2.30 p. m., and here joined the other two divisions of the corps.

January 27.—At 3 p. m. marched in rear of Second Division, being again delayed by the difficulty of crossing the runs two miles from town; encamped near the ford and commenced crossing the next morning.

January 28.—Arrived at Sister's Ferry at 3 p. m., and went into camp still occupied (February 1).

February 1 to 5.—The division remained encamped on south side of Savannah River near Sister's Ferry.

February 5.—Crossed the river on pontoons at 10.30 a. m. and encamped two miles from the ferry, where the division remained until the 7th.

February 7.—Reached Brighton after a difficult march through a swampy country and over very bad roads.

February 8.—Moved in the direction of Ingraham, division trains following First Division on the Lawtonville road; crossed Big and Little Pipe Creeks; marched twelve miles and encamped on plantation of Mr. Bostick.

February 9.—Marched sixteen miles; crossed Dry Gall, King's Creek, Widow's Branch, and Brier Creek, and went into camp on plantation of Mr. Minn, twenty-two miles from Barnwell.

February 10.—Crossing Boggy Gut Creek and Salkehatchie River, entered town of Barnwell.

February 11.—At noon marched from Barnwell, taking White Pond road, and encamped two miles from Williston on plantation of Mr. Weatherby.

February 12.—Struck the railroad two miles from Johnson's; destroyed thoroughly four miles of track and encamped at Twenty-seven Mile Post.

February 13.—Continued destruction of railroad; marched toward Davis' Bridge, over North [South] Fork of Edisto River, and encamped at Pono Branch, one mile from Davis' Bridge.

February 14—Crossed South Fork of Edisto; marched sixteen miles; crossed North Fork and went into camp on river-bank.

February 15.—Crossed Congaree and Beaver Dam Creeks and encamped at Red Branch.

February 16—Crossed Twelve-Mile Creek; entered Lexington at 10 a. m.; marched four miles beyond and encamped again at Twelve-Mile Creek.

February 17—Crossed the Saluda at noon on pontoon bridge and encamped seven miles from the river.

February 18—Arrived at Freshly's Ferry, on Broad River.

February 19.—Crossed Broad River on pontoon bridge. Arrived at Alston Station, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, at 4 p. m. Destroyed two miles of track.

February 20.—Encamped on plantation of Mr. A. Johnston, one mile and a half from Little River.

February 21.—Crossed Little River and Johnston's Creek; passed within one mile of Winnsborough and encamped three miles beyond the town, near the Charlotteville and South Carolina Railroad.

February 22.—Marched along the Charlotteville and South Carolina Railroad to Youngsville and destroyed six miles of track, commencing at the Forty-six Mile Post.

February 23.—Passed through Gladden's Grove Post-Office and went into camp near the Wateree, having marched twelve miles.

February 24, 25, and 26.—Division remained in camp on the south side of the Wateree, the rise in the river caused by the late heavy rains having broken the bridge. After much delay and difficulty in repairing the bridge the division commenced crossing at 11 p. m. at Kingsbury Ferry on the 27th.

February 28.—Encamped during the day and night on the north bank of the river.

March 1.—Starting from our camp at Catawba River, marched twelve miles through roads unfathomable in depth, and encamped at Ingraham's Mills, near Hanging Rock.

March 2.—Crossing Little Lynch's, Lick, and Flat Creeks, marched fifteen miles.

March 3.—Passing Lynch's and Mill Creeks, marched sixteen miles, and encamped at Edgeworth's Mills, having lost during the day quite a number of men picked up by rebel cavalry, which made its appearance once for the first time since crossing the Catawba River.

March 4.—Passing over Johnson's and Cedar Creeks and crossing the State line about noon, encamped after a march of fifteen miles.

March 5.—At noon arrived at Pedee; remained in camp till noon of the 7th.

March 7.—The division crossed and moved out ten miles on the Rockingham road.

March 8.—Marching twenty miles, reached Lumber River.

March 9.—Crossed it in the morning and marched twenty miles on the Fayetteville plank road; encamped at Puppy Creek.

March 10.—Marched but five miles, and at noon encamped at Rockfish Creek, throwing one brigade forward to Bone Creek, two miles in advance.

March 11.—Struck the rebels at Beaver Creek, six miles from Fayetteville; drove them from their position and entered the town at 9 a. m. General Baird having been placed in command of the town the division remained encamped in the suburbs till the night of the 15th.

March 15.—It crossed the Cape Fear, being the rear guard of the army, and took up the pontoon bridge.

March 16 to 19.—The corps trains having been assigned to the care of the division, it followed in rear of the Twentieth Corps trains on the direct road to Cox's Bridge, crossing South River, Big and Little Cohera, and branches of Seven-Mile Creek.

March 20.—At 5 a. m. received orders to join the corps near Bentonville, leaving one brigade in charge of the trains. After a march of five miles arrived at the battle-field of the 19th. Made a reconnaissance to the front and had sharp skirmishing with the enemy.

March 21.—Remained in camp.

March 22.—Taking road to Cox's Bridge, marched ten miles and encamped at 10 p. m.

March 23.—Crossed Neuse River and marched to Goldsborough. Here the division still remains in camp (March 31).

April 1.—Division still encamped one mile from Goldsborough, near the railroad running from the latter place to Raleigh.

April 4.—Division reviewed by Major-Generals Schofield, Slocum, and Davis.

April 8.—Brig. Gen. G. S. Greene reported to General Baird and assumed command of Third Brigade of this division.

April 10.—At 6 a. m. division commenced the march toward Raleigh, Second Division in advance and First Division in rear; took direct road to Smithfield and encamped on Moccasin Creek after a march of twelve miles.

April 11.—Moved out at 5 a. m., passing through Second Division, and took the advance, skirmishing all day with the enemy's cavalry, driving them steadily toward Smithfield; entered the town at noon, the enemy retreating through the place and burning the bridge across the Neuse River.

April 12.—At 5 a. m. crossed the Neuse, taking the road to Raleigh via Gulley's Station; skirmished with the rebel cavalry and arrived at midday at Gulley's, where the division went into camp. Soon after our arrival at Gulley's a flag of truce made its appearance opposite our skirmish line, but was withdrawn before any communication was held.

April 13.—At 5.30 a. m. march was continued, the First Division taking the advance, and at noon entered Raleigh, passing in review before Brevet Major-General Davis, commanding the corps; encamped near the insane asylum, half a mile from the city.

April 14.—Division in charge of the trains of the corps was ordered to march to Jones' Cross-Roads; encamped fifteen miles from Raleigh, no enemy appearing during the day.

April 15.—Moved out at 6.30 a. m. and marched to Holly Springs, where the division encamped at 2 p. m.

April 16.—Still in charge of the corps trains; moved to Collins' Cross-Roads, eight miles from Aven's Ferry. Here the division remained encamped until the 25th.

April 25.—The truce between Generals Sherman and Johnston having expired, it was ordered to move on the 26th to Aven's Ferry, on the Cape Fear River. This order was countermanded, however, the same night, and no further movements took place until the 28th.

April 28.—The division commenced its march back to Raleigh, and encamped at night upon the same ground occupied by the command on the night of April 14.

April 29.—Arrived at Page's Station, on the Raleigh and Greensborough Railroad, eight miles from the city.

April 30 (Sunday).—The division started from this point on its march northward, encamping the first night at Johnston's Store, on the Neuse River.

May 1.—Division moved from its camp near Neuse River; crossed Tar River at noon; passed through Williston and encamped near Oxford.

May 2.—Moving at 6 a. m., passed through Williamsborough and encamped seven miles south of Roanoke River.

May 3.—Moving at 1 a m., crossed the Roanoke; passed through Boydton and encamped two miles north of the town.

May 4.—Crossed both branches of the Meherrin River; marched twenty-two miles and went into camp near Lunenburg Court-House.

May 5.—Crossed Nottoway River; passed through Nottoway Court-House, encamping five miles beyond, having marched thirty miles.

May 6.—Crossed the Appomattox and marched twenty-seven miles.

May 7.—Arrived in the vicinity of Manchester.

May 8, 9, and 10.—Division remained in camp near Manchester.

May 11.—Moving at 6 a. m., passed through Manchester and Richmond; took the road toward Hanover Court-House and encamped after a march of eighteen miles.

May 12.—Continuing the march, crossed the Pamunkey and encamped eight miles beyond Hanover.

May 13.—Passed through Chilesburg and encamped near New Market, having marched eighteen miles.

May 14.—Marched sixteen miles and went into camp sixteen miles southeast of Raccoon Ford.

May 15 (Monday).—At 6 a. m. crossed the Rapidan at noon and encamped at Potato Creek, having marched sixteen miles.

May 16.—Reached and crossed the Rappahannock at 9 a. m., and went into camp five miles north of the river, having marched fourteen miles.

May 17.—Encamped at Broad Run, thirty miles south of Washington City.

May 18.—Passing through Centerville and Fairfax, went into camp five miles north of the latter place.

May 19.—Arrived within eight miles of Washington City and encamped near Bailey's Cross-Roads, where the division remained until May 25.

May 24.—Division passed in review through Washington City before the President and General Grant.

May 25.—Moved to the camp now occupied (May 31), three miles north of the city.

June 1.—Division still encamped about three miles northwest of Washington City. During the early part of the month the following named regiments were mustered out of service by virtue of telegram order from War Department, dated May 18: One hundred and fifth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-second, and Eleventh Ohio Volunteers; Seventy-fifth, Eighty-seventh, Seventy-fourth, Eighty-second, and One hundred and first Indiana Volunteers; Tenth Kentucky Volunteers.

June 14 (Wednesday).—Received orders for one brigade to report in the city at once for transportation to Louisville, Ky.

June 15.—The remaining brigade followed.

June 17 (Saturday).—The whole command arrived at Parkersburg. At this point boats were in readiness and the division was embarked.

June 18.—Left Parkersburg in the morning.

June 20.—Arrived at Louisville and immediately marched to camp three miles and a half east of the city on the Bardstown road.

June 22.—By order of Brevet Major-General Davis, commanding corps, furloughs were issued to one-fifth of the effective force of the command.

June 29.—War Department orders have been received and the additional regiments are about being mustered out of service, viz, Fourteenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio and Second Minnesota Volunteers.

First Brigade, Third Division.

January 1 to 20.—Brigade remained in camp two miles northwest of Savannah. During this time furnished 46 commissioned officers and 2,840 enlisted men for fatigue duty to work on the fortifications of Savannah, and one regiment for picket duty every third day.

January 9.—Brigade went on outpost duty to Cherokee Hill; remained twenty-four hours.

January 15.—The Twenty-third Missouri detachment, detailed for fatigue duty at King's Bridge and at that time doing duty in Savannah, joined the brigade.

January 20.—The Eleventh Ohio detachment joined the brigade, having been attached to the Ninety-second Ohio Infantry, per Special Orders, No. 10, headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, January 18. Marched on main Augusta road to Cherokee Hill, eight miles northwest of Savannah, and encamped for the night.

January 21 to 24.—Remained in camp.

January 25.—Marched at 7 a. m. on Augusta road seven miles; turned northwest on lumber road; arriving at Middle Ground road, encamped for the night.

January 26.—Marched on Middle Ground road at 7.15 a. m., arriving at McCall road; passing along to near Springfield, encamped for the night.

January 27.—Marched at 2 p. m. on Middle Ground road; encamped for the night on Zettler's farm.

January 28.—Marched at 10 a. m. on Sister's Ferry road; turned west on by-roads one mile; encamped for the night.

January 29 to 31.—Remained in camp.

March 1.—Marched at 8 a. m. from a point three miles east of Catawba River; encamped for the night on Hanging Rock battle-ground.

March 2.—Marched at 10 a. m.; arriving at Lynch's Creek, encamped for the night.

March 3.—Marched at 6 a. m.; encamped for the night at Mill Creek.

March 4.—Marched at 6.30 a. m.; encamped for the night three miles beyond Thompson's Creek.

March 5.—Marched at 7 a. m.; arriving at Pedee River, encamped for the night.

March 6.—Remained in camp.

March 7.—Started at 12 m.; crossing the Pedee River, marched twelve miles; crossing the North Carolina line, encamped for the night.

March 8.—Marched at 7 a. m.; encamped for the night at Drowning Creek.

March 9.—Marched at 6.30 a. m.; going twenty miles, encamped for the night.

March 10.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched five miles; repaired a bridge; marched two miles; repaired another bridge and encamped for the night.

March 11.—Marched at 6 a. m.; skirmishing with the enemy, entered the town of Fayetteville and took a position to garrison it.

March 12 to 15.—Remained in position doing garrison duty.

March 16.—Moved across Cape Fear River at 1 a. m. and took a position one mile from the river. Marched again at 7 a. m. as train guard on Goldsborough road, marching five miles; encamped for the night.

March 17.—Marched at 6 a. m.; going six miles on same road, encamped for the night near Black River.

March 18.—Marched at 7 a. m.; crossing Black River and overtaking train of Twentieth Army Corps, encamped for the night.

March 19.—Marched at 6 a. m.; crossing the Cohera River, encamped for the night.

March 20.—Marched at 6 a. m. with Second Brigade to re-enforce the Left Wing of the army, then in position near Bentonville, confronted by the enemy. At 2 p. m. moved out in front of First Division; sent forward the Twenty-third Missouri and one company from each of the Thirty-first, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-second Ohio Regiments. Drove the enemy from his skirmish pits. At dark withdrew skirmishers and moved back within the lines of the First Division.

March 21.—Remained in camp.

March 22.—Formed rear guard; moved out at 2 p. m. one mile; remained till 7 p. m. Marched at 11.30 [p. m.], making a distance of thirteen miles; encamped for the night.

March 23.—Marched at 6 a. m., crossing the Neuse River; arriving at Goldsborough, took a position northwest of town.

March 24 to 31.—Remained in camp.

April 1 to 9.—Brigade remained in camp near Goldsborough, N. C.

April 10.—Marched at 8 a. m. on Raleigh road; encamped for the night twelve miles from Goldsborough.

April 11.—Marched at 5.45 a. m.; going nine miles, encamped for the night at Smithfield.

April 12.—Marched at 6 a. m. on same road; arriving at Stallings, encamped for the night.

April 13.—Marched at 5.30 a. m.; arriving at Raleigh, encamped for the night.

April 14.—Marched at 8 a. m. on Greenville road, arriving at Page's Station, nine miles; turned south on by-road three miles; encamped for the night.

April 15.—Marched at 5 a. m. on Holly Springs road; encamped for the night near Holly Springs.

April 16.—Marched at 6.30 a. m. on Aven's Ferry road; encamped for the night near Jones' Cross-Roads.

April 17 to 21.—Remained in camp.

April 22.—Moved camp half a mile on Fayetteville road.

April 23 to 27.—Remained in camp.

April 28.—Returned through Holly Springs; marching eleven miles, encamped for the night.

April 29.—Arriving at Page's Station, encamped for the night.

April 30.—Marched at 5.30 a. m. on Oxford road; encamped for the night at Thompson's Store.

June 1.—The brigade was in camp near Washington, D. C., where it remained until the 14th.

June 14.—It left by rail to Parkersburg, W. Va.; thence embarked in transports for Louisville, Ky.

June 21.—Arrived at latter place, near which it has been encamped since.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

[*January.*]—Brigade lay at Savannah until the 20th.

January 20.—It marched toward Sister's Ferry, where it arrived and lay till the close of the month.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

April 1 to 9.—Encamped at Goldsborough, N. C., getting supplies.

April 10 and 11.—Marched to Smithfield, N. C.; twenty-seven miles.

April 12.—Marched to Clayton, N. C.; thirteen miles. The brigade, in advance of the Fourteenth Army Corps, skirmished all the route with the enemy's cavalry.

April 13.—Marched to Raleigh, N. C.; fourteen miles.

April 14.—Marched fourteen miles toward Aven's Ferry, on the Cape Fear River.

April 15.—Marched six miles toward Aven's Ferry.

April 16.—Marched six miles to Collins' Cross-Roads, on the Aven's Ferry road.

April 28.—Marched eight miles toward Raleigh, N. C.

April 29.—Marched eight miles to Page's Station, on the Raleigh and Greensborough Railroad, eight miles from Raleigh.

April 30.—Marched thirteen miles en route to Richmond, Va.

Temporary Division.

June 7.—The division was organized at Washington, D. C., from regiments transferred from the Twentieth Corps to the Fourteenth, by Special Orders, No. 84, headquarters Army of Georgia.

June 10.—The command left Washington, D. C., for Louisville, Ky.

June 15.—Arrived.

June 16.—Encamped about five miles from the city on the Taylorsville road, and remained in the same camp during the month.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.*

January 1.—The Third Division broke camp near Savannah; crossed Savannah River; encamped in the vicinity of Hardeeville, S. C.

The First Division remained in camp at Savannah till the 17th, when it crossed the river and marched to vicinity of Purysburg, arriving there on 19th.

The Second Division remained in camp in the city of Savannah till the 27th, when they marched on the south side of Savannah River toward Sister's Ferry, arriving there on the 29th. The river being much swollen it was unable to cross. January 30 and 31, remained in camp.

January 26.—First and Third Divisions commenced movement up the Savannah River on the north side.

January 29.—Arrived at Robertsville, S. C. Both divisions remained at Robertsville till the end of the month.

February 1.—First and Third Divisions at Robertsville, S. C.; Second Division at Sister's Ferry.

February 2.—First and Third Divisions marched to Lawtonville; skirmished with the enemy's cavalry; Second Division at Sister's Ferry. The First Brigade, First Division, detached to remain at Sister's Ferry. It came forward with the Second Division, rejoining the corps at Blackville, S. C.

February 3.—The First and Third Divisions marched to Duck Branch Post-Office; Second Division at Sister's Ferry.

February 4.—First and Third Divisions marched to Allendale Post-Office; Second Division to Robertsville.

February 5.—First and Third Divisions marched to Buford's Bridge; Second Division to Trowell's Cross-Roads.

February 6.—First and Third Divisions crossed the Salkehatchie; marched to Little Salkehatchie; Second Division marched to Means' Store.

February 7.—First and Third Divisions crossed Little Salkehatchie; marched to near Graham's Station, on South Carolina Railroad; Second Division marched to Coosawhatchie Swamp.

February 8.—First and Third Divisions at work destroying railroad west from Graham's Station; encamped at Graham's Station; Second Division marched to Buford's Bridge.

February 9.—First and Third Divisions marched to Blackville, destroying the railroad; Second Division to Blackville, rejoining the corps.

February 10.—First and Third Divisions at work destroying the railroad west from Blackville; Second Division and First Brigade, First Division, marched to and seized Duncan's Bridge, over South Fork of Edisto River.

February 11.—First Division marched to Duncan's Bridge, joining the Second Division on the north side of the river; Third Division moved to Williston Station, destroying railroad; encamped at Guignard's Bridge, over South Fork of Edisto River.

February 12.—First and Second Divisions marched to Jeffcoat's Bridge; Third Division rejoined the corps.

February 13.—Marched to Jones' Cross-Roads.

February 14.—Marched to Columbia Cross-Roads.

February 15.—Marched to near Lexington.

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* Commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams and Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower.

February 16.—Marched to near Columbia.

February 17.—Marched to Saluda River.

February 18.—Crossed Saluda River and marched to Oakville Post-Office.

February 19.—Marched to Broad River, encamping on the Freshly farm.

February 20.—Crossed Broad and Little Rivers, encamping on the Owens farm.

February 21.—Marched through Winnsborough, encamping on Beaver Dam Creek.

February 22.—First and Third Divisions marched to Catawba River at Rocky Mount Post-Office; Second Division remained near Winnsborough, destroying railroad.

February 23.—First and Third Divisions crossed Saluda River, encamping five miles north on Colonel Ballard's farm; Second Division rejoined the corps.

February 24.—Marched four miles, encamping on the Hilliard farm.

February 25.—Remained in camp.

February 26.—Marched to Hanging Rock Post-Office.

February 27.—Crossed Hanging Rock Creek.

February 28.—Marched to Horton's Store.

March 1.—Marched from Clyburn's Store, S. C., to Brewer's farm; distance, fourteen miles; roads miry, weather cloudy, with little rain.

March 2.—Marched toward Chesterfield Court-House, S. C. Met a small force of the enemy within one mile and a half of the town; drove them without loss.

March 3.—Command remained at Chesterfield; reconnaissance made toward Sneedsborough, N. C.

March 4.—Marched to within one mile of the Great Pedee River, ten miles northwest of Cheraw and near Sneedsborough, N. C. Weather cloudy, with little rain; roads rough and miry.

March 5.—Command remained near Sneedsborough, N. C.; weather mild and pleasant.

March 6.—Marched to Cheraw, S. C.; crossed the pontoon bridge and encamped four miles north of Cheraw. Roads medium; weather clear and pleasant; distance traveled, fourteen miles.

March 7.—Command marched to the Rockingham and Wilmington Railroad. Roads in good order; weather clear and temperate; distance traveled, seventeen miles.

March 8.—Marched to within six miles of McFarland's Bridge, Lumber River; cut a road through the woods; roads miry; raining heavily; distance traveled, thirteen miles.

March 9.—Marched to a point three miles east of McFarland's Bridge; bridge destroyed by the enemy; bridge rebuilt by the command; raining heavily; distance traveled, nine miles; roads rough, with spongy soil.

March 10.—Marched to within one mile of Rockfish Creek; bridge erected across the creek; weather changeable; distance traveled (over a spongy road), ten miles.

March 11.—Marched, First and Third Divisions, unencumbered, toward Fayetteville, N. C.; Second Division with the trains; portion of the road miry and treacherous; struck Fayetteville at 7 p. m.; weather clear and temperate; distance, twenty miles.

March 12.—Remained encamped within one mile of the town.

March 13.—Moved through Fayetteville; crossed Cape Fear River; encamped four miles north; weather clear; distance, five miles.

March 14.—Remained stationary.

March 15.—First and Third Divisions moved as a light column up the river; the Second Division on interior road, moving east with the trains. Raining heavily; distance, eleven miles.

March 16.—Struck the enemy near Taylor's Hole Creek, driving them, capturing three guns and two lines of works. Loss—killed, 30; wounded, 289, and missing, 30.* Loss of enemy remaining in our hands—killed, 101; wounded, 68, and prisoners, 129.

March 17.—Moved to Black River; weather clear and temperate. The Third Division moved as flanking column toward Averasborough; distance, four miles.

March 18.—Moved across Black River; roads in bad condition; weather mild; distance, twelve miles.

March 19.—Moved up to the support of the Fourteenth Corps, who struck the enemy near Mill Creek; brisk fighting until dark, resisting several assaults; fortified at night; weather clear; distance, nine miles.

March 20, 21, and 22.—Remained in same position. Enemy still in front. Loss during four days, killed and wounded, 435.*

March 23.—Enemy evacuate our front; marched to within seven miles of Goldsborough, crossing Neuse River; distance, twelve miles.

March 24.—Arrived at Goldsborough, N. C.

March 25 to 31.—At Goldsborough, N. C.

April 1 to 10.—The corps remained in camp at Goldsborough, N. C.

April 10.—Marched to Moccasin Creek, the First Division skirmishing with the enemy.

April 11.—Marched to Smithfield.

April 12.—Marched to Swift Creek.

April 13.—Marched to Raleigh. Remained in camp at Raleigh until the 25th, when the corps was moved to Jones' Cross-Roads.

April 26.—Marched back to Raleigh. Remained there until the 30th, when the march to Washington was commenced. Encamped on the night of the 30th at the Neuse River, near Forest Paper Mills. Casualties, 4.

May 1 to 8.—En route for Richmond, Va., arriving there the latter date, remaining until the 11th.

May 11.—The command commenced its march to Washington, D. C., through Richmond, Va.

May 19.—Arrived at Alexandria, remaining until the 24th.

May 24.—The command marched through Washington in review, and encamped between that city and Bladensburg, where it remained during the month.

[*June.*]—The corps remained near Washington since last report.

First Division.

January 1.—The division remained in camp on the west side of the city of Savannah to the 17th of the month. Daily details were made from each brigade for building a line of fortifications around the city and cutting timber to corduroy a road over Hutchinson's Island for the passage of troops and trains to South Carolina.

January 17.—The division broke camp and crossed the Savannah River and marched toward Purysburg, which point it reached on the 19th, where the division remained until the 26th to receive necessary supplies.

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* But see revised tables, pp. 65 and 75.

January 26.—The Second Brigade, Colonel Hawley commanding, marched toward Sister's Ferry, followed the next day by the First Brigade, Col. James L. Selfridge commanding, and on the 28th by the Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. S. Robinson commanding, and train. It was found impossible to proceed on the direct road to Sister's Ferry, owing to the great freshet that then prevailed in the Savannah River, and the division marched for Robertsville, S. C., where it arrived on the 29th, the skirmishers of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers driving the enemy's cavalry through the town.

Remained in Robertsville the remainder of the month, sending the First Brigade to Sister's Ferry to build a dock for landing supplies.

February 2.—The division marched from Robertsville on the Barnwell road, leaving the First Brigade at Sister's Ferry.

February 3.—Passed through Lawtonville.

February 4.—Passed through Smyrna Post-Office.

February 5.—Passed through Allendale, encamping near Buford's Bridge, on the Big Salkehatchie.

February 6.—Crossed the Big Salkehatchie.

February 7.—Crossed the Little Salkehatchie and struck the South Carolina Railroad one mile and a half east of Graham's Station.

February 8.—Destroyed five miles of railroad track, working west from Graham's.

February 9.—Marched through Blackville to Station No. 96.

February 10.—Destroyed four miles of railroad track.

February 11.—Crossed South Fork of the Edisto River to Duncan's Bridge. At night First Brigade (Colonel Selfridge) rejoined the division.

February 12.—Marched to Jeffcoat's Bridge, over North Fork of Edisto.

February 13.—Crossed the river, marching toward Columbia.

February 15.—Encamped near Lexington.

February 16.—Marched toward Columbia.

February 17 and 18.—Turned to the left and crossed Saluda at Mount Zion Church.

February 20.—Crossed Broad and Little Rivers.

February 21.—Marched through Winnsborough.

February 23.—Crossed Catawba River at Rocky Mount.

February 27.—Crossed Hanging Rock Creek near Hanging Rock.

During the early part of the month only one-half rations of coffee, sugar, and hard bread were issued to the troops, and on the 11th the rations were ordered to one-quarter rations. The weather during a great portion of the month was very rainy and the roads very bad.

March 1.—The division crossed Lynch's Creek, S. C.

March 2.—Reached Chesterfield, where we had a slight skirmish with the enemy, in which three men of the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers were wounded.

March 4.—Marched to Sneedsborough, N. C.

March 6.—Crossed the Pedee River at Cheraw.

March 7.—Crossed Rockingham and Fayetteville Railroad near Murch's Creek.

March 9.—Crossed Lumber River at McFarland's Bridge.

March 11.—Reached Fayetteville.

March 15.—Crossed Cape Fear River, N. C.; encamped at Silver Run.

March 16.—Encountered the enemy near Taylor's Run, where we had a lively fight, lasting nearly all day. Our casualties were 187 killed and wounded.

March 19.—We again encountered the enemy at or near Bentonville, and after severe fighting repulsed his attack and held our position. Our casualties were 103 officers and men killed and wounded.

March 23.—Crossed Neuse River.

March 24.—Encamped on the north side of Goldsborough, where the division remained the remainder of the month.

[*April.*]—The division remained in its camp at Goldsborough until the 10th.

April 6.—Brig. Gen. N. J. Jackson was relieved from command of the division by Special Orders, No. 37, headquarters Army of Georgia, and Brevet Major-General Williams assumed command by virtue of the same order.

April 10.—In the morning the division broke camp near Goldsborough; crossed Little River and marched toward Smithfield. Met the enemy shortly after crossing the river and drove them beyond Moccasin Creek, losing 1 enlisted man killed and 3 wounded.

April 12.—Passed through Smithfield, crossing the Neuse River.

April 13.—Reached Raleigh, where we remained until the 25th.

April 25.—Marched to Jones' Cross-Roads, southwest of Raleigh, N. C., and on the 28th returned to our old camp near Raleigh.

April 30.—Began our march toward Washington, D. C., and encamped for the night on the north bank of the Neuse River near Forest Paper Mills.

May 1.—The division was en route from Raleigh, N. C., to Washington; crossed the Tar River at Dickerson's Bridge, the Roanoke at Taylor's Ferry, the Meherrin and Nottoway Rivers.

May 6.—Crossed South Side Railroad at Blacks and Whites.

May 8.—Arrived near Richmond, Va., where the division remained two days.

May 11.—Passed through Richmond.

May 12.—Crossed the Chickahominy and South Anna.

May 14.—Crossed North Anna at Anderson's Bridge and encamped near Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 16.—Crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford; passed through Brentsville and Fairfax Station, crossing Bull Run at Dyer's Ford.

May 19.—Encamped about two miles west of Alexandria, where the division remained until the 24th.

May 24.—Marched through Washington, D. C., in review and went into camp about three miles and a half from the city to the west of Washington and Baltimore Railroad, where we remain at the end of the month.

First Brigade, First Division.

January 1.—The brigade was encamped near Savannah.

January 17.—Crossed the river and marched to Purysburg, where we arrived on January 19, and staid until the 27th, when we marched again and reached the present position on the 30th instant.

Nothing of moment occurred during the whole month.

February 4.—The brigade started from Sister's Ferry.

February 8.—Passed through Lawtonville and crossed the North and South Forks of the Edisto River.

February 16.—Reached a point four miles west of Columbia, S. C.

February 17.—Crossed the Saluda River at Mount Zion Church.

February 20.—Crossed Broad River.

February 21.—Passed through Winnsborough.

February 23.—Crossed the Wateree.

The last of the month reached a point between Big and Little Lynch's Creeks.

The command subsisted almost entirely on the country, foraging parties consisting of one commissioned officer and fifty men being sent out daily by regimental commanders.

March 1.—This brigade had reached on the march a point near Hanging Rock, S. C.

March 2.—Reached Chesterfield Court-House, S. C., where it had a lively skirmish with the enemy. The Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, of this brigade, had two enlisted men wounded.

March 3.—Crossed Thompson's Creek.

March 6.—Reached Cheraw; crossed the Great Pedee River at that point and proceeded in an easterly direction.

March 11.—Reached Fayetteville, N. C.; crossed Cape Fear River at that point and moved upon the Raleigh road until the 16th.

March 16.—The enemy appearing in our front this brigade was ordered to engage it, which it did, driving the enemy back in confusion. The brigade lost in this engagement 1 commissioned officer killed, 1 wounded, 3 enlisted men killed, and 17 wounded.

March 17.—Moved forward.

March 19.—While guarding the trains this brigade was ordered ahead to protect the left flank of the army from an expected attack of the enemy upon the trains. Later the brigade supported the Third Brigade of this division, afterward relieving the same from the line. The brigade sustained no loss in this engagement.

March 22.—Moved forward again; crossed Neuse River at Cox's Bridge.

March 24.—Reached Goldsborough, N. C.; passed through the town and encamped about three miles north from that place.

Nothing further occurred of importance up to April 1.

April 1.—This brigade was encamped near Goldsborough, N. C., where it remained until the 10th.

April 10.—In compliance with orders from the division commander it moved back through Goldsborough, N. C., and took the road leading to Smithfield, N. C. After advancing about nine miles this brigade met a few of the enemy, with whom it continued to skirmish throughout the entire day, steadily driving them back. The One hundred and twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, of this brigade, lost 1 enlisted man killed and 3 wounded.

April 11.—Reached Smithfield, N. C., and Raleigh, N. C., on the 13th, where this brigade remained encamped until the 25th.

April 25.—In obedience to orders from Brevet Major-General Williams, commanding division, this brigade marched to Jones' Cross-Roads and remained at that point until the morning of the 28th, when it returned to Raleigh.

April 30.—Marched from Raleigh and on May 1 reached a point near Manteo Mills, Neuse River, N. C.

May 1.—The brigade was on the march to Alexandria.

May 19.—Arrived at that place at night and encamped until the morning of May 24.

May 24.—It broke camp; participated in the grand review through Washington and marched to its present encampment.

Second Brigade, First Division.

January 1.—The brigade lay in Savannah.
January 17.—Crossed the Savannah River, and marched by way of Hardeeville to Purysburg Landing.
January 26.—Left Purysburg.
January 29.—Entered Robertsville.
January 31.—The brigade in position in Robertsville.
February 2.—The brigade moved from Robertsville, S. C.
February 3.—Passed through Lawtonville.
February 6.—Crossed the Big Salkehatchie.
February 7.—Reached the railroad near Grahamsville.
February 8.—Destroyed railroad.
February 9.—Marched through Blackville.
February 10.—Marched through Station No. 96.
February 11.—Crossed South Edisto River.
February 13.—Crossed North Edisto River.
February 17.—Crossed the Saluda six miles above Columbia.
February 20.—Crossed the Broad River.
February 21.—Passed through Winnsborough.
February 23.—Crossed the Catawba.
February 27.—Crossed Hanging Rock Creek.
February 28.—Crossed Little Lynch's Creek, bivouacking near Hickory Head.
March 1.—Left Hickory Head; marched fifteen miles, crossing Big Lynch's Creek.
March 2.—Entered Chesterfield.
March 6.—Passed through Cheraw and crossed the Great Pedee River.
March 9.—Crossed Lumber River.
March 10.—Crossed Rockfish Creek.
March 11.—Bivouacked one mile from Fayettville.
March 13.—Marched through Fayetteville and crossed Cape Fear River.
March 16.—Engaged with the enemy near Taylor's Hole. Loss of the brigade, 124.
March 19.—Engaged near Mill Creek.
March 22.—Moved in direction of Goldsborough.
March 23.—Crossed Neuse River.
March 24.—Entered the town; went into camp along the Weldon railroad.
April 1.—The brigade lay along the Weldon railroad near Goldsborough, N. C.
April 10.—Moved from Goldsborough toward Raleigh.
April 12.—Crossed the Neuse River near Smithfield, N. C.
April 13.—Arrived at Raleigh and went in camp on the left of the city.
April 25.—Moved out to Jones' Cross-Roads, where it remained until the 28th.
April 28.—Johnston having surrendered, it moved back to its old camp near Raleigh.
April 30.—Started for Richmond; marched fifteen miles, crossing Neuse River at Manteo Mills, where it encamped for the night.
May 1.—The brigade moved from Manteo Mills, marching through Williamsborough and Blacks and Whites.
May 9.—It arrived at Richmond.

May 11.—Left Richmond; crossed Rappahannock at United States Ford.

May 19.—Arrived at Alexandria; passed through Washington [24th] in review to our present camp near Bladensburg.

Third Brigade, First Division.

January 1.—The brigade was at this time encamped in the suburbs and on the northern side of the city of Savannah, Ga. The troops occupied substantial winter camps and were chiefly employed in their usual drills and in building fortifications around the city. A daily detail was also furnished by the brigade for cutting timber to be used in corduroying the road across Hutchinson's Island. No marked event occurred until the 14th, when Colonel Robinson, of the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, received official information of his appointment by the President as brigadier-general of U. S. Volunteers.

January 16.—Brigadier-General Robinson assigned, by order of the corps commander, to the command of this brigade.

January 17.—Brigade marched at 8 a. m. The Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers, serving in quartermaster's department Military Division of the Mississippi, remained in the city; the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, having been detailed for special duty in cutting timber and corduroying road, remained in its encampment. Brigade crossed the Savannah River opposite the city on pontoon bridges; reached the old camps of the Third Division, four miles from Screven's Ferry, and encamped at 2.30 p. m.

January 18.—Brigade marched at 2 p. m. in a northeasterly direction. Encamped on Garrett's plantation, four miles from Hardeeville, at 5.15 p. m.; distance marched, eight miles. The Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers rejoined the brigade at Garrett's.

January 19.—Brigade marched at 9 a. m.; reached Hardeeville at 10.15 a. m.; arrived at Purysburg at 12 m., and there encamped.

January 20.—Weather exceedingly wet and the surface flooded by the freshet; no movement possible.

January 21, 22, and 23.—Wet weather continues; troops changed and police their camps.

January 24 and 25.—Rain ceases and the flood disappears.

January 26.—One hundred and forty-third New York sent forward five miles on the Sister's Ferry road to repair it.

January 27.—First Brigade moved at 8.30 a. m.; Second Brigade moved yesterday.

January 28.—Brigade marched from Purysburg at 8 a. m.; Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers preceded and the other regiments followed the division train; reached Bradham's at 3.30 p. m. and there encamped.

January 29.—Marched from Bradham's, on the Robertsville road, at 7.30 a. m. Brigade formed the rear of the division, covering the train. The One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, being in advance of the division, drove the enemy's cavalry back as far as Robertsville, where that regiment was relieved by Second Brigade. Brigade reached and encamped at Robertsville at 1.30 p. m.

January 30 and 31.—Brigade remained encamped at Robertsville, S. C.

February 1.—The brigade at this time was encamped at Robertsville, S. C. The troops were put on half rations of sugar, coffee, and bread.

February 2.—Marched from Robertsville at 9 a. m.; encamped at Lawtonville at 6 p. m.; distance marched, fifteen miles.

February 3.—Marched at 7 a. m.; weather very wet; brigade reconnoitered the left flank during the afternoon; encamped at Duck Branch Post-Office at nightfall; distance, ten miles.

February 4.—Marched at 8 a. m.; encamped near Smyrna Post-Office at 7 p. m.; distance, ten miles.

February 5.—Marched at 7 a. m.; passed through Allendale at 8.20 a. m.; encamped near Buford's Bridge at 3 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles.

February 6.—Marched at 11.30 a. m. and crossed the Big Salkehatchie near Buford's Bridge; encamped near the Little Salkehatchie at 6 p. m.

February 7.—Marched at 7 a. m. and crossed the Little Salkehatchie at 3.30 p. m.; struck the South Carolina Railroad at the Fifty-Mile Post, near Graham's Station; encamped at this point; distance, ten miles.

February 8.—Marched at 7.15 a. m.; commenced destroying the railroad at the Fifty-Mile Post from Augusta, and destroyed two miles of track; encamped again at Graham's Station at nightfall.

February 9.—Marched at 8 a. m.; reached Blackville at 12.30 p. m.; encamped at Ninety-six Mile Turnout at nightfall; distance, thirteen miles.

February 10.—Resumed the destruction of the railroad at 7 a. m.; destroyed two miles of track during the day; encamped again at Ninety-six Mile Turnout.

February 11.—Marched at 8 a. m.; crossed the South Fork of the Edisto at New Bridge at 5.15 p. m.; encamped near New Bridge at 6 p. m.; distance, eleven miles.

February 12.—Marched at 1.30 p. m.; reached Jeffcoat's Bridge, on the North Fork of the Edisto, and there encamped; distance, thirteen miles.

February 13.—Marched at 1.30 p. m.; crossed the North Fork of the Edisto and encamped at 3.30 p. m.; distance, eight miles.

February 14.—Marched at 7 a. m. as rear guard of the corps. Captain Reynolds, adjutant and inspector general, was captured by a squad of rebel cavalry about 10 a. m.; encamped at Columbia Cross-Roads at noon; distance, eight miles.

February 15.—Marched at 10 a. m. on the Lexington road; crossed Congaree Creek at 6 p. m.; encamped at Two Notch Cross-Roads at 10 p. m.; distance, twelve miles.

February 16.—Marched at 7.30 a. m. on the Columbia road. The column was stripped for action but no enemy appeared, and the brigade encamped four miles from Columbia at 11.30 a. m.; distance, nine miles.

February 17.—Marched at 8.15 a. m.; reached Mount Zion Church, near the Saluda River, at 11 a. m.; there encamped; distance, seven miles.

February 18.—Crossed the Saluda on a pontoon bridge at 8 a. m. At 11 a. m. the brigade encamped at Crooked Branch, having marched ten miles.

February 19.—Marched at 10 a. m. and passed Rockville Post-Office at 11 a. m. At 5.30 p. m. the brigade encamped near Alston, on the Broad River, having marched eight miles.

February 20.—Crossed Broad River at 9 a. m. and Little River at 11; encamped at Myrtle Hill at 4 p. m.; distance, nine miles.

February 21.—Marched at 9 a. m., and at 4 p. m. reached Winnsborough; encamped three miles beyond the village; distance, thirteen miles. Troops put on quarter rations of sugar, coffee, and bread.

February 22.—Marched at 10 a. m.; crossed Wateree Creek and encamped near Rocky Mount Post-Office near midnight; distance, fifteen miles.

February 23.—Marched at 7 a. m.; crossed Wateree River at 10 a. m.; encamped four miles beyond; distance, five miles.

February 24.—Marched at 7.30 a. m.; weather very wet and the roads heavy. Advanced three miles and encamped on Patterson's plantation.

February 25.—Remained encamped on Patterson's plantation; weather continued wet.

February 26.—Marched at 2 p. m.; encamped two miles from Hanging Rock Post-Office at nightfall; distance, six miles.

February 27.—Marched at 6.15 a. m.; passed Hanging Rock Post-Office and crossed the creek of the same name; encamped on Mobley's plantation at 9 a. m.; distance marched, three miles.

February 28.—Remained encamped on Mobley's plantation.

March 1.—Brigade marched from Little Lynch's Creek, four miles beyond Big Lynch's Creek; distance, twelve miles.

March 2.—Crossed Big Black Creek and arrived at Chesterfield Court-House; distance, sixteen miles.

March 3.—Crossed Thompson's Creek; distance, nine miles.

March 4.—Crossed Abram's and Little Westfield Creeks and encamped near Great Pedee River; distance, five miles.

March 5.—Remained near Great Pedee River.

March 6.—Marched to Cheraw; crossed Great Pedee River and encamped four miles beyond; distance, fourteen miles.

March 7.—Crossed the North Carolina line and encamped near the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad; distance, thirteen miles.

March 8.—Marched to McFarland's Bridge, on the Lumber River; distance, eighteen miles.

March 9.—Brigade rebuilt the bridge over the Lumber; crossed that stream and encamped three miles beyond.

March 10.—Marched to Rockfish Creek; distance, nine miles.

March 11.—Crossed Rockfish and Little Rockfish Creeks and marched to within two miles of Fayetteville; distance, nineteen miles.

March 12.—Remained near Fayetteville.

March 13.—Marched through Fayetteville and encamped on the right bank of the Cape Fear River.

March 14.—Crossed the Cape Fear River and encamped five miles beyond.

March 15.—Marched to Kyle's Landing; distance, thirteen miles.

March 16.—Marched four miles and engaged the enemy at Smith's farm.

March 17.—Marched to Black River; distance, three miles.

March 18.—Crossed Black River and Mingo Creek; distance, twelve miles.

March 19.—Marched seven miles and engaged the enemy near Bennettsville [Bentonville].

March 20 and 21.—Remained near Bennettsville [Bentonville].

March 22.—Marched to Falling Creek; distance, fifteen miles.

March 23.—Crossed Falling Creek and Neuse River, the latter at Cox's Bridge; distance, ten miles.

March 24.—Crossed Little River and arrived at Goldsborough. Brigade encamped on the north side of the town near the Weldon railroad.

March 25.—Remained in the camp of yesterday.

March 26.—Brigade changed its camp to the east side of the railroad.

March 27 and 28.—Troops employed in constructing a permanent camp.

March 29.—An inspection made of the brigade.

March 30.—Brigade commenced building a line of breast-works covering its front.

March 31.—The Eighty-second and Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers consolidated into one regiment, to be known as the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers; the new organization to date from to-morrow.

April 1.—The brigade was at this date encamped near Goldsborough, N. C.

April 2.—Orders received that General Mower assume command of Twentieth Corps.

April 3 and 4.—Orders received announcing a new organization of the army and indicating an early movement.

April 5.—The brigade was reviewed by Major-General Mower.

April 6.—A dispatch received announcing the capture of Richmond and Petersburg by the Army of the Potomac.

April 7.—Brigade topographical engineer and commissary of subsistence abolished.

April 8.—Captain Wallace, topographical engineer, detailed for same duty on division staff. Captain Saalmann, acting commissary of subsistence, detailed for same duty in subsistence department of division.

April 9.—Eighty-second and Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers consolidated into one regiment, to be known as the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

April 10.—Brigade marched from its camp at 6 a. m.; passed through Goldsborough and moved out the Smithfield road; crossed Little River at 9 a. m.; skirmishing at 10. At noon the enemy's cavalry were encountered at Moccasin Creek. The brigade crossed the stream and encamped at nightfall; distance, sixteen miles.

April 11.—Brigade marched to Smithfield; distance, thirteen miles.

April 12.—News received of the surrender of Lee's army. Brigade crossed the Neuse River and moved toward Raleigh. Encamped at 5 p. m.; distance marched, fifteen miles.

April 13.—Brigade marched to Raleigh and encamped near the city.

April 14 to 16.—Remained near Raleigh.

April 17.—News received of the assassination of President Lincoln.

April 18 to 24.—Brigade remained near Raleigh.

April 25.—Brigade marched from Raleigh to Jones' Cross-Roads; distance, fourteen miles.

April 26.—Remained at Jones' Cross-Roads.

April 27.—Brigade returned to its camp near Raleigh; distance, fourteen miles.

April 28 and 29.—Remained near Raleigh.

April 30.—Brigade commenced its march toward Washington, via Richmond, moving at 5 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River and encamped one mile beyond at 2 p. m.

[*May.*]—At the commencement of the month the brigade was on the march from Raleigh, N. C., to Alexandria, Va., having left the former place April 30.

May 1.—Marched from Neuse River to Tar River; encamped near the latter at 5 p. m.; distance, eighteen miles.

May 2.—Crossed Tar River at Dickerson's Bridge; encamped near Williamsborough at 5 p. m.; distance, twelve miles.

May 3.—Crossed the State line into Virginia at sunset; crossed the Roanoke River at 9 p. m.; distance, seventeen miles.

May 4.—Marched to and crossed Meherrin River; distance, twenty-two miles.

May 5.—Marched to Nottoway River; distance, twenty miles.

May 6.—Reached and encamped at Wellville Station, South Side Railroad, at 2 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles.

May 7.—Crossed the Appomattox River at 1 p. m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance, twenty-four miles.

May 8.—Marched to Falling Creek; distance, eighteen miles.

May 9.—Moved two miles and encamped within six miles of Richmond.

May 10.—No movement.

May 11.—Crossed the James River, and moving through Richmond encamped near Brook Church; distance, ten miles.

May 12.—Chickahominy was crossed at Johnston's Bridge, and crossing the South Anna encamped; distance, fourteen miles.

May 13.—Reached the Virginia Central Railroad near Beaver Dam Station at 11 a. m.; distance, fourteen miles.

May 14.—Crossed the North Anna River at Anderson's Bridge; encamped near Spotsylvania Court-House; distance, sixteen miles.

May 15.—Marched to United States Ford, on the Rappahannock; distance, fifteen miles.

May 16.—Crossed the Rappahannock River at United States Ford and encamped near Town Creek; distance, fifteen miles.

May 17.—Marched to Cedar Run; distance, thirteen miles.

May 18.—Crossed Bull Run at Dyer's Ford and reached Fairfax Station; distance, twenty miles.

May 19.—Moved toward Alexandria; encamped three miles west of the city at 3 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles.

May 20 to 24.—Brigade remained in this camp until the 24th, when it participated in the grand review before the President of the United States in the city of Washington. Went into permanent camp near Fort Saratoga, D. C.

May 25 to 31.—No movement.

Second Division.

[*January.*]—Remained in camp at Savannah until the 27th instant, when we moved on the Augusta road for Sister's Ferry. Encamped that night at the Eleven-Mile Post; weather very cold; roads miry.

January 28.—Took the Middle Ground road; turning to the left encamped near Springfield; weather cold; roads bad.

January 29.—Passed through Springfield and turned to the right on the Sister's Ferry road; crossed two swamps and encamped within two miles of the ferry; roads very bad.

January 30 and 31.—Remained in camp; troops engaged constructing corduroy road across a long swamp the other side of the Savannah River.

No casualties occurred during the month.

February 1 to 3.—In camp at Sister's Ferry, building road through the swamp across the river.

February 4.—Marched to Robertsville, S. C.

February 5.—Marched nine miles to Trowell's Cross-Roads.
February 6.—Marched fourteen miles to Means' Store.
February 7.—Marched eight miles to Coosawhatchie Swamp.
February 8.—Marched fifteen miles to Buford's Bridge.
February 9.—Marched eighteen miles to Blackville.
February 10.—Marched ten miles to Duncan's Bridge.
February 12.—Marched twelve miles to Jeffcoat's Bridge, from which we drove the enemy after a severe skirmish.
February 13.—Marched six miles to cross-roads.
February 14.—Marched seven miles to cross-roads.
February 15.—Marched eleven miles and a half to cross-roads near Lexington; skirmished all day with rebel cavalry.
February 16.—Marched seven miles; encamped near Columbia.
February 17.—Marched five miles to Liphardt's Mills.
February 18.—Marched.
February 19.—Marched.
February 20.—Marched, crossing Broad River; encamped within nine miles of Winnsborough; distance, nineteen miles.
February 21.—Marched nine miles to Winnsborough.
February 22.—Destroyed railroad with two brigades; marched seven miles to Wateree Church.
February 23.—Marched seventeen miles, crossing Catawba at Rocky Mount.
February 24.—Marched four miles.
February 26.—Marched five miles to Hanging Rock Post-Office.
February 27.—Marched three miles, crossing Hanging Rock Creek.
February 28.—Marched eight miles, crossing Little Lynch's Creek, encamping at Clyburn's Store.
March 1.—Marched from Clyburn's Store beyond Big Lynch's Creek; twelve miles.
March 2.—Marched six miles to Big Black Creek.
March 3.—Marched fifteen miles to Chesterfield Court-House.
March 4.—Marched ten miles to near Sneedsborough.
March 6.—Marched fifteen miles through Cheraw to Wolf Creek.
March 7.—Marched thirteen miles to Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.
March 8.—Marched seven miles.
March 9.—Marched twelve miles to Lumber River.
March 10.—Marched two miles and a half.
March 11.—Marched fifteen miles to plank road.
March 12.—Marched thirteen miles to Fayetteville, N. C.
March 13.—Marched four miles, across Cape Fear River.
March 14.—Remained in camp.
March 15.—Marched eight miles.
March 16.—Marched eight miles, across South River.
March 18.—Marched eight miles and a half to Ramer's Mill.
March 19.—Marched ten miles to Canaan Church.
March 20.—Marched eight miles to Bentonville battle-field.
March 22.—Marched fifteen miles, across Falling Creek.
March 23.—Marched twelve miles, across Neuse River.
March 24.—Marched eight miles to Goldsborough.
March 25 to 31.—In camp near Goldsborough, N. C.
April 1 to 10.—Remained in camp near Goldsborough, N. C.
April 10.—Marched fourteen miles toward Raleigh.
April 11.—Marched eleven miles and a half to Smithfield.
April 12.—Marched fourteen miles to Swift Creek.
April 13.—Marched fourteen miles to Raleigh.

April 25.—Marched twelve miles to Jones' Cross-Roads.

April 28.—Marched back twelve miles to Raleigh. Johnston surrendered yesterday.

April 29.—Turned in ammunition and loaded trains with rations.

April 30.—Commenced the homeward march for Washington; marched beyond Neuse River; distance, fourteen miles and a half.

During the month of April, in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers was consolidated with the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

May 1.—Marched from Neuse River to Copehard's farm; twenty-two miles.

May 2.—Marched nineteen miles to Williamsborough.

May 3.—Marched twelve miles to Virginia line.

May 4.—Marched twenty-two miles to El Bethel Church.

May 5.—Marched twenty-one miles to Barnes' farm.

May 6.—Marched fifteen miles to Wellville.

May 7.—Marched twenty miles to Appomattox River.

May 8.—Marched twenty-one miles to Falling Creek.

May 9.—Marched three miles toward Richmond.

May 11.—Marched twelve miles through Richmond to Brook Church.

May 12.—Marched twelve miles to Ashland.

May 13.—Marched sixteen miles and a half to Little River.

May 14.—Marched eighteen miles to Mat River.

May 15.—Marched twenty-one miles to United States Ford.

May 16.—Marched seventeen miles and three-quarters to Town Creek.

May 17.—Marched sixteen miles to Brentsville.

May 18.—Marched eighteen miles to near Fairfax Station.

May 19.—Marched eighteen miles to Alexandria.

May 24.—Marched seventeen miles to Washington, review order, and encamped near Bladensburg, Md.

May 25 to 31.—In camp near Bladensburg, Md.

[*June.*]—Division in camp near Bladensburg, Md.

June 5.—The Fifth, Twenty-ninth, and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments were transferred to the Fourteenth Army Corps by Special Orders, No. 84, current series, headquarters Army of Georgia.

June 6.—The Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Seventy-third, One hundred and eleventh, and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York Volunteers, and Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers transferred to Department of Washington by General Orders, No. 12, current series, Twentieth Army Corps, and Special Orders, No. 294, current series, headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office.

June 7 to 12.—The One hundred and nineteenth, One hundred and thirty-fourth, One hundred and fifty-fourth, One hundred and thirty-seventh, and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers were mustered out, under provisions of General Orders, Nos. 77 and 94, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

First Brigade, Second Division.

The brigade lay encamped in the city of Savannah from December 21, 1864 (the date of its capture), until the morning of January 27, 1865, when, in compliance to orders received, broke camp at 8 a. m. and moved out of the city on the Augusta road, and marched to near Montieth Station, distance, twelve miles, and encamped for the night.

January 28.—Moved at 7.30 a. m. and marched to near Springfield, Ga.; distance, fourteen miles; bivouacked for the night.

January 29.—Moved at 6.30 a. m. and marched to within three miles of Sister's Ferry, Ga., distance, twelve miles, where the brigade remains in camp awaiting the clearing and construction of a road to cross the Savannah River.

February 1.—The brigade lay encamped near Sister's Ferry, Ga., awaiting the completion of the bridge over the Savannah and the road through the swamp on the opposite side, where it remained until the morning of the 4th.

February 4.—Moved at daylight and crossed the river at Sister's Ferry by a pontoon bridge. On the South Carolina shore loaded up the wagons with supplies for the campaign. Marched on at 2 p. m. about two miles. The road being in very bad order, it had to be corduroyed for about one mile, which was finished by noon of the next day.

February 5.—Marched at 2 p. m. and moved to Stafford Cross-Roads, near Steep Bottom Post-Office, S. C.

February 6.—Moved at 8 a. m. and marched to near Beech Branch Post-Office, S. C.

February 7.—Moved at 8 a. m. and marched to north side of Coosawhatchie Swamp.

February 8.—Moved at 6 a. m. and marched to Buford's Bridge, over the Salkehatchie River, and encamped for the night on the east side.

February 9.—Moved at 7 a. m. and marched to near Blackville, S. C.; ninety-one recruits from draft rendezvous were received for the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

February 10.—Joined the corps this morning in Blackville. The division was left to cover the trains of the corps while the other two divisions went up the railroad toward Augusta to destroy it. At 12 m. received orders to march to Duncan's Bridge, over the South Edisto River, where we arrived at 5.30 p. m. Soon after crossed over the river by a foot bridge, the road bridges being partially destroyed by the enemy, and encamped for the night on the east side of the river. The trains were unable to cross.

February 11.—Did not move, but assisted in building the bridges and corduroying the roads over the South Edisto by heavy details from the brigade.

February 12.—Moved at 6 a. m. When about five miles from the camp of the night before met a small party of the enemy's cavalry, but the advance pushed forward vigorously, driving them to the North Edisto River, where we arrived about 12 m. The enemy were found posted on the opposite side of the river, they having destroyed the bridge before our arrival. They were also well protected by a swamp about 100 yards in length. We soon drove them behind this swamp, but could not cross our men over the stream only by a small boat. When about thirty men had been crossed to the edge of the swamp at the end of the causeway, they were ordered to charge through it and drive them off, but when they had pushed about two-thirds of the distance through the enemy opened two pieces of artillery with grape and canister, which compelled them to fall back, there being too few of them. The enemy then threw shell in the direction of the bridge where our men were at work rebuilding it. The enemy kept up considerable firing of small-arms, and until 8 o'clock in the evening no new attempt was made by us to drive them off, but the reconstruction of the bridge was continued and finished by 1 a. m. of the 13th instant, when our

pickets were ordered to push as far through the swamp as possible, which they did about 3 a. m., when it was discovered that the enemy had retreated. At daylight the brigade was ordered over the river in support of the advance, which was ordered to push forward some distance. They soon came on them posted near a mill. They advanced rapidly, driving them before them for about a mile, when orders were received to halt. We remained in this position until the remainder of the corps had passed, the enemy having retired in the meantime, when we marched about six miles and went into camp at Jones' Cross-Roads. Our casualties on the 12th and 13th were 1 commissioned officer wounded, 3 enlisted men killed and 9 wounded.

February 14.—Marched to Lexington Cross-Roads; distance, about eight miles.

February 15.—Moved at 7 a. m.; the brigade was the advance of the corps. Had several small skirmishes at Congaree and Red Bank Creeks; also at Two League Cross-Roads, two miles from Lexington Court-House, where we went into camp for the night.

February 16.—Moved at 1 p. m. as rear guard to the corps; encamped about five miles west of Columbia to protect the rear of the trains.

February 17.—Marched to Liphardt's Mills, near the Saluda River.

February 18.—Moved at 9 a. m.; crossed the Saluda River and marched to Ravenscroft's Mills.

February 19.—Marched to Freshly's Mills, near Broad River.

February 20.—Crossed Broad River and marched to Owens' farm, near Kincaid's Cross-Roads.

February 21.—Marched to Winnsborough, S. C. The brigade was ordered to be put on guard duty in the town to act as provost guard until the army should pass through, where it remained until 3.30 [o'clock] of the 22d, when we marched to Wateree Church to join the remainder of the division and encamped for the night.

February 23.—Marched to the Catawba River and crossed it at Rocky Mount Post-Office; went into camp on the east side of the river.

February 24.—Marched to Hilliard's farm.

February 25.—Did not move.

February 26.—Marched to Hanging Rock Post-Office.

February 27.—Crossed the Hanging Rock Creek and encamped about two miles east of it.

February 28.—Marched to Clyburn's Store.

March 1.—Moved at 12 m. The brigade had charge of 114 wagons to guard and render any assistance to help it along that they might need. Crossed Lynch's Creek at Ferley's Bridge and encamped for the night one mile and a half east of it.

March 2.—Moved at 8 a. m. in charge of 160 wagons of the train. Marched to the west side of Big Black Creek, where we caught up with the trains of the other divisions, which were detained by the bridge wearing out by the heavy trains which had passed over it. Went into camp at this place at 5 p. m.

March 3.—Moved at 9 a. m. The brigade was detailed as rear guard of the corps trains. Was detained considerably by the bad roads. The soil in this day's march was very treacherous and full of quicksands. We crossed Big Black, Little Black, and Smith's Mill Creeks; went into camp at 11.30 p. m. at Chesterfield Court-House.

March 4.—Moved at 7 a. m. in charge of a portion of the train to near Sneedsborough, N. C.

March 5.—Did not move; awaiting the building of the pontoon bridge over the Great Pedee River.

March 6.—Moved at 8 a. m. and marched to Cheraw, S. C., nine miles below Sneedsborough, to cross on the pontoon bridge of the Right Wing, which place we reached at 12 m. Waited until 2 p. m. until the remainder of the Fifteenth Army Corps had crossed, when we crossed and marched five miles and encamped for the night on the plantation of Mr. Woollard.

March 7.—Moved at 7 a. m. in charge of a portion of the wagon train; crossed the North and South Carolina State line at 10 a. m. near a resin and tar manufactory of Mr. Green, which was burning as we passed, and is said to have contained 2,000 barrels of resin, &c.; encamped for the night near Station No. 103, Rutherford and Wilmington Railroad.

March 8.—Moved at 12 m. again in charge of the rear portion of the train; was detained several hours by the trains ahead by a very bad piece of road about five miles from the camp of the night before. The trains were all over this place by 7 p. m., when we marched about five miles and encamped for the night, the last regiment getting in about 10 p. m.

March 9.—Moved at 7 a. m.; was detained several hours by the trains ahead of us, owing to the bad roads; encamped for the night at 4 p. m. about one mile west of Lumber River, N. C.

March 10.—Lay in camp awaiting the crossing of the river by the trains, which was a very tedious and difficult passage, which was caused by the heavy rains of the night before; moved at 3.30 p. m.; marched about three miles and encamped for the night on the south side of Buffalo Creek.

March 11.—Moved at 6 a. m. and marched about five miles, when we caught up with the remainder of the corps, when the First and Third Divisions were ordered forward, unencumbered, to support the Fourteenth Army Corps at or near Fayetteville, N. C., in case the enemy should be found in any force at that place. Our division was ordered to escort the trains through. Our brigade had charge of 469 wagons. Marched to near Little Rockfish Creek, on the Rockingham and Fayetteville plank road, and encamped for the night, the last regiment arriving in camp at 2.30 a. m. of the 12th.

March 12.—Moved at 6 a. m., the brigade in advance in charge of 450 wagons; marched to Fayetteville, N. C.; arriving about 2 p. m., went into camp about half a mile southwest of the town. To-day was the first day that we have had mail communication since leaving Savannah, Ga., in all forty-four days out.

March 13.—Did not move until 1 p. m., when we received orders to pass through the town in review, Major-Generals Sherman, Slocum, and others being present. We halted at the east end of the town until our division train should come up and escort it across Cape Fear River and to camp. Owing to the difficult approaches to and from the bridge our brigade did not commence to cross until 3.30 a. m. of the 14th, the last regiment crossing about daylight. Marched about five miles to where the corps had encamped the night before, the last regiment coming into camp about 6 a. m. of the 14th instant.

March 14.—Did not move this day.

March 15.—In accordance with orders from corps headquarters our division was detailed to escort the trains of the corps. The other divisions of the corps, in company with two divisions of the Fourteenth Army Corps, were to move to the left, unencumbered, so as to protect the trains from attack by the enemy. Moved at 12 m. The brigade, in charge of 660 wagons of the train, was detained by bad roads all day. Marched about eight miles. Three regiments of the brigade

arrived in camp by 11 p. m., but the remainder did not get in at all. The camp this night was about two miles and a half this side of Black River.

March 16.—The advance of the train moved on over the river, the bridge having been completed by the time it arrived. Was compelled to corduroy the whole distance traveled before the trains could cross over the road. Marched about five miles east of Black River and encamped for the night, the last regiment getting in about 11 p. m.

March 17.—Did not move to-day. One regiment was detailed in connection with a regiment from each of the other two brigades to form a foraging party.

March 18.—Moved at 6 a. m. The brigade was ordered in advance to fix all bad places. We corduroyed about five miles of the road and marched seven and encamped for the night near Ramer's Mills at 8 p. m.

March 19.—Moved at 9 a. m. in charge of 350 wagons in rear of the train. Marched to within six miles southeast of Bentonville and went into camp at 1 a. m. 20th.

March 20.—We had but arrived in camp about half an hour, when orders were received to move at once and re-enforce the corps near Bentonville, where the enemy attacked the unencumbered divisions in force. We arrived at corps headquarters at 5 a. m. and were in rear of Kilpatrick's cavalry to wait further orders. Remained in this position until the morning of the 22d.

March 22.—The enemy having left our front we moved at 7 a. m. in the direction of Cox's Bridge, over the Neuse River. Marched about fourteen miles and encamped for the night on the north side of Falling Creek; were detained several hours by bad roads, and did not get into camp until 11 p. m.

March 23.—Moved at 6 a. m. and marched to within a mile of Cox's Bridge, where we halted for two hours awaiting the crossing of the Fourteenth Army Corps. Moved on again at 11 a. m. and crossed Neuse River on the pontoon bridges and marched to Millard's Cross-Roads, the enemy's cavalry being around our flanks in considerable numbers, picking up our foragers, but did not disturb our camp.

March 24.—Moved at 7 a. m. The trains and pack animals were sent on ahead, orders having been received that the corps would be reviewed by Major-General Sherman in Goldsborough; crossed Little River; arrived at Goldsborough at 11 a. m.; passed in review and marched to the northeast side of the town, where we went into camp for the day.

March —.—Changed camp to the Snow Hill road, about two miles and a half from Goldsborough, where we went into regular camp, and ended the campaign of fifty-eight days from Savannah, a distance of 500 miles, the route traveled by the brigade. Remained in this camp during the remainder of the month.

[*April.*]—The brigade lay encamped at Goldsborough, N. C., until the 10th, at 5.30 a. m., when, in accordance with orders, the brigade broke camp, marched through Goldsborough, taking the road toward Smithfield, N. C., crossing Little River about five miles from its mouth, nothing of note occurring until 1 p. m. at Moccasin River, where the enemy's cavalry was found posted on the opposite side of the swamp. They were soon driven off, with no casualties, and owing to the causeway being flooded by the recent rains only a portion of the command was able to get across the stream. The brigade went into camp about 12 p. m.

April 11.—Moved at 5.30 a. m. and marched to Smithfield, N. C., and went into camp at 5 p. m.

April 12.—Moved at 9 a. m., crossing the Neuse River by pontoon bridge, taking the Elevation and Leachburg road toward Raleigh, N. C.; marched to the north side of Swift Creek, going into camp about 6 p. m.

April 13.—Moved at 6 a. m.; marched to Raleigh, N. C., the place having been evacuated and possession taken of the place by Kilpatrick's cavalry early in the morning. We arrived at 1 p. m., and went into camp on the south side of the town, remaining in this camp until 9 a. m. of April 25, when we moved to Jones' Cross-Roads; distance, thirteen miles southwest of Raleigh, N. C. Remained at this place until 4.30 a. m. of the 28th, when the brigade retraced its steps to Raleigh, where it remained until the morning of the 30th.

April 30.—In accordance with orders received, and the armies of the rebellion having been broken up and scattered, it commenced its homeward march toward Washington; encamped for the night at Manteo's Mills, on the Neuse River.

May 1.—En route for Washington, D. C., via Richmond, Va. Moved at 5 a. m. and marched twenty-three miles; encamped for the night three miles north of Tar River.

May 2.—Moved at 5 a. m. and marched to within two miles of Williamsborough, N. C., going into camp at 4 p. m.

May 3.—Moved at 4.30 a. m.; passed through Williamsborough and Townsville, on Roanoke Valley Railroad; crossed the State line between Virginia and North Carolina at 11.30 a. m.; went into camp for the night one mile north of it in Virginia.

May 4.—Moved at 6 a. m.; crossed the Roanoke River at Taylor's Ferry by pontoon bridge (thirty-three boats in length); crossed the Boydton plank road at Allen's Creek; encamped for the night near South Hill at 6 p. m.

May 5.—Moved at 5.30 a. m.; crossed the Meherrin River at Safford's Bridge, striking the plank road at Hawkes' Bridge, at Blacks and Whites Station, at Hedge Grove, moving along to the last-named station; went into camp for the night five miles south of Nottoway River.

May 6.—Moved at 6 a. m.; crossed the Nottoway River and Little Nottoway River, taking the Lynchburg and Petersburg Railroad at Blacks and Whites Station. Moved parallel to it to Wellville, where the brigade went into camp for the night.

May 7.—Moved at 6 a. m. in the direction of Kidd's Mills on the Appomattox River, where we arrived at 6 p. m.; crossing it immediately on a pontoon bridge, went into camp about one mile north of it for the night.

May 8.—Moved at 6 a. m., passing the Clover Hill mining regions; marched to the east side of Falling Creek, going into camp by 7 p. m.

May 9.—Changed camp to a more eligible position, about a mile and a half east of last night's camp and about five miles west of Manchester, Va. We lay in this camp until the morning of the 11th instant at 10 a. m., when the brigade broke camp, passing through Manchester over the pontoon bridge and directly through the city of Richmond, coming out the Hanover Court-House pike and going into camp for the night near Brook Creek.

May 12.—Moved at 6 a. m. and marched to Ashland Station, on the Fredericksburg railroad, getting into camp by 6 p. m.

May 13.—Moved at 5 a. m., crossing South Anna and New Found Rivers; also Little River; encamped for the night about one mile north of the last-named stream.

May 14.—Moved at 5 a. m., crossing the North Anna River at Anderson's Bridge; also the Mat River; passing Chilesburg, went into camp near the Ta River.

May 15.—Moved at 5 a. m. across the Ta, Po, and Ny Rivers; passed through Spotsylvania and Chancellorsville; went into camp for the night on the north side of the Rappahannock River.

May 16.—Moved at 4.30 a. m.; marched to Hartwood Church; thence by the Catlett's Station road to the headwaters of Elk Creek, where we went into camp for the night.

May 17.—Moved at 5 a. m.; marched to Brentsville, where we went into camp at 12 m. for the remainder of the day.

May 18.—Moved at 9 a. m.; crossed Bull Run and marched to Fairfax Station, on Orange and Alexandria Railroad, getting into camp by 8 p. m.

May 19.—Moved at 9 a. m., crossing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Fairfax Station, taking a road across the country to the Alexandria pike, striking it at the Eleven-Mile Post; marched to Cloud's Mills, four miles west of Alexandria, and went into camp by 5 p. m. Remained in this camp until the morning of May 24, at 4 [o'clock;] taking the direct road to Long Bridge, over the Potomac River, crossed into Washington, passed in review up Pennsylvania Avenue, [and] were reviewed by the President, General Grant, &c., in front of the President's House, after which the brigade moved to the camp one mile west of Bladensburg, Md., where it remains at the present time [May 31].

Second Brigade, Second Division.

[*April.*]—The One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers was consolidated with the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, per Special Orders, No. 39, headquarters Twentieth Corps, March 31.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

[*January.*]—The brigade was engaged in doing provost duty in the city of Savannah, Ga., until the 19th instant, when it was relieved by troops commanded by Maj. Gen. C. Grover. The brigade remained in the city performing only camp duties until the 27th instant, when it marched to Sister's Ferry, Ga., arriving on the evening of the 29th; went into bivouac, where the command still [January 31] lies.

February 4.—The brigade, with the division, marched from Sister's Ferry.

February 8.—Crossed the Salkehatchie River.

February 10.—Joined the rest of the corps at Blackville.

February 18.—Crossed the Saluda River.

February 20.—Crossed the Broad River.

February 21.—Arrived at Winnsborough; tore up the railroad. That and the next day the brigade tore up about four miles and a half of railroad.

February 28.—Crossed Little Lynch's Creek and encamped.

[*March.*]—The brigade, in connection with the division, marched from near Hanging Rock, via Chesterfield, Cheraw, and Fayetteville, to Goldsborough, N. C., arriving on the 24th and going into camp on the north side of and about two miles from town. During the march the brigade was almost constantly with the wagon train building corduroy roads

and helping the wagons through bad places. The men were performing hard manual labor nearly all the while. Since arriving at this place comfortable quarters have been built. Clothing and necessary supplies are being forwarded and issued as fast as possible. Service hours have been established; drills and the usual routine of camp duties are being performed.

[*April.*]—The brigade remained near Goldsborough, N. C., until the 10th.

April 10.—It broke camp and marched to Moccasin Creek, on the road to Smithfield.

April 11.—Marched to Smithfield.

April 12.—Marched to Swift Creek.

April 13.—Entered Raleigh; remained at or near Raleigh until the 30th.

April 30.—It started for Richmond, Va., encamping at night near the Neuse River, thirteen miles northwest of Raleigh.

May 1.—The brigade moved from its bivouac on the Neuse River at 5.30 a. m., continuing its march toward Richmond via Williamsborough, N. C., Wellville, Va., crossing the Appomattox River near Bevill's Bridge, and arriving in the vicinity of Manchester and Richmond, marching, via Ashland, Spotsylvania, Chancellorsville, United States Ford, and Brentsville, to Alexandria.

May 19.—Encamped near the latter place; remained in camp near Alexandria until 5 a. m. May 24, when the command moved to Washington, participating in the grand review and encamping three miles from Washington on the Bladensburg road, where it still [May 31] remains.

June 1.—The brigade was encamped near Washington, D. C. The Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York Volunteers and Twenty-ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were transferred to Department of Washington per Special Orders, No. 294, May 29, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

June 10.—The One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers were mustered out.

June 12.—The One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers and brigade band were mustered out.

Third Division.

January 17.—The division moved up to Hardeeville and one brigade (the Second) pushed forward and occupied a landing on the Savannah River, called Purysburg. Here the First Division of the corps joined us.

January 29.—Moved forward to Robertsville.

February 2.—From thence moved upon the campaign through the States of South Carolina and North Carolina, together with the First Division of the corps (with the exception of being detached and moving west on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, destroying it as far as White Pond), engaging in several skirmishes and in the two battles, one near Averasborough, N. C., and the other at Bentonville, N. C.

March 1.—Moved from camp on Lynch's Creek, S. C., for Fayetteville, N. C., via Chesterfield, S. C., Sneedsborough, N. C., and Cheraw, S. C., reaching there on the 11th.

March 13.—Crossed Cape Fear River; halted two days; moved toward Averasborough, N. C.

March 16.—Slight engagement near Taylor's Hole Creek. The division drove the enemy from one line of works, taking 3 guns and some 150 prisoners; loss small.

March 19.—Met enemy; sharp engagement near Bentonville, N. C.; one brigade engaged of this division in line of Fourteenth Corps; its loss quite heavy.

March 22.—Withdrew from position and marched toward Goldsbor ough.

March 24.—Reached that place. Encamped two miles north of the town, where division is at this date [March 31].

April 10.—Again started on the campaign ending with the war at Raleigh, N. C. From thence the division marched on their homeward journey, passing through Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., at which last place the following regiments were mustered out of service: One hundred and second, One hundred and fifth, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois; Seventieth and Eighty-fifth Indiana; Seventy-ninth Ohio; Nineteenth Michigan; Thirty-third Massachusetts; Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin; Twentieth Connecticut, and One hundred and thirty-sixth New York, the Thirty-third Indiana, Fifty-fifth and Seventy-third Ohio Veteran Regiments being transferred to Fourteenth Army Corps. The last regiment mustered out [was] the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York, closing the records of this division June 14.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

January 1.—Crossed the Savannah River; made the campaign with Sherman through the Carolinas, participating actively in the battle of Averasborough March 16, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19.

March 24.—Reached Goldsborough.

April 10.—Moved toward Raleigh. At Raleigh Colonel Dustin received appointment as brevet brigadier-general, to date from March 16, the date of the battle of Averasborough.

April 30.—The brigade started on its homeward march.

May 8.—Reached Richmond.

May 12.—The march was resumed, arriving in Alexandria on the 19th.

May 24.—The brigade participated in the grand review in Washington, moving immediately after to the vicinity of Fort Lincoln, on Bladensburg pike, where it made its last encampment. Here the Thirty-third Indiana Veteran Volunteers was transferred to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and the other regiments of the brigade mustered out as follows: Nineteenth Michigan, June 10, Eighty-fifth Indiana and Twenty-second Wisconsin, June 12.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

January 1.—This brigade, part of General Sherman's Army of Georgia, was encamped one mile on the northwest of Savannah, Ga.

January 2.—Broke camp and crossed Savannah River on transport Planter. Landed at Cheves' Landing, S. C.; marched inland about six miles, and encamped on Hardee's farm.

January 16.—Col. Samuel Ross, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, commanding brigade, having received a leave of absence, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Cogswell, pursuant to orders from headquarters Twentieth Corps, assumed command of this brigade.

January 17.—Moved from Hardee's farm to Hardeeville, a distance of eight miles. Brigade received supplies from the landing at Purysburg.

January 29.—Marched from Hardeeville on the Robertsville road.

January 30.—Reached Robertsville, S. C., and moved from there to Maner plantation, three miles from the town, where the brigade is in camp on the last day of the month.

February 2.—This brigade of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Army of Georgia, left Robertsville, S. C.; marched northeast to Lawtonville. Here the Third Division met a small force of the enemy. This brigade was formed; advanced in line of battle to within a short distance of the town, where it was withdrawn and ordered into camp, the enemy having been driven from the place.

February 3.—Crossed the Salkehatchie at Buford's Bridge.

February 7.—Struck the Augusta and Charleston Railroad near Graham's Station.

February 8.—Destroyed one mile and a half of this railroad at Graham's and burnt 360 bales of cotton.

February 9.—Moved a mile beyond Blackville Station, ten miles west of Graham's, and destroyed one mile and four-fifths of railroad.

February 10.—Moved to White Pond Station; destroyed two miles and a half of railroad track. Every tie was burned and every rail twisted, making the destruction complete.

February 11.—Marched northwest; crossed the South Edisto River at Guignard's Bridge.

February 12.—Marched northeast; crossed the North Edisto at Jones' Bridge.

February 14 and 15.—Marched north.

February 16.—Marched on the Columbia road to within two miles of Columbia.

February 17.—Moved northwest up the Saluda River to Mount Zion Church.

February 18.—Crossed the Saluda River at Mount Zion Church.

February 20.—Crossed the Broad River; marched northeast on the Winnsborough road.

February 21.—Marched through Winnsborough.

February 23.—Crossed the Wateree River.

February 25.—The division did not move camp. This brigade corduroyed the road from camp to Russell's Cross-Roads, a distance of three miles and a half.

February 26.—Marched from Russell's Cross-Roads to Hanging Rock.

February 27 and 28.—Marched on the Chesterfield road northeast.

[*March.*]—This brigade of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Left Wing, Army of Georgia, was during the month engaged in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.

March 1.—Crossed Lynch's Creek, S. C.

March 2 and 3.—Marched all day, and at 4 p. m. on the 3d reached Chesterfield Court-House.

March 4.—Marched to Grady's farm, near Sneedsborough, N. C.

March 6.—Marched to Cheraw, S. C.

March 7.—In the morning crossed Great Pedee River at that place.

March 8, 9, and 10.—Marched in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., over bad roads.

March 11.—Reached Fayetteville, where the brigade remained until 1 p. m. of the 13th, when it crossed the Cape Fear River and encamped four miles from the bank.

March 14.—The remainder of the division remaining in the camp, this brigade made a reconnaissance on the Fayetteville and Raleigh road and on the Goldsborough road. Three regiments, commanded by

Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, marched to Silver Run Creek, on the Fayetteville and Raleigh road, and four on the Goldsborough road to Black River. Both columns met the enemy and skirmished some time. Loss, 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men wounded, 1 enlisted man mortally wounded and missing. Returned to the division at night.

March 15.—Marched at 6.30 a. m. and encamped at 5 p. m.

March 16.—Moved to Taylor's Hole Creek. One mile beyond here the brigade relieved the Second Brigade, First Division, of this corps, who were in line of battle and had been engaged. This brigade was engaged nine hours. Loss: Commissioned officers killed, 5; enlisted men killed, 12; enlisted men wounded, 85.

March 17.—The enemy having retired during the night moved to Averasborough.

March 18.—Marched all day and all night until 5 a. m. on the 19th, when the command bivouacked until 9.30 a. m., when it was pushed forward to where the Fourteenth Corps was engaged with the enemy. This brigade was put into a gap in the line of the Fourteenth Corps, where it was engaged from 1 p. m. until late at night.

March 20.—Withdrew from the line of the Fourteenth Army Corps and placed on the extreme left flank. Remained here fortifying until 2 p. m. of the 21st, when the brigade was placed in reserve in rear of the Twentieth Corps line.

March 22.—Marched toward Goldsborough.

March 23.—Crossed the Neuse River after marching ten miles.

March 24.—Marched to Goldsborough, N. C.; passed through the town and encamped two miles and a half north, where the brigade was in camp on the 31st.

April 1.—This command was in camp at Goldsborough, N. C., drills, parades, &c., having been resumed. The troops were being newly clothed, &c., preparatory to another active campaign.

April 10.—At 5.30 a. m. the command broke camp and moved through Goldsborough, N. C., on the Goldsborough and Raleigh road, eleven miles.

April 11.—Marched fourteen miles, continuing on this road.

April 12.—Marched seventeen miles, crossing the Neuse River at Smithfield, N. C.

April 13.—Marched seventeen miles, reaching Raleigh at 4.30 p. m., where the command was encamped and remained until the 22d. The command was reviewed in Raleigh by Major-General Sherman.

April 25.—Again broke camp; moved on the Aven's Ferry road to Jones' Cross-Roads; thirteen miles.

April 26 and 27.—Remained in bivouac at Jones' Cross-Roads.

April 28.—Returned to Raleigh and to the camp formerly occupied by the brigade.

April 30.—Broke camp at 7.30 a. m. and took up the line of march for Washington, D. C.

May 1.—This brigade, of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps (General Sherman's command), was marching north toward Washington. This day the command crossed the Neuse River.

May 2.—Marched sixteen miles.

May 3.—Crossed the Roanoke River; marched twenty-two miles.

May 4.—Marched nineteen miles.

May 5.—Marched nineteen miles.

May 6.—Marched sixteen miles.

May 7.—Crossed the Appomattox, marching sixteen miles.

May 8.—Marched thirteen miles.

May 9.—Moved two miles, encamping near Manchester. Here the command remained until the 11th instant.

May 11.—It moved through Manchester and Richmond, marching ten miles.

May 12.—Crossed the Chickahominy.

May 13.—Crossed the South Anna and North Anna Rivers, marching eighteen miles, passing through Ashland.

May 14.—Marched nineteen miles.

May 15.—Crossed the Mattapony River; passed through Spotsylvania Court-House, marching to the battle-field of Chancellorsville, where the command was encamped until the morning of the 16th.

May 16.—It crossed the Rappahannock River, marching twenty-two miles.

May 17.—Marched to Brentsville; seventeen miles.

May 18.—Marched twenty miles to Fairfax Station.

May 19.—Moved toward Alexandria nine miles, and encamped four miles from this place until the 24th instant.

May 24.—Passed through the city of Washington in review before the President and Generals Grant and Sherman. Moved to near Fort Lincoln, D. C., where the command was encamped in pine woodland, occupying the time in preparing muster-out rolls, &c., preparatory to muster out of service.

June 4.—The Fifty-fifth and Seventy-third Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry were transferred to the Fourteenth Army Corps by Special Orders, No. 84, headquarters Army of Georgia, dated near Washington, D. C.

June 10.—The Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry was mustered out of service as an organization. Those of the regiment who were not entitled to be mustered out were transferred to the Second Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers.

The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, those of the regiment who were not entitled to be mustered out being transferred to the Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

The One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, those men not entitled to be mustered out being transferred to the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

The Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and those of this regiment not entitled to muster out being transferred to the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

*THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION.**

[*January.*]—After the downfall of Savannah and its occupation by our troops our command remained in camp near Savannah until the 28th, when command moved on road leading to Sister's Ferry; marched nine miles and encamped.

January 29.—Moved at 7 a. m.; marched fifteen miles and encamped near Springfield.

January 30.—Moved at 7 a. m.; marched twenty miles and went into camp.

February 1.—In camp at Sister's Ferry, Ga., awaiting the completion of pontoon bridge over the Savannah.

February 3.—Crossed and moved to Robertsville; thence through Lawtonville and Allendale to the Salkehatchie, where we drove a bri-

* Commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.

gade of Wheeler's cavalry from position upon the opposite side and entered Barnwell, which, in spite of every effort of the general commanding to prevent it, was laid in ashes.

February 7.—Struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad at Blackville, from which place the command moved up the railroad toward Augusta slowly, and destroying track reached Johnson's Turnout on the 10th. On the following day the Second Brigade (General Atkins') moved out toward Aiken; met Wheeler's cavalry corps; was repulsed and driven back within the barricade at Johnson's, where the enemy were in turn repulsed, and after several ineffectual attempts to carry our works drew off with considerable loss.

From Johnson's the command moved rapidly toward Columbia.

February 17.—Crossed Saluda River.

February 19.—Crossed Broad River and reached Lancaster on the 23d, where the command remained two days.

February 28.—Moved seven miles east of the town and encamped for the night.

March 1.—In camp seven miles east of Lancaster.

March 2.—Moved across Lynch's Creek to Blakeny's Cross-Roads; thence through Hornsborough to within ten miles of Wadesborough, N. C. Scouts after severe fighting entered the town.

March 6.—Reached and crossed the Pedee and moved to Rockingham, N. C.

March 9.—In the evening encamped with one brigade at Monroe's Cross-Roads, where the command was surprised the next morning by an attack from Hampton's entire cavalry. For a few moments everything was swept before them, but the men soon rallied, and in the hand-to-hand encounter which followed not only retook their camp, but caused Hampton to withdraw with heavy loss.

March 11.—Went into camp three miles from Fayetteville, where we remained three days.

March 15.—Crossed the Neuse at Fayetteville and moved up the river with more or less fighting every day.

March 26.—Reached Mount Olive and went into camp.

April 1.—In camp at Mount Olive, N. C. Remained until the 10th, when it broke camp and moved up the river under orders from General Sherman.

April 12.—Struck the enemy's cavalry and the railroad.

April 13.—Received the surrender and entered Raleigh, and moved out to Morrisville, fighting Wheeler's cavalry continuously. Reached Durham's Station, and encamped with one brigade at Chapel Hill for the rest of the month.

[*June.*]—The command for the month of June has been disposed as follows: The Third Brigade at Raleigh, First Brigade at Lexington with division headquarters, and Second Brigade at Concord. Scouting parties have been sent into all adjoining counties, home guards and local police forces organized, and the civil authority established and protected.

First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division.

February 1.—The brigade was encamped at Sister's Ferry, Ga., where we lay until the 3d.

February 3.—Crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina on pontoon bridge. From this by daily marches we passed through Robertsville, Allendale, Lawtonville, Barnwell, and Blackville, striking the railroad leading from Charleston to Augusta, at the latter place,

driving Hagan's brigade of rebel cavalry from the town. We continued our march along the railroad in the direction of Augusta, skirmishing all the way.

February 10.—Reached Johnson's Station. Here a very severe battle was fought. We remained at this point until the 13th.

February 13.—We moved to Gunter's Bridge, on the North Edisto River, where our passage was disputed by the enemy, but they were driven off.

February 16.—Passed through Lexington, S. C.; moved toward the Saluda River, which we crossed on the night of the 17th.

February 22.—Struck the Columbia and Charleston Railroad.

February 25.—Reached Lancaster, S. C., where we remained during the remainder of the month.

March 1.—The brigade was encamped at Taylor's Cross-Roads, in Lancaster District, S. C.

March 2.—Took up line of march. Continued day after day, with no fighting of importance until on the morning of the 4th had severe skirmishing north of Chesterfield Court-House, which was continued until we reached the Pedee River, which we crossed on the pontoon bridges of our infantry. We then moved up the river and passed through Rockingham toward Fayetteville, fighting continually until we reached that place (March 12), and found the enemy had evacuated. After resting until March 15, moved toward Raleigh, N. C., in advance of the infantry.

March 16.—Fought the battle of Averasborough.

March 19.—Fought the battle of Bentonville, then moved on to Mount Olive, on the Goldsborough and Wilmington Railroad, where we arrived on the 24th, remaining here during the month in camp.

April 1.—The brigade lay in camp at Mount Olive, N. C.; the details from it very heavy all the time. Nothing out of the regular routine occurred until April 10, when we broke camp and started on a new campaign. Participated in all the engagements of the cavalry command.

April 13.—Took Raleigh and moved on north to Morrisville Station, fighting all the time.

April 14.—Moved about six miles on the railroad. Ordered to stop; Johnston had communication with General Sherman, asking terms of surrender.

April 15.—Moved again to Durham Station, where we were ordered to remain until the truce between the armies had expired.

April 17.—Received the melancholy news of the assassination of our noble Chief Magistrate. The army mourns. Nothing but meetings between the commanding generals of the Federal and rebel armies occured until the 24th, when we were ordered to resume hostilities.

April 25.—Another meeting occurred which settled the matter. Our command remained at Durham Station during the month.

[*May.*]—The brigade lay at Durham Station, N. C., until the 4th, when we broke camp and marched for Greensborough, N. C.

May 7.—Reached Greensborough; remained there until May 9, when we broke camp and marched for Lexington, where we arrived on the 11th, where we have remained ever since.

Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division.

[*February.*]—During the entire month the brigade was engaged in the recent campaign of the Carolinas. With the exception of one or two cavalry engagements with Wheeler our column moved principally

upon the flanks of the main infantry column, guarding and protecting the trains from any sudden dash upon them by the enemy. During the month we marched upward of 400 miles, destroyed a vast amount of property—cotton, cotton-gins, railroad track, and manufacturing establishments of every kind, besides subsisting both men and animals upon the country.

[*March.*]—During the month we participated in the campaign through the Carolinas.

March 4.—We engaged the enemy near Wadesborough, he attacking us lightly, no casualties occurring. We then saw no more of the enemy until the 16th, at Black Creek, near Averasborough, where we engaged him, driving him until dark, when we went into position, fortifying. Lively skirmishing continued during the night until we were relieved by one brigade of infantry from Twentieth Corps.

March 19.—Again went into position near Bentonville, barricading, where we remained until the 22d, when, relieving the skirmish line of the Twentieth Corps with Ninety-second Illinois, and finding no enemy in front, we moved to Mount Olive, going into camp, where we remained until April 10.

April 10.—The command moved from Mount Olive.

April 12.—After severe skirmishing with the enemy struck the railroad sixteen miles east of Raleigh.

April 13.—Entered Raleigh, which was formally surrendered to General Kilpatrick by the civil authorities. Passing through the city the march was continued to Morrisville, twelve miles west of Raleigh, where we went into camp for the night.

April 14.—Marched five miles, skirmishing constantly with the enemy, when we halted and encamped. These were the last hostile shots fired by the brigade.

April 17.—The command moved to Chapel Hill, where it now remains (April 30).

May 2.—Left Chapel Hill en route for Concord, N. C., leaving one company of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry to guard the town.

May 3.—Marched from Hillsborough to Company's Shops.

May 5.—Reached Greensborough, where we remained until the morning of the 11th, when we started for Lexington.

May 13.—The Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was ordered to Salem, N. C., and there remain until further orders.

May 14.—Left Lexington and arrived at Concord the 16th, where the command now [May 31] remains.

May 26.—A detachment from the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, consisting of two commissioned officers and sixty-two enlisted men, left Concord for Chesterville, S. C., to guard that section of the country.

May 29.—One hundred men from the Ninth Michigan Cavalry started for Transylvania and Henderson Counties to protect the people from guerrilla parties and to organize home guards.

*CENTER (ARMY OF THE OHIO).**

March 8.—Upham's brigade surprised and captured near West Creek, N. C.

March 10.—Battle of Kinston; enemy repulsed.

March 21.—Occupied Goldsborough, N. C., with slight opposition.

March 23 and 24.—Formed junction with forces of Major-General Sherman at Goldsborough.

*Or Department of North Carolina, commanded by Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield.

March 15.—Provisional Army Corps left Wilmington and marched up the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, forming a junction with General Sherman's forces and the Twenty-third Corps on the 24th.

PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS.*

[*February.*]—The command was encamped on Federal Point, N. C.

February 11.—Reconnaissance in force drove in the skirmish line of the enemy, and ascertained that three brigades of Hoke's division were intrenched in a strong position at Sugar Loaf Hill.

February 17.—The Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Ames commanding, crossed the Cape Fear River from Federal Point to Smithville, N. C., and participated in the flank movement which caused the evacuation of Fort Anderson, recrossing the river and rejoining the command on the 20th instant.

February 22.—Deserters having brought in the information that Hoke had evacuated his line at Sugar Loaf Hill, the command advanced and entered Wilmington, passing through the city and overtaking the enemy's rear guard at Smith's Creek, one mile beyond the city, and by a vigorous pursuit drove them across the bridges at Smith's Creek and Northeast River, ten miles from Wilmington, saving the bridges at both points despite the attempts of the enemy to destroy them. It being impossible to continue the pursuit beyond the Northeast Station for want of transportation for supplies the command remained at that point for the rest of the month.

[*March.*]—The corps remained in camp until the 15th, at which date, in pursuance to instructions from Major-General Sherman, the command marched for Faison's Depot, on the Weldon railroad, sixty miles north of Wilmington, leaving the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, to garrison that city and the forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

March 15.—Marched from Wilmington to Northeast River; ten miles.

March 16.—Marched from Northeast River to Burgaw Creek; fifteen miles.

March 17.—Marched from Burgaw Creek to South Washington; ten miles.

March 18.—Marched from South Washington to Island Creek; ——— miles.

March 19.—Marched from Island Creek through Kenansville; twenty miles.

March 20.—Marched from Kenansville through Mount Olive to Thunner Swamp; twenty-two miles.

March 21.—Marched from Thunder Swamp to Cox's Bridge; eight miles. On the night of the 21st, Cox's Bridge having been burned, a pontoon bridge was thrown across the Neuse, by which the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, immediately crossed and intrenched themselves on the north bank of the river.

March 22.—The First Brigade, of the same division, with Light Company E, Third U. S. Artillery, also crossed the Neuse and intrenched under the immediate supervision of Brig. Gen. C. J. Paine, commanding division.

March 23.—The pickets of the Third Division were driven in by a reconnaissance of the enemy, who were in turn driven back from the main line.

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* Commanded by Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

March 21.—By order of Major-General Schofield that portion of the command on the north side of the Neuse crossed to the south bank and encamped for the night.

March 25.—The command marched to Faison's Station, on the Weldon railroad (sixteen miles), and remained at that point during the remainder of the month, the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and the First U. S. Colored Troops, of the Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, garrisoning the railroad between Faison's Station and Northeast River.

Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

February 1 to 11.—We were camped near Flag Pond Battery, Federal Point, N. C., strengthening our line of works and doing picket duty.

February 11.—Made a reconnaissance of the enemy's line of works; captured a strong line of works and sixty-five of the enemy. We here established our picket-line about 400 yards from the enemy's main work.

February 19.—Having received information from deserters that the enemy had evacuated their works in our front, we were ordered to advance in heavy marching order. Advanced on the enemy and took their line of works about daylight, capturing some few prisoners. Followed the enemy about seven miles on the Myrtle Sound road, when we threw up breast-works and bivouacked for the night.

February 20.—Marched eight miles—three miles on the Myrtle Sound; then took —— —— for two miles; then up telegraph road for two miles and bivouacked for the night.

February 21.—Advanced about half a mile; took position on right of road behind breast-works previously thrown up by General Ames' division; light skirmishing through the day; enemy threw a few shells.

February 22.—Advanced about 10 a. m.; found the enemy's works in our front evacuated; passed through the line of works in front of Wilmington about 12 m.; passed through the city and overtook the enemy's rear guard at Smith's Creek, about one mile from Wilmington, where they were endeavoring to destroy the bridge; drove them from the bridge, extinguished the fire and repaired it; followed them; overtook their rear guard about two miles from Northeast Ferry; drove them across ferry, capturing the pontoon bridge; kept up a sharp fire during the night to keep them from retaking it. During the night threw up a line of pits. Remained at Northeast Ferry until March 1, during which time received some 10,000 paroled prisoners from the enemy.

[*March.*]—During the month four regiments of the brigade have been stationed at Wilmington, N. C.; the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery stationed at Fort Fisher, Fort Caswell, and Smithville; the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Volunteers and Third and Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers perform the guard duty in and about the city and furnish a guard of 150 men for Brunswick County and 100 men at Northeast Ferry. During the month there have been received at the post several thousand white and colored refugees from North and South Carolina. Nearly all of the colored have been sent to Fort Anderson, Fort Fisher, and Smithville to work abandoned plantations. A large portion of the whites have been sent North. The brigade is in as healthy condition as it has been at any time during the past year.

Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

February 17.—This division received marching orders.

February 18.—Embarked on transports at Federal Point; sailed to Smithville; marched up the south side of Cape Fear River to Fort Anderson, where the division recrossed the river to the north side.

February 22.—Entered Wilmington, N. C. Since then it has been doing garrison duty in and around Wilmington.

March 1 to 15.—This division was doing garrison duty at Wilmington, N. C.

March 15.—Marching orders were received. The division left Wilmington at 1 p. m. same day.

March 22.—Formed a junction with Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman's army at Cox's Bridge, about eighty miles from Wilmington, where it remained until the 26th.

March 26.—It came to its present position, Faison's Station, N. C., on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

First Brigade, Second Division.

March 15.—This command left Wilmington, N. C., and after a seven days' march reached Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse River, where it remained three days.

March 25.—The brigade marched to Faison's Station, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, where it is now [March 31] in camp.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

Owing to the want of blanks, and in the absence of all company and regimental records, the monthly return for January was not made out until March 8.

February 11.—In the morning the brigade left camp at Federal Point, N. C., in heavy marching order, and moved up the military road to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works near Sugar Loaf Battery, one regiment of the brigade being deployed as skirmishers, where it remained until the afternoon of the 12th, when the brigade was ordered back and bivouacked in the woods about one mile from the enemy's works.

February 14.—In the evening moved up the beach about six miles and then countermarched and returned to camp, where it remained until the night of the 17th, when it moved in heavy marching order and crossed the river to Smithville. Remained there until about 3 p. m. on the 18th, when it moved to the front in the direction of Fort Anderson, arriving there on the afternoon of the 19th and recrossed the river at dusk.

February 21.—In the morning the brigade was sent out with the First Brigade on a reconnaissance to the left and near the Cape Fear River to ascertain the enemy's position, where we found them strongly intrenched, and one regiment (the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers) had a sharp skirmish. At night we marched back to the position occupied by us in the morning.

February 22.—The enemy having evacuated their works marched into Wilmington, and during the afternoon moved on to Northeast Station, where we encamped and remained during the month.

The monthly report for February left this brigade encamped near Wilmington, N. C., where it remained until March 15, when, at 1 p. m., the brigade broke camp; was formed in line and marched to Northeast Station, where it bivouacked for the night.

March 16.—Reveille was sounded at 5.30 a. m., and the brigade was formed in line at 7 o'clock and marched to Rocky Creek, where it halted for the night.

March 17.—Took up the line of march at 6 a. m.; halted at 12 m. at South Washington, where it remained until 11 a. m. on the morning of the 18th, when we again took up the line of march; halted at dark and bivouacked in the woods.

March 19.—At 6 a. m. the march was resumed and continued until dark, when we halted for the night.

March 20.—Began the march at 6 a. m.; halted at 3 p. m. at Cox's Creek, where it remained until the morning of the 24th, when it moved back to Faison's Station, on the railroad, where it remains at the time of forwarding this report.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

February 11.—The brigade broke camp at Fort Fisher, N. C., and marched about five miles to the front.

February 14.—At night marched in advance on an expedition about eight miles on the beach toward Masonborough Inlet with pontoon train, returning next morning.

February 17.—In the morning marched to Federal Point and embarked on steamer for Smithville; same afternoon marched on Fort Anderson.

February 19.—Arrived there in the evening.

February 20.—Again embarked on steamer and sailed up Cape Fear River about five miles, landing on the opposite shore in the morning, and marched the remainder of the day toward Wilmington.

February 22.—Marched through Wilmington, N. C., and came up with the enemy's rear guard at dark at Northeast Station, N. C., about ten miles beyond the city. Remained here the remainder of the month doing picket and the usual routine of camp duties.

March 15.—The brigade broke camp near Wilmington, N. C., and marched to Cox's Bridge, N. C.

March 21.—Reached that point.

March 25.—Renewed the march in the morning and arrived at Faison's Station. N. C., on the evening of the same day.

March 27.—Renewed the march in the morning.

March 28.—Arrived at Magnolia, N. C., in the evening. Since that time the brigade has been engaged in guarding the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad from Northeast Station, N. C., to Magnolia, and the usual routine of camp duties.

TENTH ARMY CORPS.*

April 1 to 10.—The First Division was encamped at New Berne, N. C., and the Second and Third Divisions were encamped at Faison's Station, N. C.

April 10.—The headquarters First Division and Third Brigade proceeded to Goldsborough, N. C., by rail, and Brevet Major-General Birge assumed command of the post. The First Brigade remained at Morehead City and the Second Brigade at Wilmington. The Second and Third Divisions broke camp at Faison's Station on the 10th and marched to Raleigh without opposition.

April 15.—Arrived there and encamped, and the Second Division remained until the end of the month. The Third Division remained in

*Commanded by Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

Raleigh until the 29th, when they received orders to relieve General Birge, at Goldsborough, and marched for that place on the 29th.

April 27.—The First and Third Brigades, First Division, under command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. H. W. Birge, U. S. Volunteers, were ordered to Savannah, Ga. The Second Brigade, First Division, has been encamped in and around the city of Wilmington, N. C., performing picket, railroad, and garrison duty from Fort Fisher to Magnolia, N. C. Part of the command has occupied Forts Caswell and Anderson and Smith's Island, mouth of Cape Fear River. The Second Division has been performing garrison duty in and about Raleigh, N. C., during the past month.

May 1.—The Third Division broke camp near the Neuse River and marched to Goldsborough, N. C., where it has since been performing garrison duty.

First Division.

May 3.—The headquarters of the division, with the First and Second Brigades, concentrated at Morehead City and proceeded by sea to Savannah, Ga.

The First Brigade forms part of the garrison of the city of Augusta, Ga., and the Third Brigade part of the garrison of Savannah. The Second Brigade probably remains at Wilmington, N. C.

Second Brigade, First Division.

[*April.*]—During the month the brigade has performed the guard duty of the city of Wilmington, garrison duty of Forts Fisher, Caswell, Anderson, and other defenses of the Cape Fear River; also picketed the railroad between Magnolia and the city of Wilmington. Nothing aside from the general routine of post duty has transpired.

[*May.*]—Since the 1st have been encamped in and around the city of Wilmington, performing picket, railroad, and garrison duty from Fort Fisher to Magnolia, N. C. Part of the command has occupied Forts Caswell and Anderson and Smith's Island, mouth of Cape Fear River.

[*June.*]—During the present month has been performing garrison duty at Goldsborough, N. C.

Second Division.

[*April.*]—This division has been doing garrison duty in and around Raleigh, N. C., during the past month.

[*May.*]—During present month has been performing garrison duty in and around Raleigh, N. C.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

The monthly report for March left the brigade encamped at Faison's Depot, where it remained until April 10.

April 10.—At 6 a. m. the brigade was formed in line in rear of the First Brigade and marched until 5 p. m., when it was halted and bivouacked in a field for the night.

April 11.—Took up the line of march in the morning at 6 o'clock and moved forward to Bentonville, which was reached at 11 a. m.; were detained until 3 p. m. to build a bridge, at which time it again moved forward; halted at sunset for the night.

April 12.—This brigade, acting as guard for the wagon train, did not march until dark, when it moved forward to Black Creek, which was reached at 1 a. m. of the 13th.

April 14.—Marched at 6 a. m. and halted for the night about nine miles from the city of Raleigh.

April 15.—The march was resumed at daylight and halted at the outskirts of the city, where it remains at the time [April 30] of forwarding this report.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

April 9.—This brigade broke camp at Magnolia, N. C., and marched by way of Faison's and Bentonville to Raleigh.

April 18.—Arrived there in the evening.

April 20.—The brigade was assigned to duty as garrison for the city of Raleigh, and has been engaged since that time in performing the duties incident thereto.

[*May.*]—This brigade has been engaged during the month in performing the duties as garrison for the city of Raleigh, N. C.

Third Division.

April 10.—The division broke camp at Faison's Depot, N. C., and marched northwestward toward Bentonville.

April 11.—Passed Bentonville, and with easy marches the three following days arrived at Raleigh, N. C., on the afternoon of the 14th instant. The troops went into camp about a mile south of the city.

April 16.—In the morning the camp of the First and Third Brigades was removed to better ground.

April 20.—The division again broke camp and marched through Raleigh, N. C., passing in review before Major-General Sherman. After the review encamped near the main Smithfield road, about two miles from the city.

April 29.—Marched from Raleigh and reached the Neuse River at Smithfield at 8.30 a. m.; forded the river at that point and marched seven miles and encamped.

May 1.—In the morning the division broke camp near the Neuse River and marched to Goldsborough, where it is now encamped.

June 4.—The division moved by rail from Goldsborough to New Berne, N. C. The Fourteenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery was assigned to the division and assigned to the First Brigade.

June 5.—The First Brigade moved by rail to Morehead City, the headquarters of the brigade to Beaufort, N. C., where it is now encamped, with the exception of the First U. S. Colored Troops, which is stationed at Roanoke Island, N. C. The Second Brigade encamped in the vicinity of New Berne, where it still remains, with the exception of the Thirty-ninth U. S. Colored Troops, which stopped at Kinston, N. C., until the 25th, when it came to New Berne, N. C.

The Third Brigade moved by rail to Wilmington, N. C., where it is now encamped.

First Brigade, Third Division.

April 9.—Marched from Faison's Station, N. C.

April 15.—Reached Raleigh and encamped.

April 20.—Command reviewed by Major-General Sherman.

April 27.—Surrender of General Johnston announced.
April 28.—Marched from Raleigh toward Goldsborough.
April 30.—Reached Goldsborough, N. C., and encamped.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

April 10.—The brigade broke camp at Faison's Station, N. C., and took up the line of march for Raleigh, N. C., at which point it arrived on the 14th.
April 29.—Started for Goldsborough, N. C.
April 30.—The brigade was in the vicinity of Smithfield, N. C., on its way from Raleigh to Goldsborough.
May 1.—Arrived at Goldsborough and remained there during the month.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

January 1 to 3.—In camp at Columbia, Tenn.
January 9.—Arrived at Clifton, Tenn.
January 10 to 31.—En route to Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va.
February 3 to 20.—Command en route from Washington and Alexandria to Federal Point, N. C.
February 9.—Third Division arrived off Fort Fisher and commenced operations for the capture of Fort Anderson.
February 15.—Second Brigade, Second Division, arrived at Fort Fisher and operated with Third Division against Fort Anderson.
February 19.—Capture of Fort Anderson.
February 22.—Capture of Wilmington.
February 24.—Remainder of division arrived at Wilmington, N. C.; First Division disembarked at Morehead and moved to New Berne, N. C., arrived February 28th.
April 1 to 10.—In garrison at Goldsborough, N. C.
April 11 to 13.—On the march to Raleigh, N. C.
April 14 to 30.—In camp at Raleigh, N. C.
May 1.—In camp at Raleigh, N. C.
May 4.—Left Raleigh for Greensborough.
May 5 to 31.—In camp at Greensborough, N. C.

First Division.

January 18.—The division embarked on transports on the Tennessee River for Cincinnati, Ohio; thence by rail to Washington, D. C., and encamped at Camp Stoneman, D. C.
February 18.—The division commenced moving from Camp Stoneman, D. C., to Alexandria, Va. Embarked on transports for Fort Fisher, N. C. The Second Brigade landed at Smithville, N. C., and marched to Fort Anderson. Re-embarked for Morehead City, N. C., arriving February 28. The First and Third Brigades were disembarked at Morehead City with the batteries and shipped by railroad to New Berne, N. C.
March 3.—Marched from New Berne, N. C.
March 8 to 10.—At Wise's Forks, near Kinston, N. C., engaged in the battle of Kinston, in which the division took a prominent part. The conduct of the troops was good.

March 20.—Marched from Kinston.
March 21.—Arrived at Goldsborough, N. C.
March 24.—Marched from Goldsborough, N. C.
March 25.—The division encamped between Moseley Hall, N. C., and Wheat Swamp Church, N. C.
April 9.—Marched from near Lenoir Institute, N. C., to Goldsborough, N. C.
April 10.—Marched from Goldsborough, arriving at Raleigh, N. C., on the evening of the 13th, where the division is now encamped.
May 3.—Left Raleigh, N. C.; marched to Greensborough, N. C.
May 7.—Arrived at that place.
The division proceeded by railroad to Charlotte, N. C., as rapidly as transportation could be furnished, arriving between the 11th and 16th instant.

First Brigade, First Division.

January 18.—Boarded transports at Clifton, Tenn.
January 24.—Arrived at Cincinnati, via Tennessee and Ohio Rivers. Left Cincinnati for Washington, D. C., p. m., via Little Miami Railroad, Central Ohio Railroad, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
January 29.—Arrived at Washington, D. C.
January 31.—Went into camp at Camp Stoneman, near Washington, D. C.
February 20.—Broke camp at Camp Stoneman.
February 21.—Embarked on transports Atlantic and New York at Alexandria, Va.
February 28.—Arrived at Morehead City and proceeded by rail to New Berne, N. C.
March 3.—Broke camp at New Berne, N. C.; marched in direction of Kinston, N. C.
March 8.—Met enemy near Wise's Forks, N. C.; moved into position and built works; heavy skirmishing.
March 9.—Occasional sharpshooting during day until 4 p. m., when enemy made a strong but unsuccessful attack upon our line. At dusk firing ceased.
March 10.—Enemy charged our front with line of battle, driving our skirmishers before them. When within 100 yards of main line of works entire line opened upon enemy's, and after a moment's struggle their line was broken and they fell back in great disorder, whereupon we pursued them with strong skirmish line, taking 1 lieutenant and 34 enlisted men prisoners, making total number taken by brigade 1 lieutenant and 65 enlisted men. Under cover of night enemy evacuated their works and retreated in direction of Kinston.
March 14.—Marched from Wise's Forks.
March 15.—Encamped near Kinston, N. C.
March 20.—Marched from Kinston, N. C.
March 21.—Encamped near Goldsborough, N. C.
March 24.—Marched from Goldsborough, N. C.
March 25.—Encamped near Lenoir Institute, N. C.
April 9.—Broke camp at Lenoir Institute and marched to Goldsborough, N. C.; distance, eighteen miles.
April 10.—Marched from Goldsborough, N. C., in direction of Raleigh, N. C.
April 14.—Entered Raleigh, N. C., as garrison for the post.
April 20.—Relieved from duty as garrison for post.

April 21.—Brigade reviewed by General W. T. Sherman. Went into camp near Raleigh, N. C.

May 3.—Marched from Raleigh, N. C.

May 7.—Arrived and went into camp near Greensborough, N. C.

May 13.—Moved from Greensborough, N. C., by railroad.

May 14.—Went into camp near Charlotte, N. C.

Second Brigade, First Division.

January 19.—Left Clifton, Tenn., and moved eastward.

January 31.—Arrived at Washington. The Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteers, Col. W. W. Wheeler commanding, assigned to Second Brigade.

February 18.—Second Brigade broke camp and moved by railroad to Alexandria, Va.

February 19.—Left Alexandria, Va., on transports.

February 22.—Arrived at Fort Anderson, N. C.

March 1.—Brigade embarked for New Berne, N. C.

March 3.—Left New Berne; moved toward Kinston.

March 8 to 10.—Was engaged with the enemy.

March 15.—Arrived at Kinston.

March 20.—Broke camp; moved toward Goldsborough.

March 21.—Arrived at Goldsborough.

March 25.—Broke camp; moved eastward; went into camp near Moseley Hall, N. C.

March 26.—Took position near Lenoir Institute, N. C.

April 9.—Broke camp at Lenoir Institute; moved towards Raleigh, N. C.

April 14.—Arrived at and went into camp near Raleigh, N. C.

[*May.*]—Remained in Greensborough, N. C., until the 15th.

May 15.—Moved to Charlotte, N. C., and remained in camp until the present moment [May 31].

Third Brigade, First Division.

February 1 to 20.—Encamped at Camp Stoneman, D. C.

February 21.—Went to Alexandria and embarked.

February 23.—Arrived at Fort Fisher in the morning. Received orders to return to Beaufort and started about noon the same day.

February 24.—Arrived off Beaufort in the morning; ran into the harbor and landed at Morehead City same day. Shipped a part of the troops same evening on the cars, and the remainder early the next morning for New Berne, N. C., and arrived there about noon same day, and have been here until present date, February 28.

March 3.—The brigade left New Berne, N. C.

March 8 to 10.—Were fighting with Bragg's and Hoke's forces at Wise's Forks, near Kinston, N. C. On the night of the 10th the enemy left in the direction of Kinston. There were 4 enlisted men killed and 16 wounded. First Lieut. William B. Brown and Second Lieut. G. Harriman, One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were wounded on the 8th and 10th instant at the battle of Wise's Forks.

March 20.—Advanced toward Goldsborough.

March 21.—In the evening entered the town with but very little skirmishing.

March 25.—Marched to Moseley Hall.

March 26.—Marched to Wheat Swamp Church, N. C., where the brigade is encamped.

First Brigade, Second Division.

January 16.—Embark on boats at Clifton, on the Tennessee River.

January 17 to 26.—Occupied in the transit to Washington, D. C.

January 27.—Arrived there; moved in quarters at Camp Stoneman, where the brigade remained during the remainder of the month.

February 1.—The brigade was in quarters at Camp Stoneman, D. C.; remained there until the morning of the 12th.

February 12.—It moved across the river to Alexandria, Va., remaining there until the 17th.

February 17.—Took the steamer.

February 23.—Arrived at Fort Fisher; landed at Fort Anderson; went into camp and remained until the 26th.

February 26.—It moved to Wilmington, at which place it remained during the rest of the month.

March 1.—Brigade in camp at Wilmington, where it remained until the 6th.

March 6 to 13.—Occupied in marching to Kinston, 100 miles distant. Remained in camp at the latter place until the 20th.

March 20.—It started on the march to Goldsborough.

March 21.—Reached that place at night and remained in camp there until the 25th.

March 25.—The brigade, with the remainder of the division, moved to its present position.

April 1.—Brigade in camp at Moseley Hall, N. C., where it remained until the 9th.

April 9 to 13.—Occupied in marching to Raleigh, where it remained in camp during the rest of the month.

May 1.—In camp at Raleigh, N. C.

May 3 to 7.—Occupied in marching to Greensborough.

May 10.—Transferred to Salisbury, N. C., by rail, where the brigade remained in camp the remainder of the month.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

January 10.—March at 7 a. m. to Clifton and await transportation.

January 11 to 15.—Remain in camp; pickets thrown out.

January 16.—At 8 p. m. march, following Second Brigade, and embark upon steam-boats Burd Levi, Financier, and Marmora.

January 17.—Start at 6.30 a. m.; reach Paducah at 9.30 p. m.

January 20.—Arrive at Louisville, Ky.

January 22.—Reach Cincinnati, Ohio.

January 23.—Take cars at Fulton; brigade separated.

January 24 to 29.—Move, via Little Miami, Central Ohio, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, to Washington, D. C.

January 30 to 31.—Move to and occupy Camp Stoneman, four miles from Washington, D. C.

February 1 to 15.—Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, remain in camp (Camp Stoneman, D. C.), under command of Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean, U. S. Volunteers; detached men and stragglers collected; cases for court-martial disposed of and the quartermaster's department refitted.

February 16.—Ordered to break camp to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

February 17.—At 8 a. m. march to Washington, take cars for Alexandria, and ship command on steamers Suwo Nada (headquarters), Varuna, Atlanta, and Glaucus.

February 18.—Sail early in the morning ; delayed by ice.

February 20.—Reach New Inlet, N. C., at dark.

February 21.—Move around the shoals and enter the mouth of Cape Fear River.

February 22.—Land at Smithville, N. C.; at dark reship for Wilmington, N. C., leaving baggage behind under guard ; Wilmington evacuated.

February 23.—Reach Wilmington at 7 a. m.; disembark command, stack arms on the wharf, and remain till near noon ; then march through town and encamp about one mile out to the left of Second Brigade and right of Third Division, with an interval between them.

February 24.—On account of bad weather a part of the command transferred to the barracks in Camp Jackson.

February 25 and 26.—Remain in camp.

February 27.—Cross the river to Manchester Depot.

February 28.—Col. S. A. Strickland, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, assumed command of the brigade in place of General McLean, transferred to command of Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

March 1 to 3.—Brigade in camp at Manchester Depot on west bank of Cape Fear River.

March 4.—Brigade crosses Cape Fear River and encamps one mile and a half east of Wilmington, N. C.

March 5.—Remain in camp near Wilmington, N. C.

March 6.—Brigade marched at 6 a. m., Second Division in advance; at night went into camp ; distance marched, eleven miles.

March 7.—Marched at 6 a. m., Third Division in advance. The country through which brigade passed to-day is very swampy; went into camp at night, having marched seventeen miles.

March 8.—Marched at 6 a. m., Third Brigade in advance of corps; were delayed three hours by the breaking of a bridge ; encamped at night.

March 9.—Marched at 6 a. m.; marched fifteen miles, going into camp at 3.30 p. m.; roads in very bad condition.

March 10.—Marched at 8 a. m., Third Division in advance; were delayed several hours owing to the bad condition of the roads; cannonading heard in the direction of Kinston, N. C.

March 11.—Marched at 2.30 a. m., passing through a swampy country; went into camp at 4 p. m.; wagon trains did not arrive at night.

March 12 and 13.—Remain in camp; rebels reported to have evacuated Kinston, N. C.

March 14.—Marched at 7 a. m., Third Brigade in center of division and in rear of artillery ; marched four miles and encamped near Neuse River.

March 15.—Remain in camp until 5 p. m.; then move camp one mile and a half from former position.

March 16.—Remain in camp. A working party of 1,000 men were sent in charge of Colonel Strickland to repair the railroad.

March 17 to 19.—Remain in camp near Kinston, N. C.

March 20.—Marched at 8 a. m.; crossed Neuse River; marched eleven miles ; went into camp; pickets thrown out to cover flanks.

March 21.—March at daylight; marched seventeen miles; at night entered Goldsborough, N. C., which rebels had evacuated in the afternoon.

March 22 to 24.—Remain in camp building a strong line of works in our front.

March 25.—Marched at 7 a. m. out on the Kinston road, First Division in advance; marched ten miles and went into camp near Moseley Hall; one regiment, One hundred and eighty third Ohio, was left as guard at the railroad.

March 26 to 31.—Remain in camp building breast-works; pickets thrown out to cover front and flanks.

April 1 to 8.—In camp near Best Station, N. C.

April 9.—Brigade moved at 7 a. m.; marched twelve miles during the day, camping one mile west of Goldsborough, N. C.

April 10.—At 1.30 p. m. marched out on Raleigh road; marched eight miles and encamped for the night.

April 11.—Marched at 7.30 a. m.; were delayed three hours in building corduroy roads over a swamp.

April 12.—Marched at 7.30 a. m.; marched fifteen miles; went into camp at dark.

April 13.—Third Brigade moved in rear of division. Raleigh, N. C., evacuated by the enemy.

April 14 to 20.—Remained in camp one mile and a half south of Raleigh, N. C.

April 21.—Were reviewed by General Sherman, after which moved camp to north side of Raleigh.

April 22 to 30.—In camp near Raleigh, N. C.

May 1 and 2.—In camp at Raleigh, N. C.

May 3.—Marched at 7 a. m.; encamped on Greensborough road; distance marched, seventeen miles.

May 4.—Marched at 9 a.m., passing through Tunnel Hill; encamped at 5 p. m.; marched sixteen miles.

May 5.—Marched at 7 a. m.; went into camp at 5 p. m. near Ruffin's Mill; threw out pickets to cover our front and flank.

May 6.—Marched at 6 a. m., Third Division in advance; passed through Graham; went into camp at 5.30 p. m.

May 7.—Marched at 5 a. m.; arrived at Greensborough at noon; proceeded to the railroad depot and embarked on train for Salisbury; arrived there at midnight; disembarked and went into camp.

May 8 to 31.—Remain in camp near Salisbury, N. C.

Third Division.

January 15 to 31.—On road from Clifton, Tenn., to Alexandria, Va.

February 1 to 3.—In camp at Alexandria, Va.

February 4 to 10.—En route for Federal Point, N. C.

February 11 to 15.—In camp at Federal Point, N. C.

February 16.—Moved to Smithville.

February 17 to 22.—Marched to Wilmington; brisk skirmishing.

February 23 to 28.—In camp near Wilmington.

March 1 to 5.—Garrison at Wilmington.

March 6.—Marched sixteen miles on New Berne road.

March 7.—Marched eighteen miles on New Berne road.

March 8.—Marched eighteen miles on New Berne road.

March 9.—Marched twelve miles; crossed Southwest Creek and New River and encamped.

March 10.—Marched sixteen miles.

March 11.—Marched sixteen miles.

March 12.—Marched twelve miles and encamped.

March 13.—In camp.

March 14.—Marched eight miles toward Kinston.

March 15.—Marched one mile and a half to Neuse River and encamped.
March 16 to 19.—In camp.
March 20.—Marched ten miles toward Goldsborough.
March 21.—Reached Goldsborough at midnight.
March 22.—Went into position and intrenched.
March 23 to 31.—In camp west of Goldsborough.
April 1 to 9.—At Goldsborough in camp.
April 10.—Marched five miles on Smithfield road.
April 11.—Marched eight miles.
April 12.—Marched sixteen miles.
April 13.—Marched twenty miles.
April 14.—Marched six miles and encamped southwest of Raleigh, N. C.
April 15 to 30.—In camp on north side of Raleigh, N. C.
May 1 to 5.—Garrisoned at Raleigh.
May 6.—Came to Greensborough, eighty-three miles, by railroad.
May 7.—Established quarters at residence of Major Sterling, north side of town.
May 8 to 31.—At post headquarters.

First Brigade, Third Division.

January 7 to 16.—In camp at Clifton; embarked on transports on the night of the 16th.
January 16 to 26.—En route to Washington, D. C.
January 27 to 30.—In barracks at Camp Stoneman.
January 31.—Marched to Alexandria, Va.
February 1 to 4.—Brigade in barracks at Alexandria.
February 5 to 8.—On ocean transports.
February 9.—Landed at Fort Fisher.
February 10.—In camp.
February 11.—Moved in support of reconnoitering party.
February 12.—Expedition to Masonborough Sound.
February 13.—In camp.
February 14.—Another expedition to Masonborough Sound.
February 15.—In camp.
February 16.—Crossed river to Smithville.
February 17.—In camp.
February 18.—Moved to Fort Anderson.
February 19.—Moved to left of Fort Anderson.
February 20.—In the morning crossed Town Creek to right of enemy; secured a position, and in the afternoon charged with the entire brigade and captured 3 pieces of artillery, 26 horses, 2 stand of colors, and an aggregate of 60-odd prisoners.
February 21.—Moved at daylight to Brunswick Creek; fired upon from market place in Wilmington; ordered to move to Town Creek; when on the road order countermanded.
February 22.—Town of Wilmington evacuated; One hundred and fourth Ohio and Sixteenth Kentucky Regiments assigned to provost duty.
February 23 to 28.—In Wilmington.
March 1 to 5.—Brigade at Wilmington doing provost duty.
March 6.—Marched sixteen miles toward New Berne, N. C.
March 7.—Marched eighteen miles toward New Berne, N. C.
March 8.—Marched eighteen miles toward New Berne, N. C.

March 9.—Marched twelve miles toward New Berne, N. C.
March 10.—Marched sixteen miles toward New Berne, N. C.
March 11.—Marched sixteen miles toward New Berne, N. C.
March 12.—Marched four miles.
March 13.—In camp.
March 14.—Marched eight miles toward Kinston.
March 15.—Marched about 4.30 p. m. one mile and a half to Neuse River.
March 16 to 19.—In camp.
March 20.—Marched twenty miles toward Goldsborough.
March 21.—Marched twelve miles; reached Goldsborough 12 m.
March 22.—Went into position and intrenched.
March 23 to 31.—In camp at Goldsborough, N. C.
April 1 to 9.—Brigade in camp at Goldsborough, N. C.
April 10.—Marched, and when half a mile on Raleigh road order countermanded.
April 11.—Marched ten miles in direction of Smithville, guarding trains.
April 12.—Marched eight miles in direction of Smithville, guarding trains.
April 13.—Marched five miles and encamped near Turner's Bridge.
April 14.—Marched eighteen miles in direction of Raleigh, N. C.
April 15.—Marched ten miles and encamped near Raleigh, N. C.
April 16 and 17.—In camp near Raleigh.
April 18.—Moved camp from south side to north side of town.
April 19.—In camp near Raleigh.
April 20 to 30.—In camp near Raleigh, N. C.

[*May.*]—This command moved by rail to Greensborough from Raleigh, N. C., since which time the Eighth Tennessee Volunteers have been ordered to Company's Shops, North Carolina Railroad, twenty miles distant from this place; One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers provost guard in Greensborough; one company, Twelfth Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry, stationed at Rockingham, N. C., twenty-eight miles west of this point.

[*June.*]—Brigadier-General Schofield having been assigned to command of Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Col. A. T. Wilcox, One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was temporarily assigned to command First Brigade (late Second), Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. Being mustered out with his regiment, Col. James Stewart, jr., Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, assumed command, being assigned to command Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Special Orders, No. 98, Twenty-third Army Corps. Col. W. S. Stewart ordered to assume command by Special Orders, No. 98, Twenty-third Army Corps. The One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry mustered out by Orders, No. 72, Department of North Carolina; Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers mustered out by Special Orders, No. 72, Department of North Carolina; One hundred and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry mustered out by Special Orders, No. 72, Department of North Carolina.

June 28.—Seventeenth Massachusetts assigned to First Brigade (late Second).

Second Brigade, Third Division.

January 17.—Shipped [at Clifton, Tenn.] on board transports for Cincinnati, where the brigade disembarked and moved by rail to Washington, D. C., where it arrived January 27.

February 3.—Brigade moved to Annapolis, Md., and shipped on transports for Fort Fisher, N. C.

February 8.—Arrived there.

February 11.—Moved in support of a division of the Twenty-fourth Corps; returned to camp at dusk.

February 12.—Moved six miles along the coast and returned to camp at 12 p. m.

February 16.—Crossed Cape Fear River and landed at Smithville.

February 17.—Marched twelve miles and skirmished with enemy three hours; then moved seven miles to make flank movement on enemy.

February 19.—Marched eight miles.

February 20.—Crossed Town Creek; charged the enemy, capturing 440 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery.

February 21.—Marched to Brunswick River.

February 22.—Crossed the river to Wilmington and went into camp north of the city.

March 6.—Brigade left Wilmington and marched seventeen miles on New Berne road.

March 7.—Marched eighteen miles.

March 8.—Marched fourteen miles.

March 9.—Marched fourteen miles; crossed Southwest Creek and New River.

March 10.—Marched fourteen miles.

March 11.—Marched fourteen miles.

March 14.—Marched four miles.

March 15.—Moved one mile.

March 20.—Crossed Neuse River at Kinston and marched thirteen miles in the direction of Goldsborough.

March 21.—Marched twenty-two miles; arrived at Goldsborough and encamped east of town.

March 22.—Moved west of town and threw up works.

April 1.—Brigade lay in camp at Goldsborough.

April 10—Left camp at Goldsborough.

April 14.—Arrived at Raleigh and went into camp.

June 18.—Lieut. Col. L. H. Rousseau assumed command of brigade by command of Brigadier-General Carter, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps.

June 19.—Capt. H. C. Weaver appointed acting inspector-general by order of Lieut. Col. L. H. Rousseau. Lieut. W. W. Burden, One hundred and fortieth Indiana Volunteers, detailed as aide-de-camp by order of Lieut. Col. L. H. Rousseau. Col. O. W. Sterl, Capts. J. W. Fawcett, D. M. Stearns, and Vanderhoof relieved by order of Brigadier-General Carter.

June 28.—One hundred and fortieth Indiana Volunteers assigned to brigade. Number of brigade changed from First to Second by order of Brigadier-General Carter.

June 30.—Eighth Tennessee Volunteers mustered out; One hundredth and One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers mustered out.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

January 16.—At night we went on board of transports [at Clifton, Tenn.], which conveyed us to Cincinnati, Ohio, by water.

January 21.—Arrived there; got on the cars and proceeded to Alexandria, Va.

January 25.—We arrived there at night and since have been quartered at the Soldiers' Rest.

February 1.—Brigade in camp at Alexandria, Va.

February 4.—Embarked on steam-ship Atlantic for Fort Fisher, N. C.

February 8.—Arrived there; participated in the engagement before Wilmington, resulting in the capture of that place.

February 23.—Moved into the city and there remained during the month.

March 1.—Brigade lying in camp at Wilmington, N. C.

March 6.—Broke camp, moving in the direction of Kinston.

March 14.—Arrived within three miles of Kinston; brigade went into camp, where it remained until the 20th.

March 20.—Broke camp, moving to Goldsborough.

March 21.—Arrived there.

March 23.—Took a position; brigade building works and remaining in same position during the month.

March 31.—Brigade made a reconnaissance, going out six miles; brisk skirmishing; no casualties in brigade.

April 1.—Lying in camp at Goldsborough, N. C.

April 2.—The Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers assigned to Third Brigade, per Special Orders, No. 1, headquarters Twenty-third Army Corps.

April 10.—Broke camp, moving in the direction of Raleigh.

April 14.—Arriving there, went into camp.

April 20.—Companies A, B, C, and D, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers, ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., to be mustered out of service, per Special Field Orders, No. 36, headquarters Department of North Carolina.

April 25.—Lieut. Henry G. Hyde, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, detailed as acting provost-marshal, per Special Orders, No. 17, headquarters Third Brigade.

Remained in camp at Raleigh, N. C., the remainder of the month.

District of Wilmington.

March 1.—Major-General Schofield constituted the District of Wilmington to comprise all the territory under military control in rear of the army operating from Cape Fear River as a base. Brig. Gen. J. R. Hawley, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned to the command and made responsible for the protection of the depot at Wilmington, Cape Fear Harbor, and the line of railroad in rear of the army, and also appointed provost-marshal-general for the district.

The Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps (formerly and now again Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Corps), Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott (colonel Seventh New Hampshire) commanding, was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Hawley for duty in the district.

On the 1st of the month Major-General Schofield, with a portion of the Twenty-third Corps, and Major-General Terry, with the Provisional Corps (afterward reorganized as Tenth Corps), were in the district, but soon moved northward to combine with General Sherman at Goldsborough.

About 8,600 Union prisoners were released on parole at Northeast Bridge, ten miles above Wilmington, and cared for at Wilmington, and thence transported North; several thousand of them were put into hos-

pital. This delivery was wholly unexpected, and the district was almost without proper material to care for them properly. They were in a frightful condition in all respects, and a camp or jail fever broke out among them. Besides, there were all the sick of the commands of Major-Generals Schofield and Terry, and when Major General Sherman's columns reached Fayetteville he sent down 6,000 or 7,000 miserably destitute refugees, white and black, and 1,000 or 2,000 sick and wounded soldiers. All the supplies that the rebels had left were seized; citizens and citizen physicians were set at work; a heavy force of contrabands were set at work cleaning the city (perhaps the dirtiest ever seen); requisitions were made for supplies, and the surgeons, Doctors Barnes and Buzzell (Third New Hampshire), who died of fever contracted in the hospitals, and Doctor Jarvis (Seventh Connecticut), successively in charge, labored faithfully. During March about ——— were treated in hospital; ——— died.

A portion of the white refugees were sent to New York, as directed by General Sherman. A few blacks were sent to South Carolina—perhaps 500. A large colony of blacks was established at Fort Anderson, and the usual efforts made to get them food, clothing, and work.

Brevet Brigadier-General Abbott (with four regiments) was assigned to the command of Wilmington; the battalion of the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery was sent down the river; Major Prince to command at Fort Fisher; Captain Beach at Fort Caswell, and Captain Sheppard at Smithville.

A company of engineers, under Captain McClure, assisted by a force of contrabands, was set at work on the railroad bridge over Smith's Creek (Wilmington and Weldon Railroad), 280 feet long, and it was rebuilt substantially before the regular construction train could get around from Goldsborough to finish the Northeast Bridge. Captured cotton, tobacco, &c., were collected and turned over to the treasury agent and afterward to the quartermaster.

During the month about 7,000 men in detachments and provisional organizations reported here and were sent forward to Goldsborough and the front.

A large amount of stores accumulated here, and the commands of Generals Terry and Kilpatrick were chiefly supplied hence before they started for Raleigh.

[*May.*]—No important events occurred during the month. The organization of a company of police guard in each county was completed. A great many refugees (white and black) and paroled and released rebels were sent off toward their homes, public property gathered in, soldiers mustered out from their hospitals, &c. The duties incident to such a district kept the forces busy. Major-General Sherman and Chief Justice Chase visited the district during the month.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

District of Florida.

February 5.—Lieut. Col. A. H. Wilcoxson, with Captains French and Betts, Lieutenant Chatfield, and about forty enlisted men of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, serving as guard to train of ten wagons laden with cotton, were pounced upon by about eighty rebel cavalry, under Captain Dickison, near Welaka and about ninety miles from Saint Augustine, Fla. After a brief struggle, in which Colonel Wilcoxson received three wounds and Adjutant Chatfield was killed, the party from Saint Augustine was forced to surrender to Dickison, who marched to the river near by and recrossed with his prisoners and plunder.

February 10.—Col. Benjamin C. Tilghman relieved from command of camps at Jacksonville and placed in control of posts of Saint Augustine and Picolata, with headquarters at Saint Augustine.

February 18, 19, and 20.—Various posts of the district visited and inspected by Brigadier-General Williams, U. S. Volunteers, an officer of Lieutenant-General Grant's staff.

February 26.—A salute of 100 guns fired at Jacksonville in honor of the capture of Charleston.

March 7.—A scouting party composed of colored soldiers and civilians set out from Jacksonville, engaged and defeated a body of rebel cavalry in Marion County, and returned to Jacksonville, via Saint Augustine, bringing 4 prisoners, 74 refugees (colored), 5 horses, 7 mules, and 1 army wagon. Casualties, 2 killed and 1 wounded.

March 11.—Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops returned from expedition and encamped near Jacksonville.

March 17.—Picolata abandoned. Garrison transferred to Saint Augustine, heavy ordnance to Jacksonville.

March 18.—Col. W. W. Marple, with 500 men Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, one company Third U. S. Colored Troops, and three field pieces, marched inland from Jacksonville and encamped on banks of Cedar Creek, four miles from its junction with the Saint John's, to cover operations of a crew of wreckers on sunken steamer Saint Mary's.

March 27.—Party of scouts, under Calvin Livingstone, came into Jacksonville, bringing five rebel soldiers and three Spencer carbines (seven-shooters), captured without loss to our side on March 26 on west side Saint John's, opposite Picolata, and near Glen Cove Springs.

March 31.—Steamer Saint Mary's raised by wrecking party under Captain Bennett.

April 7.—General Scammon and personal staff left the district to accept leave of absence. Command of district temporarily resigned to Col. B. C. Tilghman, of the Third U. S. Colored Troops.

April 19.—Brigadier-General Vogdes, with his staff, arrived from Hilton Head, and assumed command, relieving Colonel Tilghman.

April 22.—Received official information by flag of truce of an armistice agreed upon between the Federal and Confederate authorities.

April 26.—Received notice of the above-named armistice from headquarters Department of the South.

April 28–30.—General Vogdes and staff visited and inspected post of Saint Augustine, in steamer Saint Mary's. Received at Jacksonville between 3,000 and 4,000 paroled prisoners of war from Andersonville, Ga., via Tallahassee, Lake City, and Baldwin. These prisoners

are temporarily encamped at Jacksonville, in charge of Major Thompson, provost-marshal-general Department of the South.

April 30.—Received from department headquarters and published to the district information of the resumption of hostilities and end of the armistice.

May 13.—Detachment of One hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry left district on steamer Delaware.

May 14.—General E. M. McCook, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, visited Jacksonville from Tallahassee.

May 18 and 19.—Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Justice S. P. Chase, and other high officials visited Jacksonville, Saint Augustine, and Fernandina.

May 17 to 20.—Confederate troops in Florida surrendered to Brigadier-General Vogdes, in compliance with terms agreed upon between Generals Johnston and Sherman. Paroled by Captain McHenry, assistant adjutant-general, at Baldwin, Lake City, and Waldo, Fla.

May 22.—General Samuel Jones and staff arrived at Jacksonville from Tallahassee en route for Petersburg, Va.; Seventh U. S. Infantry, Col. H. D. Wallen, arrived at Jacksonville from the Head. Steamer Delaware beached and wrecked on or near Saint John's Bar.

May 29 to 31.—General Vogdes and staff visited Tallahassee, Lake City, and other points on the Florida Central Railroad. Three companies Seventh U. S. Infantry sent to relieve the volunteer troops at Fernandina.

May 31.—Colonel Wallen, with seven companies Seventh U. S. Infantry, sent to relieve the volunteer forces at Saint Augustine.

June 7.—Five companies of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers transferred to Jacksonville from Saint Augustine. Col. W. W. Marple, Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Volunteers, relieved from command of Jacksonville by Captain Apthorp, Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Volunteers, and sent to Tallahassee to relieve General Tilghman from command of that post.

June 15.—The Twelfth Maine Veteran Volunteers (Colonel Kimball) reached Jacksonville on the Emilie from Darien, Ga., on their way to Thomasville, Ga.

June 16 and 17.—Jeff. Davis' private trunk, rifle, and two large boxes containing his private papers were seized near Waldo, Fla., and brought to Jacksonville by Captain Bryant, assistant provost-marshal District of Florida, acting under General Vogdes' directions. (Sent to Hilton Head, headquarters Department of the South.) Senator Yulee and Hon. A. K. Allison, of Florida, sent to Fort Pulaski, Ga.

June 19.—Brigadier-General Newton, U. S. Volunteers, assumed command of the State of Florida by virtue of seniority.

June 20.—Three companies of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers arrived at Jacksonville from Lake City.

June 22.—Two companies of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers reached Jacksonville from Tallahassee, this regiment being now collected at Jacksonville in readiness to leave district for muster out of service.

June 24 and 25.—General Vogdes visited Fernandina.

The command of the district, as a part of the Department of the South, was not relinquished by Brigadier-General Vogdes until July 10, after he had received official notice from General Gillmore of his receipt of the order transferring the State to the Department of the Gulf.

Provisional Brigade.

May 7.—The brigade moved from Charleston, S. C., and camped in the vicinity of Bacon Bridge.

May 8.—Moved to Summerville; detachments were stationed at Ridgeville and Four-Hole Swamp.

May 18.—The One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops moved to Branchville, and the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers to Orangeburg.

May 19.—Sent the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers to Orangeburg.

May 20.—Sent the Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers to Orangeburg, and moved brigade headquarters to that place.

May 23.—Sent Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers to Columbia. The railroad is now repaired to within one mile of this place, and the work is rapidly progressing, as also the work of repairing the telegraph to Columbia.

District of Port Royal.

May 13.—Districts of Hilton Head and Beaufort consolidated to form the District of Port Royal.

May 15.—Posts of Hilton Head and Beaufort established. Lieutenant-Colonel Guernsey, in command of Twenty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, dispatched from post of Beaufort to Pocotaligo, S. C., to investigate alleged prevalence of guerrillas and maintain quiet among the inhabitants.

District of Savannah, Ga.

January 7.—The division* moved from Camp Sheridan, Va., by rail to Camp Carroll, Baltimore, Md. The troops here embarked as fast as steamers could be got ready, and January 14 the headquarters embarked.

January 20.—Arrived at Savannah, Ga., where the division now is.

[*March.*]—During the month the Second and Third Brigades, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, have been ordered away from the district, and three regiments of colored troops sent here. Since then two regiments of the colored troops were ordered away and the One hundred and third U. S. Colored Regiment added to the command.

[*April.*]—Capt. Oliver Matthews, assistant adjutant-general, assigned to duty with the general commanding by Special Orders, No. 152, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department. Surg. J. Trenor, U. S. Volunteers, assigned to duty as chief medical officer, District of Savannah, by General Orders, No. 94, Department of the South.

Dwight's Division.

June 1.—The First Brigade embarked at Washington for Savannah, Ga.

June 5.—The Second Brigade embarked at Washington for Savannah, Ga.

June 25.—The Third Brigade embarked at Washington for Savannah, Ga.

June 27.—The headquarters of the division embarked at Washington for Savannah, Ga., arriving at mouth of Savannah River on the 30th.

*Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

No. 5.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Orlando M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1865.*

SIR :*

Third. The campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., from January 25, 1865, to March 22, 1865.

For this campaign, inaugurated in midwinter, to be made through a country famous for the extent of its swamps, all of which for 500 miles distance were to be crossed at right angles, at that season of the year when they were flooded with water and generally regarded as impassable for troops, the engineer department was organized with great care. The pontoon trains, of which descriptions have already been given, were put in perfect order. Every officer and man belonging to the engineer organization was duly impressed with the importance of the part we were to take in the march, where so much was to depend upon prompt and efficient bridge-building and road-making. The same organization of the department was preserved as that made for the Savannah campaign. To save the trouble of looking for it in the preceding pages it is repeated.

First. Staff: O. M. Poe, captain Engineers, brevet colonel, U. S. Army, chief engineer Military Division of the Mississippi; C. B. Reese, captain Engineers, brevet colonel, U. S. Army, chief engineer Department and Army of the Tennessee (Right Wing); Amos Stickney, first lieutenant Engineers, brevet captain, U. S. Army, assistant to Captain Reese; William Ludlow, first lieutenant Engineers, brevet major, U. S. Army, chief engineer Army of Georgia (Left Wing); William Kossak, captain, aide-de-camp, chief engineer Seventeenth Army Corps; Klostermann, captain, &c., chief engineer Fifteenth Army Corps.

Second. Engineer troops and troops of the line on engineer duty: First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. J. B. Yates, unassigned; First Missouri Engineers, Lieut. Col. William Tweeddale, Right Wing; Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. Moore, Left Wing.

Third. Pontoniers and pontoon trains: Right Wing, First Missouri Engineers; Left Wing, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

The pontoon trains remained exactly as before specified. The tool trains remained the same, but the number of tools carried along by brigade wagons was greatly increased, particularly the number of axes.

When the movement actually commenced a portion of the army marched via Sister's Ferry. The pontoon train of the Left Wing accompanied this column. All other engineer troops and trains were transported by water to Beaufort and moved thence by land. Owing to the season and the nature of the country through which we marched the demand for labor of engineer troops was constant. The heavy rains which fell just as the movement commenced greatly impeded the march of the column, which crossed the Savannah at Sister's Ferry. To enable it to progress at all 700 feet of pontoon bridge were built and 1,000 feet of trestle bridge, also some miles of corduroying. The Right Wing met with similar obstacles, though not so serious. A pontoon

* For portion of this report (here omitted) relating to the Atlanta Campaign, &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 127, and for that relating to the Savannah Campaign, see Vol. XLIV, p. 58.

bridge was thrown across Whale Branch, and fully one-quarter of the road thence to Pocotaligo was corduroyed. On the 1st of February the movement from Sister's Ferry and Pocotaligo commenced, the enemy at that time endeavoring to hold the line of the Salkehatchie. The Left Wing moved toward Duck Branch Post-Office, and the Right Wing by the two roads between the Salkehatchie and the Coosawhatchie, the Seventeenth Corps being directed on Rivers' Bridge and the Fifteenth Corps on Duck Branch Cross-Roads, with a division thrown out to Angley's Post-Office. On the night of the 3d of February the enemy's position at Rivers' Bridge was carried by a portion of the Seventeenth Army Corps. On the 4th the Fifteenth Army Corps reached Buford's (or Beaufort's) Bridge and found it destroyed, the enemy having evacuated his works at this point. Twenty-two bridges, scattered over a mile of swamp, and averaging about twenty-five feet in length, were rebuilt during the night and the whole road through the swamp was corduroyed. The Left Wing with the cavalry on its left flank continued its march direct on Barnwell. On February 7 the Charleston and Augusta Railroad was reached at Midway by the Seventeenth Army Corps, at Bamberg by the Fifteenth Army Corps, at Graham's by the Twentieth Corps, and at Blackville by the Fourteenth Corps, with the cavalry on its left. The pontoon train of the Right Wing was pushed forward toward, and all the infantry of the entire army, together with the Michigan Engineers, were put at work destroying the railroad. This was effectually done, all wood-work was burnt, every rail was twisted, and all water-tanks, engines, and machinery of all kinds destroyed to include the Edisto bridge and Williston, and partially destroyed between Williston and Johnson's.

During the night of the 9th a pontoon bridge was thrown at Binnaker's, and the enemy driven away from the position he had taken to dispute the crossing. Another pontoon bridge was thrown at Holman's, and all our force was across by the evening of the 11th, the Left Wing crossing at Duncan's and Guignard's Bridges. The Right Wing moved direct upon Orangeburg. The enemy opposed the crossing of the North Fork of the Edisto River, but, as usual, he was driven away and three pontoon bridges built, one on the main Orangeburg road, and the other two at Shilling's Bridge. The Seventeenth Corps occupied Orangeburg and destroyed the railroad thence to and including the Congaree River bridge. The Left Wing, meanwhile, was moving toward Columbia by the nearest roads. The Right Wing now directed its march toward Columbia, and after some opposition at Thomas' Creek and Congaree Creek, where the enemy was found well intrenched, arrived at a point opposite the city on the 16th of February. The bridges over the Saluda, Broad, and Congaree were all found to have been burned. A pontoon bridge was built at the Saluda River bridge, near the factory, and a portion of the Fifteenth Corps crossed during the night. The Left Wing pontoon bridge was built over the Saluda at Zion Church, nine and one-half miles above Columbia, and some force crossed. On the 17th a pontoon bridge was built just above the ruins of the former bridge over Broad River, three miles above Columbia, and the Right Wing crossed to the north bank and occupied the city, the greater part of which was burned during the night. Many reasons are given for this flagrant violation of General Sherman's orders, but, as far as I could judge, it was principally due to the fact that the citizens gave liquor to the troops until they were crazily drunk and beyond the control of their officers. The burning cotton, fired by retreating rebels, and the presence of a large number of escaped

prisoners, excited the intoxicated soldiers to the first acts of violence, after which they could not be restrained. I don't know that I am called upon to give an opinion respecting this matter, but I volunteer the above. One thing is certain, the burning houses, lighting up the faces of shrieking women, terrified children, and frantic, raving, drunken men, formed a scene which no man of the slighest sensibility wants to witness a second time.

On the 18th the Left Wing crossed the Broad River on a pontoon bridge thrown at the mouth of Wateree Creek, near Freshly's Mills, and commenced the destruction of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad from Alston toward Columbia. On the 19th, by direction of General Sherman, I destroyed all the railroad shops, depots, city gasworks, &c., in Columbia, the Michigan Engineers furnishing the working parties. On the 20th the march was resumed. The Seventeenth Army Corps, together with the Michigan Engineers, at work destroying the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad from Columbia northward, while the Fifteenth Corps was at work from Columbia toward Kingsville. The Charlotte railroad was thoroughly destroyed from Columbia to White Oak Station, forty-four miles. At Winnsborough the whole army was concentrated, and the Left Wing assisted in the destruction of the railroad thence to the northward. From Winnsborough and White Oak the Left Wing and the cavalry moved to Rocky Mount, and the Right Wing to Peay's Ferry. A pontoon bridge was thrown over the Catawba (Wateree) at each of these points, and after a great deal of trouble, arising from high water, rapid currents, and muddy roads, the army was transferred to the eastern bank of the river. This crossing was begun on the morning of the 23d of February, and was completed on the 27th, after one bridge at Rocky Mount had been carried away. It was 700 feet in length, and about 200 feet of it was totally lost. The balance was recovered and the bridge rebuilt. By this time the cavalry had passed through Lancaster, the Twentieth Corps was at Hanging Rock, and the Right Wing was at Tillersville, in the vicinity of which it crossed Lynch's Creek, after almost incredible labor in building bridges and corduroying roads. The remainder of the army crossed at Fenilly's and McManus' Bridges. The whole army was now moving on Cheraw, and was concentrated there on the 3d of March without any opposition not easily overcome. A large amount of material of war was captured at Cheraw, all of which, except three guns brought away as trophies, was destroyed by the Michigan Engineers. The march was resumed on the 6th of March, the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps crossing the Pedee on a pontoon bridge at Cheraw, and the Fourteenth Corps and cavalry on another at Sneedsborough. The whole army now aimed to concentrate at Fayetteville, N. C., the cavalry passing through Rockingham and thence via the first road north of the Fayetteville and Albemarle plank road; the Fourteenth Corps via Love's Bridge over Lumber River; the Twentieth Corps via McFarland's Bridge; the Fifteenth Corps via Gilchrist's Bridge, and the Seventeenth Corps via Campbell's Bridge. All these bridges had been destroyed by the enemy and each was replaced either by a pontoon or a trestle bridge. The concentration at Fayetteville was effected on the 11th of March with very little opposition, though the enemy's cavalry was all around us. At Fayetteville it was found that the enemy had greatly enlarged the capacity of the old U. S. Arsenal. The major-general assigned to me the special duty of destroying it. The Michigan Engineers were at once set at work to batter down all masonry walls, and to break to pieces all machinery of

whatever kind, and to prepare the two large magazines for explosion. The immense machine-shops, foundries, timber sheds, &c., were soon reduced to a heap of rubbish, and at a concerted signal fire was applied to these heaps, and to all wooden buildings and piles of lumber; also to the powder trains leading to the magazines. A couple of hours sufficed to reduce to ashes everything that would burn, and the high wind prevailing at the time scattered these ashes, so that only a few piles of broken bricks remained of that repossessed arsenal. Much of the machinery here destroyed had been brought at the beginning of the war from the old arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

On the 13th pontoon bridges were thrown over the Cape Fear River as follows: That of the Left Wing just below the ruins of the road bridge (it having been burned by the enemy), and that of the Right Wing about three miles below, and the army commenced crossing. On the 15th the bridges were taken up and the Left Wing, together with the cavalry, moved out on the Raleigh road. The supply trains of the cavalry and of the Left Wing, under escort of one division from the Fourteenth Corps and one from the Twentieth, after going some seven or eight miles, turned to the eastward, taking the main Goldsborough road, whither they were ordered. The cavalry and the other four divisions continued on the Raleigh road until the enemy was encountered at Taylor's Hole Creek. Early next morning the enemy, consisting of Rhett's brigade of South Carolina Heavy Artillery, was attacked and quickly dislodged from his intrenchments. Our troops pressed on in pursuit and soon encountered the enemy in considerable force intrenched at the cross-roads south of Averasborough, his lines extending from Cape Fear River to Black River. At this point the peninsula between the two rivers is narrowest. By the time proper dispositions were made to attack it was dark, and before daylight next morning, March 17, the enemy was gone, but was closely followed as far as Averasborough by one division of the Twentieth Corps. A map* illustrating the operations at this point was forwarded to the Bureau of Engineers with my letter dated August 14, 1865.

The pursuit to Averasborough developed the fact that the enemy had retreated in the direction of Smithfield, and our march was resumed along the main road hence to Goldsborough. On the morning of the 19th the Right Wing was within two miles of the Left. The enemy having kept at a safe distance from us, and destroyed all bridges leading to the northward in advance of the head of our column, it was inferred that he did not intend to offer any serious opposition to our march. The Right Wing was ordered to move from Lee's Store direct to Goldsborough, and the Left Wing aimed to reach the same point via Cox's Bridge. When near Bentonville the enemy moving down the Smithfield road suddenly attacked the Left Wing and gained a temporary advantage over its leading division, but the other three divisions, the cavalry, and the Michigan Engineers getting into position repulsed every subsequent attack of the enemy, all of which were of a very desperate character, as the rebel commander well knew that daylight of next morning would bring with it the entire Right Wing; and such was the case—that part of the army marching nearly all night and advancing via the same road that the Left Wing was on, but from the opposite direction, reached the enemy's rear, not having been stopped a moment by the opposition of the enemy. The rebel line was, of course, at once doubled back and a junction was made between the

* See Plate CXXXIII, Map 1 of the Atlas.

Right and Left Wings of our forces. The next day (March 20) the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, succeeded in getting within 200 yards of the bridge over Mill Creek, on the Smithfield road, and the Fifteenth Corps carried and held the entire line of the enemy's skirmish pits in its front. Again the enemy ran away during the night. We pursued him two miles beyond Mill Creek. On the 14th of August I transmitted to the Engineer Bureau a map* which was intended to illustrate this battle.

The trains meanwhile had never stopped their movement toward Goldsborough, and the troops now following soon begun to pour into that town, already occupied by the troops of General Schofield, and the most wonderful campaign of the war was ended. Two pontoon bridges were built over the Neuse at Cox's, and two more near the county bridge, upon which everything crossed.

Supplies of all kinds were very badly needed, and, amongst the rest, the canvas covers of the pontoon boats needed renewal. In the train attached to the Right Wing this was particularly the case, since many of the covers had been in the water an aggregate of sixty days. Attention is especially directed to this train, because the material had been hauled from Nashville to Goldsborough upon wagons and had been in constant use, and yet the train was serviceable. Indeed, all that was required to make it perfectly efficient was a new set of canvas covers.

Fully one-eighth of the whole army was without shoes, and nearly as badly off for the other articles of clothing, having now marched through the heart of the enemy's country, over swamps and through forests, nearly if not quite 500 miles, occupying sixty days of time, during which they drew but little more than their sugar and coffee from the Government, gathering subsistence for themselves and animals from the enemy's country. During our march from Atlanta to Savannah our line of march was parallel to the larger water-courses. On this it led at right angles to them all, and, as we expected, the difficulties encountered by us were greatly increased. Our line of march was chosen near the junction between the clay of the uplands with the sand of the lower country, which may be tolerably well defined by tracing a line through the lower rapids on each of the streams we crossed. It was hoped and expected that along this line we would find the best roads and the minimum amount of mud and swamp, while at the same time it passed through or in the vicinity of the towns it was considered important to strike. Our supposition was entirely correct, as proven whenever we deflected much from this line, as at the crossing of the Catawba. There are but few of us who will not remember the labor, hardship, and exposure of the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of February. Still our route, at its best, involved an immense amount of bridging of every kind known in active campaigning, besides some 400 miles of corduroying. The latter was a very simple affair where there were plenty of fence rails, but in their absence involved the severest labor. We found that two good fences furnished enough rails to corduroy a strip of road as long as one of them so as to make it passable. I estimate the amount of corduroying on this campaign at fully 100 miles to each army corps, making an aggregate of 400 miles. This is a moderate estimate. This kind of work was rarely done by the cavalry, since their trains moved with the infantry columns. The Right Wing built fifteen pontoon bridges, having an aggregate length of 3,720 feet. The Left Wing built about 4,000 feet, thus making a total of 7,720 feet, or nearly one mile and a half. The amount of trestle bridge built was not meas-

* See Plate CXXXIII, Map 2 of the Atlas.

ured, but it was not so great. In corduroying, the entire available force of the army was used—engineers, pioneers, and infantry. The pontooning was all done by engineer troops, according to the organization already given, and the building of trestle bridges by engineers and pioneers. Surveys have been made of the entire line of march of each army corps as well as the route pursued by the headquarters military division. The latter was as good a survey as could be made with odometer and prismatic compass, and was under charge of Capt. H. A. Ulffers, assistant adjutant-general volunteers, on engineer duty. In addition to the officers already named as on engineer duty, the following, belonging to the Coast Survey, were courteously placed under my orders by Mr. J. E. Hilgard, in charge of that work, viz: Messrs. Cleveland Rockwell, F. W. Dorr, W. Harding, and F. Platt. Owing to the rapidity of the march there was but little opportunity for the finer class of surveying which these gentlemen were capable of doing. They made plane table surveys of Pocotaligo and Goldsborough, and were always ready to avail themselves of any chance that offered itself to make themselves useful. My thanks are due and freely tendered them. A map * upon a scale of 1.350000, illustrating the march from Savannah to Goldsborough, is finished and a copy is now being made. The original will be transmitted to the Engineer Bureau as soon as this is done.

In closing this section of this report, I desire to bear testimony to the good conduct and efficiency of the individuals composing the engineer organization, and above all my thanks are due to Colonel Reese. It is impossible in a paper like this to give an adequate idea of the value of his services. The hearty support he gave me in all these long campaigns will never be forgotten, and it affords me great pleasure to know of its recognition by the Government in the grade of brigadier-general by brevet.

Fourth. The campaign from Goldsborough, N. C., to Raleigh, N. C., and the march from Raleigh to Washington City, from April 10, 1865, to 20th of May, 1865.

Upon our arrival at Goldsborough our attention was devoted to refitting the army for a new campaign. The grand army was reorganized so that it consisted of three divisions of two army corps each, viz: The Army of the Tennessee, of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, being the Right Wing; the Army of the Ohio, Department of North Carolina, of the Tenth and Twenty-third Corps, being the Center, and the Army of Georgia, of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, being the Left Wing. The engineer organization to correspond with this was:

First. Staff: O. M. Poe, captain Engineers, brevet colonel, U. S. Army, chief engineer Military Division of the Mississippi; C. B. Reese, captain Engineers, brevet colonel, U. S. Army, chief engineer Department and Army of the Tennessee; W. J. Twining, captain Engineers, brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army, chief engineer Department of North Carolina; W. Ludlow, first lieutenant Engineers, brevet major, U. S. Army, assistant to chief engineer Military Division of the Mississippi; A. Stickney, first lieutenant Engineers, brevet captain, U. S. Army, assistant to Colonel Reese; A. N. Damrell, first lieutenant Engineers, U. S. Army, assistant to Lieutenant-Colonel Twining.

Second. Engineer troops and troops of the line on engineer duty: First Regiment Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. J. B. Yates

* Embodied in Plate CXVII of the Atlas. The original is on file in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

commanding, unassigned (under direct orders of chief engineer); First Regiment Missouri Engineers, Lieut. Col. William Tweeddale, Right Wing pontoniers; detachment Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, ——— commanding, Center pontoniers; Engineer Battalion, Twenty-third Army Corps, Center engineers; Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. Moore commanding, Left Wing pontoniers.

Third. Pontoon trains:

	Feet of canvas.
With Right Wing	600
With Center Wing	600
With Left Wing	800
Total	2,000

The organization of pioneers and tool trains was exactly as described heretofore, except that it was extended to the additional force that had joined us.

I mention the organization of the engineer department because I found that with all the experience gained in the remarkable campaigns of Savannah and the Carolinas nothing better was suggested. It was found to be efficient, and it was so simple as to be readily handled. On the 10th of April the army moved forward upon the road to Raleigh, meeting with feeble resistance. The usual corduroying and bridge building commenced at once, and four pontoon bridges were laid across the Neuse on the 11th. The city of Raleigh was entered without opposition on the 13th, and in a day or two afterward followed the convention between General Sherman and the rebel general Joseph E. Johnston. At the time of this convention we had pushed a pontoon train out to Aven's Ford, on Cape Fear River, and had built a bridge there.

After the surrender of the rebel forces the forces composing the Right and Left Wings, as already described, commenced their march to Washington. The map, on a scale of 1.350000, prepared under my direction, shows the routes of march from Goldsborough to Raleigh, and thence to Washington, D. C.; also the points at which pontoon bridges were built. Of course there was no especial merit in anything done by the engineers during this march any more than there would be during any other march in a time of profound peace.

Upon our arrival at Washington the pontoon trains, which had done us such efficient service, were turned over to an officer designated by the Engineer Bureau. One of them had been hauled on wagons from Nashville, Tenn., via Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, and Raleigh to this city; and the other had in like manner been hauled over the same route from Chattanooga, and they had been in almost daily use for a year with one single renewal of the canvas covers, and were in excellent condition when delivered here. Can any facts go further to show the value of the canvas train in compaigns of the character described? No wooden boats would have stood a moiety of the rough usage bestowed upon these. A few days' hauling over the mountains of Georgia, or the corduroy roads of the Carolina swamps, would have used them up.

As the result of experience I would suggest that a change be made in the wagons of the canvas pontoon train so that the wheels and axles shall conform to those in use in the quartermaster's department, and the balance of the wood work be that proposed by Colonel Pettes. The reasons for this recommendation are given at some length in a former communication to the Bureau. I may mention that the bridge equi-

page in charge of the Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers was hauled all the way from Chattanooga to Washington on the ordinary quartermaster's wagon, the convenience of which was constantly observed for 1,300 miles.

Great attention should be paid, in organizing for future campaigns, to the matter of tool trains. Operating as we did in a sandy country, we found but little use for the pick and spade, but the ax and the short-handled shovel were in constant demand.

Every army corps ought to be provided with one good engineer regiment, which ought to be capable of doing anything required at its hands. As examples of such regiments I will refer to the two which accompanied us. I never called for workmen to work in wood, metal, or stone, but good mechanics were at once forthcoming. Although the Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry was not enlisted as an engineer regiment, yet under the tuition of their efficient colonel—afterward Bvt. Brig. Gen. George P. Buell—they became very valuable; indeed, for all purposes required at their hands, were as much so as the engineer regiments were, but the duties they were called upon to perform were not so varied. The constant practice of our troops has made them tolerably good judges of what constitutes a good defensive line, and lightened the labors of the engineer staff very materially. I was frequently surprised by the admirable location of rifle trenches and the ingenious means adopted to put themselves under cover. The accuracy of the fire of sharpshooters on both sides led the troops to adopt the "head-log" in all their rifle trenches. This is a good, stout log, of hard wood if possible, which is cut as long as possible and laid upon blocks placed on the superior slope a foot or two outside the interior crest. The blocks supporting the "head-log" raise it sufficiently from the parapet to allow the musket to pass through underneath it and steady aim to be taken, while the log covers the head from the enemy's fire. Frequently the blocks are replaced by skids, which rest on the ground in rear of the trench, so that if the "head-log" is knocked off the parapet by artillery fire it rolls along these skids to the rear without injuring anybody. I examined many miles of these "head-logs" without finding any indication that their use had been otherwise than advantageous. I saw no evidence that a single man had been killed on either side by splinters thrown from them by artillery projectiles, or from logs thrown off the parapet by the same means.

Recapitulation of work done by engineer troops, and troops under engineer direction, during the campaigns covered by this report.

What campaign.	Pontoon bridge built.	Trestle bridge built.	Road corduroyed (estimated).	Road destroyed (estimated).	Road surveyed and mapped.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Atlanta campaign	3,500	3,330	100	26	98(
Savannah campaign	3,460	1,700	60	240	1,70(
Goldsborough campaign	7,720	4,000	400	120	2,50(
March to Washington	*a* 3,000	.....	20	.....	1,60(
Total	17,680	9,030	.....	.....	.....
Total.....miles	3.35	1.7	580	386	6,78(

a Estimated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. M. POE,
Captain, U. S. Engineers, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

No. 6.

Report of Brt. Maj. Gen. William F. Barry, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of the artillery of the armies under your command during the Carolina campaign of February and March, 1865.

In consideration of the peculiarities of the campaign, involving long and rapid marches over bad roads and at an inclement season of the year, the same precautions which were so advantageously taken for your Savannah campaign of last autumn were again observed. The number of guns was reduced to one per 1,000 effective bayonets, and each artillery carriage was provided with eight draught animals.

The whole number of field batteries was sixteen, comprising sixty-eight guns, which were distributed and of calibers as follows:

	20-pounder Parrotts.	12-pounders.	3-inch rifles.	Total.
Right Wing:				
Fifteenth Army Corps	4	10	4	18
Seventeenth Army Corps	------	4	10	14
Left Wing:				
Fourteenth Army Corps	------	8	8	16
Twentieth Army Corps	------	8	8	16
Cavalry Division	------	------	4	4
Total	4	30	34	68

Including the reserve supply, each gun was furnished with 350 rounds of ammunition.

A careful and critical personal inspection, made a few days preceding our departure from Savannah, satisfied me that in all essentials the artillery was in excellent condition for any kind of work. The results fully justified these expectations. During the whole march the artillery supplied itself, unaided by infantry or cavalry, with provisions for its officers and men, forage for its animals, and to a great extent with fresh horses and mules captured in the country. A tabular statement is appended to this report, showing the extent to which this unusual artillery service was performed.

No gun or artillery carriage of any description was abandoned, disabled, or at any time even a temporary impediment to the march of the infantry columns—a fact the more creditable to the artillery, since in many places the roads were of the worst possible description.

Although the nature of your operations did not, except at the battles of Averasborough and Bentonville, call for any general use of artillery, yet in support of skirmish lines, brushing away cavalry, and covering the crossings of several difficult and important rivers, it was advantageously used at the following-named times and places, namely:

January 20, 1865, Pocotaligo, Seventeenth Army Corps.
January 28, 1865, Combahee, Fifteenth Army Corps.
January 29, 1865, Robertsville, Twentieth Army Corps.
February 1, 1865, Hickory Hill, Fifteenth Army Corps.
February 2, 1865, Lawtonville, Twentieth Army Corps.
February 2, 1865, Whippy Swamp, Seventeenth Army Corps.

February 3, 1865, "Store" at Duck Creek, Fifteenth Army Corps.
February 6, 1865, Little Salkehatchie, Fifteenth Army Corps.
February 9, 1865, Binnaker's Bridge, Seventeenth Army Corps.
February 11, 1865, North Edisto, Seventeenth Army Corps.
February 15, 1865, Congaree Creek, Fifteenth Army Corps.
February 16, 1865, Columbia, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps.
February 17, 1865, Broad River, Fifteenth Army Corps.
March 16, 1865, Little Rockfish Creek [Little Cohera?], Fifteenth Army Corps.

At the battle of Averasborough, March 16, the batteries of the Twentieth Corps were promptly and judiciously posted by Major Reynolds, the chief of artillery of that corps, and by the precision and rapidity of their fire did most excellent service in dislodging the enemy from his intrenched line, and the consequent capture of three of his guns.

At the battle of Bentonville, March 19, 20, and 21, it was the fortune of the artillery to play a more conspicuous part. The batteries of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps were hotly engaged on the 19th, and after the first temporary advantage gained by the enemy, in which the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, not by any fault of its own, lost three of its guns (one of which was recaptured next day), they poured in a fire so steady, rapid, and effective that all of the enemy's frequently repeated assaults were successfully repulsed. On the 20th, and particularly on the 21st, the batteries of the Fifteenth Corps lent most efficient aid in advancing our own lines, in repelling the enemy's assaults, and in inflicting heavy loss upon him. Both of these fields of battle gave abundant proof of the precision of our artillery fire.

The following tabular statements will exhibit the amounts of provisions and forage, and the number of animals captured by the unaided labors of the artillery, the casualties among officers, enlisted men, and animals, the expenditure of ammunition, and the number of guns lost by us and captured from the enemy:

Provisions, animals, forage, &c.

By what batteries procured.	Flour.	Corn-meal.	Bacon.	Beef, &c.	Potatoes.	Corn.	Hay and fodder.	Horses.	Mules.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		
Twentieth Army Corps.	8,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	350,000	300,000	96	602
Fourteenth Army Corps.	3,000	5,200	4,360	8,065	.....	219,920	91,800	53	85
Fifteenth Army Corps.	4,900	5,700	23,000	2,300	37,440	499,000	90,000	50	63
Seventeenth Army Corps.	2,000	3,200	18,000	.....	.....	218,000	106,000	50	33
Total.....	17,900	24,100	70,360	60,365	87,440	1,284,920	587,800	249	783

Casualties.

	Officers.				Enlisted men.				Horses.		Mules.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Died.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Died.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Fourteenth Army Corps.	1	.....	.....	.....	4	6	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Twentieth Army Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Fifteenth Army Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventeenth Army Corps.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	27	19	.....	35	3	.....	.....

Expenditure of ammunition.

Command.	Rounds.
Fourteenth Army Corps	1,007
Twentieth Army Corps	832
Army of Tennessee	1,665
Total	3,504

Guns captured and lost.

Place.	Guns captured from enemy.	Guns lost by us.
Columbia	43	.....
Cheraw	25	.....
Fayetteville	26	.....
Averasborough	3	.....
Benton's	.....	2
Total	97	2

Of these all were serviceable, and about four-fifths were field guns of recent and approved pattern.

If to the operations of your armies, the legitimate fruits of which they really are, be credited the guns captured at Charleston and Wilmington (excluding from the number of the latter those captured at Fort Fisher and the other forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River), the total artillery captured during the past ten months by troops under your immediate command will exceed 700 guns.

Throughout the campaign the ammunition, fuses, and primers proved unusually good and reliable, the only fault observed being sand cracks and insufficient bursting charges in a few of the 20-pounder Parrott projectiles, want of care in the screwing of the Bormann fuse in 12-pounder projectiles, and insufficient bursting charges in many of the Hotchkiss 3-inch shell and case-shot. Ammunition and fuses received from Saint Louis Arsenal appear to be more complained of (especially the fuses) than that received from other places.

In conclusion I am gratified to be able to commend the officers and men for attention to their duties in preparation for the field, and for good conduct after entering it; for the details of which I respectfully invite attention to the sub-reports which will be laid before you.

The services of the following-named officers give evidence of industry, intelligence, and gallant conduct, and entitle them to notice and reward, namely:

Major Osborn, First New York Artillery, chief of artillery Army of the Tennessee; Major Reynolds, First New York Artillery, chief of artillery Twentieth Army Corps; Major Waterhouse, First Illinois Artillery, chief of artillery Seventeenth Army Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, First Michigan Artillery, chief of artillery Fifteenth Army Corps; Major Houghtaling, First Illinois Artillery, chief of artillery Fourteenth Army Corps.

I respectfully ask that each of these officers, who have also served faithfully and creditably through the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns, be recommended for promotion by brevet.

The officers of my staff, Major Dickson, inspector of artillery; Captain Marshall, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Merritt and Lieutenant Verplanck, aides-de-camp, at all times performed cheerfully and well the duties with which they were charged.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brevet Major-General, Chief of Artillery.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Goldsborough, N. C., April 5, 1865.

This interesting report of the artillery arm is forwarded, and I cordially indorse all that General Barry states as to the efficiency of the artillery and the good care taken of horses and guns. Some substantial reward should be devised for artillery officers, who seem almost debarred promotion.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 7.

Reports of Bvt. Col. Thomas G. Baylor, U. S. Army, Chief Ordnance Officer.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Mississippi, Goldsborough, N. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report of all ordnance and ordnance stores captured from the enemy in the campaign commencing February 1, 1865, and ending March 23, 1865. All of these stores were thoroughly destroyed except two Blakely rifle guns, one 20-pounder Parrott, and one 12-pounder mountain howitzer, which were brought along by the army as trophies. I inclose also a list of the expenditures of ammunition by the army during the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance and Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Army,
Chief of Ordnance, Military Division of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Inventory of ordnance and ordnance stores captured in the city of Columbia, S. C., February 16 [17], 1865.

Articles.	Citadel.	Magazine.	Arsenal.	Total.
Ball cartridges (no caps)	580,000	620,000	.....	1,200,000
Percussion caps	100,000	.....	.....	100,000
Rifle powder (kegs) ..... pounds	.....	13,600	.....	13,600
Cannon powder (kegs and boxes) ..... do	.....	8,750	.....	8,750
Meal powder (kegs and boxes) ..... do	.....	3,800	.....	3,800
Total powder	.....	.....	.....	26,150

Inventory of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Citadel.	Magazine.	Arsenal.	Total.
Case-shot, fixed, 12-pounder gun		183		183
Fuse-shell, fixed, 12-pounder gun		216		216
Grape, 12-pounder gun		460		460
Canister, fixed, 12-pounder gun		148		148
Total 12-pounder gun projectiles				1,007
Shot, fixed, 6-pounder gun		1,680		1,680
Case, fixed, 6-pounder gun		550		550
Fuse-shell, fixed, 6-pounder gun		372		372
Canister, fixed, 6-pounder gun		1,250		1,250
Total 6-pounder projectiles				3,852
Shot, fixed, 24-pounder gun		112		112
Shell, fixed, 24-pounder gun		120		120
Canister, fixed, 24-pounder gun		314		314
Total 24-pounder projectiles				546
Shell, fixed, 8-inch	64			64
Shot and shell, not fixed, 8-inch			2,280	2,280
Total 8-inch projectiles				2,344
Shot and shell, not fixed, 10-inch			1,320	1,320
Total artillery projectiles				9,069
Yager muskets	960			960
Palmetto rifles	500			500
Remington rifles	100			100
Mississippi rifles	200			200
U. S. muskets, caliber .69	1,740		1,700	3,440
Enfield rifled muskets	1,200		700	1,900
Enfield rifles (short, sword bayonet)			2,000	2,000
Austrian rifled muskets (old)	60		500	560
Whitney rifles (old)			50	50
Springfield rifled muskets			100	100
Morse rifles (South Carolina)	400			400
Total muskets and rifles, serviceable				10,210
Musket barrels and stocks, unfinished			(Armory.) 6,000	6,000
Pikes	4,000			4,000
6-pounder guns (bronze)	10			10
6-pounder guns (iron)	2		2	4
Blakely guns (rifled, iron)			4	4
James guns (rifled, bronze)		2		2
12-pounder mountain howitzers		3	2	5
3-inch gun (rifled, iron)			1	1
10-pounder gun (iron)			2	2
10-pounder gun (rifled, iron)			1	1
18-pounder gun (rifled, iron)			2	2
18-pounder gun (re-enforced, iron)			1	1
4-inch rifled gun (iron)	1			1
4-inch mortars	2			2
1 [.10]-inch Coehorn (bronze)	1			1
Bronze guns (caliber 1½ inch)	2			2
2-pounder gun (bronze)	1			1
Repeating battery (caliber 1 inch)	1		(Depot and armory.)	1
Breech-loading gun (caliber 1½ inch)			1	1
10-pounder Parrotts found and destroyed by General Hazen.				2
Total guns				43
Gun carriages	3	2	4	9
Gun caissons		4	10	14
Mountain howitzer caissons			3	3
Forges	1	1		2
Sponges and rammers	1,000		125	1,125
Blacksmith vises	20			20
Anvils	11			11
Artillery harness ..... sets	8	30		38
Naval cutlasses		175		175
Artillery sabers		220		220
Cavalry sabers (all kinds)	400	2,300		2,700
Total cutlasses and sabers				3,095

Inventory of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Citadel.	Magazine.	Arsenal.	Total.
Saber knots	700			700
Cavalry-pistol holsters.....pairs	300			300
Saber belts	800			800
Bayonet scabbards	4,000			4,000
Cartridge-boxes, caliber .54	2,450			2,450
Cartridge-boxes, caliber .69	800	600		1,400
Cartridge-boxes, caliber .58	300			300
Cartridge-box plates	3,500			3,500
Cartridge-box belts and plates	2,500			2,500
Waist-belts	2,900			2,900
Waist-belt plates	3,000			3,000
Ball screws	2,000			2,000
Pistol-cartridge boxes	550			550
Shot-pouches (gunners')	600			600
Knapsacks	600		500	1,100
Haversacks	900			900
Slow match.....yards	500			500
Ten-inch fuses	900			900
Wall tents	8			8
Wedge tents	50			50
Cartridge paper.....tons				20

Inventory of ordnance and ordnance stores captured by the Army of the Tennessee in Cheraw, S. C., March 3, 1865.

CLASS I.

Smooth-bore cannon.—One 12-pounder smooth-bore (iron), one 12-pounder howitzer, one 24-pounder howitzer, one short howitzer (caliber $5\frac{7}{8}$-inch), one smooth-bore gun (caliber $3\frac{5}{8}$-inch), five 12-pounder howitzers (navy), six 6-pounder smooth-bores (brass); total smooth-bores, sixteen.

Rifled guns.—Two 20-pounder Blakely rifles (caliber $3\frac{9}{16}$-inch), one 16-pounder Blakely rifle (caliber $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch), two rifled guns (banded, caliber $3\frac{3}{4}$ inch), two rifled guns (banded, caliber 3-inch, navy), two Rodman rifles (caliber 3-inch); total rifled guns, nine; total cannon, twenty-five.

CLASS II.

Gun carriages.—One 12-pounder smooth-bore carriage, one 12-pounder howitzer carriage, one 24-pounder howitzer carriage, one short howitzer carriage, one smooth-bore gun carriage (caliber $3\frac{5}{8}$), two 20-pounder Blakely rifle carriages, one 16-pounder Blakely rifle carriage, two $3\frac{3}{4}$-inch rifle carriages, two 3-inch rifle carriages (navy), two 3-inch Rodman rifle carriages, one 6-pounder carriage, one gun carriage without wheels; total gun carriages, sixteen.

Field carriages.—Twelve caissons complete, ten limbers, three battery wagons without limbers, one limber carriage without chests.

CLASS V.

Ammunition.—160 rounds 12-pounder howitzer (fixed), 753 rounds 12-pounder light Napoleon (fixed), 1,375 rounds 6-pounder smooth (fixed), 190 rounds $3\frac{3}{4}$ inch rifle (fixed), 180 rounds 3-inch rifle (fixed), 92 rounds Blakely rifle (fixed), 7 rounds 24-pounder howitzer (fixed), 40 rounds 6-pounder shell (fixed), 1,000 rounds 12-pounder shell (fixed); total rounds fixed ammunition, 3,797.

CLASS VI.

Small-arms.—2,345 Springfield muskets (caliber .69), 663 Austrian muskets (caliber .69), 33 Belgian muskets (caliber .69), 70 Enfield muskets (caliber .577), 8 U. S. rifles (caliber .58), 500 muskets (various kinds and calibers); total muskets and rifles, 3,619.

Sabers.—150 cavalry sabers and scabbards, 200 artillery sabers and scabbards; total sabers and scabbards, 350.

Accouterments.—1,000 bayonet scabbards, 500 bayonet scabbards (saber); total bayonet scabbards, 1,500.

CLASS VIII.

Powder and cartridges.—43,700 pounds cannon powder, 500 pounds rifle powder, 120 rounds 10-inch columbiad cartridges (blank), 30,000 rounds elongated ball cartridges, various calibers (thrown in ditches), 250 rounds Whitworth rifle cartridges, 25 signal rockets.

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Inventory of ordnance and ordnance stores captured in the city of Fayetteville, N. C., by the Left Wing of the Army of Georgia on the march from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., 1865.

Cannon.—Two 10-inch columbiads, four 8-inch columbiads, two 42-pounder smooth-bores, two 4.6-inch rifle guns, two 8-inch siege howitzers, one 5.7-inch smooth-bore, four 6-pounder smooth-bores, one 12-pounder field howitzer, two 12-pounder smooth-bores (iron), one 12-pounder (brass), one 20-pounder Parrott, one 10-pounder Parrott, one Eprouvette mortar, two boat howitzers (navy); total cannon, twenty-six.

Small-arms.—2,028 muskets, 3,000 muskets (unfinished), 500 sabers (cavalry); total muskets, 5,028.

Gun carriages —13 gun carriages, 5 gun carriages (unfinished), 5 gun carriages (for siege guns), 15 artillery wheels, 50 artillery wheels (unfinished); total gun carriages, twenty-three.

Ammunition.

	Rounds.
Canister for siege howitzer	100
24-pounder:	
Shell	64
Spherical case	206
Canister	16
32-pounder: Canister	52
12-pounder:	
Solid shot	48
Conical shell	249
Canister	12
6-pounder:	
Canister	119
Solid shot	21
Case-shot	330
Shell	22
Elongated ball cartridges (caliber .69)	7,000
Elongated ball cartridges (caliber .58)	1,070
Powder.....pounds..	500
Infantry accouterments.....sets..	200
Machinery:	
Engines	2
Boilers	3
Planing machines	1
Total ammunition	1,239

REMARKS.—In addition to the ordnance and ordnance stores, machinery, &c., enumerated in this report, there was captured and destroyed by the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, at the arsenal in Fayetteville, N. C., a large quantity of tools, machinery, and materials.

Battle of Averasborough.—One 12-pounder Napoleon gun, one 12-pounder howitzer, one 12-pounder mountain howitzer; total guns and howitzers, three.

RECAPITULATION.

Cannon, 97; gun-carriages, 48; caissons and limbers, 43; small-arms, 18,857; cutlasses and sabers, 3,945; accouterments, 1,700; artillery ammunition, 14,105; cartridges, 1,238,440; powder (pounds), 70,850.

Miscellaneous.—Percussion caps, 100,000; musket barrels and stocks, unfinished, 6,000; pikes, 4,000; forges, 2; sponges and rammers, 1,125; blacksmith vises, 20; anvils, 11; artillery harness (sets), 38; saber knots, 700; cavalry-pistol holsters (pairs), 300; saber belts, 800; bayonet scabbards, 4,000; cartridge-boxes (caliber .54), 2,450; cartridge-boxes (caliber .69), 1,400; cartridge-boxes (caliber .58), 300; cartridge-box plates, 3,500; cartridge-box belts and plates, 2,500; waist-belts, 2,900; waist-belt plates, 3,000; ball screws, 2,000; pistol-cartridge boxes, 550; shot-pouches (gunners'), 600; knapsacks, 1,100; haversacks, 900; slow match (yards), 500; 10-inch fuses, 900; wall tents, 8; wedge tents, 50; cartridge paper (tons), 20; signal rockets, 25; engines, 2; boilers, 3; planing machines, 1.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance and Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Army,
Chief of Ordnance, Military Division of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of expenditures of ammunition in the campaign from February 1, 1865, to March 23, 1865.

ARTILLERY.

	Rounds.
20-pounder Parrott	111
12-pounder light gun	1,621
3-inch gun	2,201
Total artillery ammunition	3,933

SMALL-ARM.

Elongated ball cartridges (caliber .574)	1,223,636
Spencer rifle and carbine cartridges (caliber .52)	213,448
Henry rifle cartridges	38,654
Smith carbine cartridges (caliber .50)	45,000
Sharps carbine cartridges (caliber .52)	112,000
Burnside carbine cartridges (caliber .54)	56,000
Colt army pistol (caliber .44)	58,800
Colt navy pistol (caliber .36)	4,800
Total small-arm ammunition	1,742,338

T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance and Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Army,
Chief of Ordnance, Military Division of the Mississippi.

FORT MONROE ARSENAL, VA., *July 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Mississippi, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of ordnance and ordnance stores surrendered by the Confederate Army commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, at Greensborough, N. C., May, 1865, to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the U. S. forces. Lieutenant Myers, chief of ordnance, Department of North Carolina, who was charged with the reception of these stores, reports as follows:

The number of small arms turned in is exceedingly small. This is accounted for by the utterly disorganized condition in which the troops were found. The arms are scattered throughout the country between Danville, Greensborough, Salisbury, and Charlotte, and some of them are to be found in almost every house. Orders have been given to have them collected as rapidly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance and Bvt. Col., U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

The following is a list of ordnance and ordnance stores found at Greensborough, N. C.:

Guns, U. S. manufacture.—Fifteen 12-pounder brass guns (howitzer), one 6-pounder gun (old iron), one 12-pounder mountain howitzer (brass), five 12-pounder Napoleon guns, five 3-inch wrought-iron guns, model 1861 (Rodman), two Wiard guns (steel, caliber 3.67), five 6-pounder guns (brass).

Guns, rebel manufacture.—Sixty-eight light 12-pounder guns (brass), eleven 12-pounder howitzers (brass), three 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns (iron), three 3-inch rifles (cast-iron), two 20-pounder Parrott rifles (iron), seven 6-pounder guns (brass, smooth-bore), three 6-pounder guns (iron, smooth-bore), three 12-pounder howitzers (iron), one Brooke rifle (caliber 3.67).

Guns, foreign manufacture.—Two 10-pounder Whitworth rifles, two Blakely guns (caliber 4.62).

Gun carriages, U. S. manufacture.—3 for 12-pounder howitzers, 1 for 6-pounder gun, 1 for 12-pounder mountain howitzer, 5 for 12-pounder Napoleon gun, 3 for 3-inch rifle gun, 2 for Wiard gun.

Gun carriages, rebel manufacture.—26 for 12-pounder howitzer, 16 for 6-pounder gun, 5 for 3-inch rifle gun, 68 for light 12-pounder gun, 3 for 10-pounder Parrott gun (iron), 2 for 20-pounder Parrott gun (iron).

Artillery ammunition.—144 rounds shell (12-pounder fixed), 136 rounds shot (12-pounder fixed), 32 rounds cannister (12-pounder fixed), 16 rounds shell (20-pounder fixed), 600 pounds cannon powder.

Muskets and rifles.—2,342 Springfield rifle muskets (caliber .58), 4,526 Enfield rifle muskets (caliber .577), 319 Austrian rifle muskets (caliber .58), 932 Harper's Ferry rifle muskets (caliber .58), 300 U. S. muskets (caliber .69—attached to percussion), 2 Sharps carbines (caliber .52), 3 Burnside carbines (caliber .54).

Sabers.—130 cavalry sabers.

Accouterments for small-arms.—980 sets equipments (infantry), 988 cartridge-boxes (infantry) (extra), 11 cartridge-boxes (cavalry), 1,086 bayonet scabbards (extra), 798 cap-pouches (extra).

Cartridges for small-arms.—341,500 rounds elongated ball cartridges (caliber .58), 12,000 rounds elongated ball cartridges (caliber .54), 4,000 rounds buck and ball cartridges (caliber .69), 6,000 rounds cartridges for Sharps rifle (caliber .52), 500,000 percussion caps.

Artillery harness.—980 sets of harness and traces, 800 collars, 112 saddles, 12 bridles.

Miscellaneous stores.—12,500 pounds sulphur, 37,000 pounds saltpeter.

In addition to the above there has been received:

At Charlotte, N. C.—Two brass guns (caliber not given).

At Salisbury, N. C.—Three 12-pounder Napoleon guns (mounted), three 12-pounder Napoleon guns (dismounted and broken), six 10-pounder smooth-bore guns (steel)—four with carriages, no limbers, and two without carriages.

At Jamestown, N. C.—Two 12-pounder guns (heavy), two Napoleon guns, one 6-pounder gun (iron), one 6-pounder gun (bronze), one Dahlgren boat howitzer, one 12-pounder howitzer (iron).

At Hillsborough, N. C.—One 20-pounder Parrott gun; two 10-pounder Parrott guns (trunnions broken); one 10-pounder Parrott gun (navy); two 3-inch rifled guns (cast-iron, trunnions broken, rebel manufacture); one 12-pounder howitzer (United States).

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Manufacture.				Burnside carbines.	Sharps carbines.	Springfield rifles.	Enfield rifles.	Austrian rifles.	Harper's Ferry rifles.	United States, altered to percussion.	Total.
	United States.	Rebel.	Foreign.	Not given.								
Guns (field and siege)	34	101	4	29	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
Gun carriages (field and siege).	15	120	....	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139
Artillery harness.....sets..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980
Ammunition, fixed (field and siege), rounds.	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328
Small-arms	....	.....	....	....	3	2	2,342	4,526	319	932	300	8,424
Cartridges (small-arms) rounds.	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,500
Powder.....pounds..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Percussion caps	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000
Bridles (artillery)	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Collars (artillery)	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Saddles (artillery)	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Sulphur.....pounds..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,500
Saltpeter.....do....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,000
Sabers (cavalry)	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130

T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance and Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

No. 8.

Report of Surg. John Moore, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of that part of the campaign in the Carolinas pertaining to the medical department:

Prior to leaving Savannah the army had been replenished with one month's supplies of medicines and hospital stores. These supplies were drawn from the purveyor for the Department of the South at Hilton

Head, S. C., to whom they had been sent for this army. Soon after arriving in Savannah corps hospitals were established for the reception of such sick or disabled men as were then in the army as well as for receiving all such cases as would be unable to undergo the hardships of a severe campaign when the time came for taking the field. The army was composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps and the Third Cavalry Division, making an aggregate of about 65,000 men. The several corps left Savannah at various dates from the 15th to the 22d of January. Before marching they were disencumbered of all men not supposed to be able to endure active duty in the field, these sick or disabled men being placed in their respective corps hospitals. A sufficient number of medical officers and hospital attendants had been detached and ordered to the duty of taking care of all left in the hospitals. Before entering Savannah about 200 wounded men, eighty of whom had been carried in ambulances from the vicinity of Macon, had been sent on a hospital steamer to the hospitals at Hilton Head. The Right Wing, under command of General Howard, began the march from Pocotaligo, S. C., on the 1st day of February. These troops had been encamped for two weeks in low marshes, and it was again found necessary to disencumber the two corps—Fifteenth and Seventeenth—forming this wing of the army of about 200 sick, who were sent to hospitals in Beaufort, S. C. At about the same date the two corps—Fourteenth and Twentieth—forming the Left Wing, under General Slocum, began the march from two points about thirty miles apart on the north side of the Savannah River. To facilitate the progress of the army the four corps marched by as many different roads. By far the most serious obstacle encountered during the first ten days was the bad condition of the roads. The face of the country was intersected with innumerable streams, spreading over a wide extent of bottom, through which the streams flowed in numerous channels, with intervening marshes impracticable for roads except by continuous corduroy and bridging. To do this work and to extricate wagons and artillery from mire great numbers of the men were wading through water and mud from morning until night. The roads through this part of the State would have been through fens and marshes, only to be crossed on causeways even in dry weather and without opposition, but several days' heavy rain so swelled the streams as to cover the whole face of the country with water, so that the marching columns were almost constantly in water, often knee deep.

On the 2d of February the enemy disputed the crossing of the Salkehatchie River at Rivers' Bridge. After a sharp skirmish a crossing was effected, with a loss of 16 killed and 85 wounded. The wounded from this affair were sent back to Beaufort. This loss occurred in General Mower's division of the Seventeenth Corps. After this there was no other considerable skirmish until arrival of the Right Wing at Congaree Creek, near Columbia. The crossing was opposed by cavalry under Wade Hampton, but the crossing was soon effected, with a loss of 5 killed and 14 wounded. Two days afterward the army entered Columbia. Up to this period the Left Wing had encountered no opposition. The cavalry, under General Kilpatrick, had a severe skirmish at Aiken, a point on the railroad about twenty miles east of Augusta, but I have not received a report of the casualties. After a rest of two days in Columbia the army resumed its march, taking roads leading to the north, and in two days reached Winnsborough. The following day a march of near twenty miles was made to the crossing of the Catawba River at Rocky Mount. This was by the Left Wing; the Right Wing

crossed the river about twelve miles lower. At this point the river is called the Wateree. The country passed over from Columbia to the Wateree, a distance of near fifty miles, was high and rolling, with occasional outcroppings of the granite formation, a more fertile region and better cultivated than any passed over in South Carolina. Owing to a rapid rise in the Wateree a delay of four or five days occurred before the army was entirely across. From this point the march was in the direction of Cheraw, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C. These places were both taken with very trifling loss. A halt of two days was made at Fayetteville, during which about 300 men sick and a few wounded were sent on river transports to Wilmington. The Cape Fear River was crossed on pontoon bridges, and the march resumed in the general direction of Raleigh and Goldsborough, the latter being the objective point. On the evening of March 15 Kilpatrick came in contact with the enemy on the Fayetteville and Raleigh road near Averasborough. On the 16th they were found posted behind intrenchments, and in dislodging them the Twentieth Corps and cavalry division lost about 400 in wounded. They were promptly removed from the field and two or three adjacent houses and sheds used for hospitals. It was raining heavily during the greater part of the day. The enemy retired in the direction of Smithfield, and our march was resumed the following day to the eastward on roads leading in the direction of Goldsborough.

On the 19th of March a fierce attack was made by the whole rebel force, under General Joe Johnston, upon the advance and flank of the marching column of the Left Wing. The Fourteenth Corps, having the advance, was compelled to fall back a short distance until the Twentieth Army Corps came up, when a line of battle was formed and temporary defenses thrown up. Two or three determined assaults by the enemy were made, but were successfully repelled. The ground was held that night by our troops, and on the 20th the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps were marched back to their assistance. Some severe fighting and heavy skirmishing occurred during the afternoon and heavy firing kept up until late at night. On the following morning it was found that the enemy had evacuated his intrenchments and retreated in the direction of Raleigh, abandoning his hospitals. Our loss, according to the hospital reports, during the two days was 9 officers and 145 men killed and 51 officers and 851 men wounded in the Left Wing. In the Right Wing, 2 officers and 35 men killed and 12 officers and 289 men wounded, making a total of 191 killed and 1,168 wounded. The wounded were well cared for in hospitals erected about half a mile in rear of the front or line of battle. On the 19th they came under fire and had to be removed. Although this battle occurred nearly at the close of a long march—of two months' duration, without an opportunity of replenishing supplies—there was no lack of any article essential to the comfort of the wounded. Most of those wounded on the 19th were made as comfortable as possible in wagons and moved on the 20th to the vicinity of the Neuse River, opposite Goldsborough, a distance of about twenty-five miles. Army wagons were used in consequence of a scarcity of ambulances. About 12 o'clock on the 21st the army renewed the march toward Goldsborough, and entered that place on the 23d and 24th. All the wounded and sick were comfortably placed on bunks before evening of the 25th. As far as the number of tents would allow, they were placed under canvas in the open country around the town and the remainder placed in houses selected in town. They have done remarkably well. Supplies were rapidly brought up from New Berne, and the men before being wounded were in a vigorous

state of health, very favorable to rapid recovery from wounds. From this point all have been or will be sent to New Berne, where they will have good hospital accommodations until they can be sent North.

The duration of this campaign has been about sixty days; the distance marched about 450 miles. Forty-eight days were spent in actual marching, and the average, notwithstanding bad roads and the necessity of bridging most of the streams, has been about ten miles. Some of the corps made on emergencies as much as twenty-five miles in a day. No part of the regular ration was issued on the campaign except sugar, coffee, and salt; everything else was obtained from the country by regularly detailed foragers. A great part of the march was through a region sparsely settled, an unbroken flat and sandy region, yielding little in return to the farmer. But our foraging parties would go to distances of five or ten miles from the road, and always returned loaded with bacon, poultry, and flour or meal. The people of the country soon discovered that when our soldiers brought together everything that could be used in our army that there was a very considerable supply where they supposed nothing could be found. Very great sagacity was shown by our soldiers in discovering provisions and other articles hidden in the earth. Of course, such a march as this, with two or three weeks' continuous rain, over a country interspersed with swamps and widespread marshes, with an unusual number of broad and difficult rivers to be crossed, and a watchful enemy ready to give annoyance at every available opportunity, could not be accomplished without much hardship, and determined and patient endurance on the part of the men; but that this has not injured them is shown by the very small number of sick. The average percentage of sick during the campaign, in an army of 65,000 men, has been a fraction over 2 per cent; unquestionably much less than if they had been lying quietly in garrison. The open air, freedom from drunkenness and other vices inseparable from garrison life, but most of all the novelty and excitement of an active campaign on which every man knows that important results depends, are among the causes of better health of the men in the field; and again the variety and abundance of food and possibly the irregular and predatory method of obtaining it, may have something to do with their better sanitary condition; and lastly, but not least influential, is being led by a general in whom they have unlimited confidence. On the march the system of division hospitals was kept up and found to work well. All men from the regiments requiring hospital treatment were sent to the hospital of the division at the morning "sick call," and were taken under charge of the surgeons in charge who remain permanently with the hospital. The wagons and ambulances of the division train move together, and in the evening the commander of the division indicates the place for encamping the hospital, and the surgeon in charge, with his ambulance men and attendants, sees to the prompt pitching of the tents and the removal of the sick or wounded from the ambulances and that they are fed and made comfortable. This is a complete organization, and secures more comfort to those in hospital without the trouble of making daily details from the regiments for pitching hospital tents and having them in the way of those who are well. The hospital attendants on the march do the foraging for their hospital. After the two last battles some inconvenience was felt, owing to the deficiency of ambulances. Most of those in use in this army were supplied during the first year of the war and are worn out. One hundred new ones have been received here. No instance of any serious neglect of duty on the part of the

medical officers has come to my knowledge, but on the contrary they have been faithful and zealous in the performance of duty, and the wounded have been promptly removed from the field to the hospitals. The new system of ambulance organization has been more or less completely carried into effect in all the corps and has worked well. The character of the wounds in the cases of those brought to the hospitals was of an unusually grave character, much of the firing being at short range. Of the 1,368 wounded brought to the hospitals 131 died within forty-eight hours. There were eighty-eight capital amputations in cases brought to the hospitals from the battles of the 16th and 19th of March. A number of these, in the Twentieth Corps, were carried in ambulances over very rough roads the day following the battle, and yet, when I saw them a few days ago at the hospital tents in an open field, I think I have never seen so many men with amputations doing so well in the most elaborately arranged hospital. Every year's experience tends to prove the advantage of treating wounded men in tents, where they can enjoy the ventilation almost of the open air. The Sanitary Commission was prompt in furnishing many luxuries to the hospitals which they had no other means of obtaining. The subjoined tabular statement will give a summary of sickness, casualties, &c.: Strength of command, 65,000; average daily number of sick, 1,520; total number wounded, 1,368; died from wounds, 130; sent to rear, 685; total number wounded and sick on arrival at Goldsborough (approximate), 2,888. Those in the above table reported as sent to the rear were sent from Fayetteville to Wilmington, except the wounded from Rivers' Bridge, who were sent to Beaufort. As far as I have been informed there is no case of a sick or wounded man being left on the way. When the army cast loose from everything in the rear on the campaign from Atlanta to Savannah, probably one of the gravest objections to it in the minds of both officers and men was the dread of being left, in case of sickness or wound, in the hands of their enemies. But on neither that campaign nor this one has this fear been realized, except in the case of two men from the Right Wing, who had compound fractures of the thigh and were left in friendly hands in Georgia. In short, the facility with which an army can subsist in all the settled portions of the Confederacy, while at the same time destroying the food and forage indispensable to the support of its armies, has demonstrated the feasibility of a mode of warfare that six months ago was deemed chimerical and hazardous, and undoubtedly has had an important influence in bringing the war to its present cheerful aspect.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. MOORE,

Surgeon, U. S. Army, Med. Dir. Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,

Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION MISSISSIPPI,

Goldsborough, N. C., April 10, 1865.

I invite special attention to this very interesting report of Surgeon Moore, U. S. Army, who has been with the army as medical director since the beginning of the campaign. He confirms by his experience and judgment what I know to be the case, that armies may operate in the Southern States the whole year round. The health, spirit, and tone of the men are always better in motion than when still. I also call

attention to the figures of Surgeon Moore. The number of wounded men is much less than the aggregate reported by the colonels of regiments, who naturally report slight wounds that do not come to the knowledge of surgeons, to make the best showing of hard fighting. I cheerfully bear testimony to the skill and professional merits of the medical officers with this army. Quiet, industrious, and most skillful, they attend the wounded almost on the skirmish line, move them to the field hospitals, and afterward transport them with a care that entitles them to all honor.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

No. 9.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee, or Right Wing.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Goldsborough, N. C., April 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

GENERAL: I now have the honor to send herewith the report of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding Right Wing, with those of his two corps commanders, Generals Logan and Blair. These are all full and clear, with full statistical tables. I indorse the recommendations made by them for the well-earned promotions of the officers therein named. This completes the official reports of the campaign from Savannah to Goldsborough, and if they fail in the proper details and arrangement of parts you must attribute it to the fact that every moment of our time since reaching Goldsborough has been employed in preparation for what is to follow. To-morrow at daybreak the whole army will be in motion on Raleigh.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 1, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Army of the Tennessee, constituting the Right Wing of General Sherman's army, for the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:*

On the 1st day of January of this year the general-in-chief, Major-General Sherman, laid before me the plan that he proposed for the coming campaign. The part assigned to me contemplated the moving of a whole or a part of the Right Wing to Beaufort, S. C., to occupy Pocotaligo by the 15th of January, while the Left Wing crossed the Savannah at Sister's Ferry and moved to Robertsville. I expressed my fear that it would be impossible to transport my whole force in the time required, whereupon the general decided that one corps would be sufficient, and that the rest could cross the Savannah and form a junction with me at Pocotaligo after I had occupied that place. With this understanding Special Field Orders, No. 1, were issued from your headquarters. I set about the work at once, procuring assistance in the

*For maps accompanying this report, see Plate LXXVI, map 3; Plate LXXIX, maps 2 and 3; Plate CXX, map 2, of the Atlas.

way of transportation from the Department of the South, Major-General Foster commanding, and also from the naval force under Admiral Dahlgren, operating at that time in the vicinity of Savannah. The army boats were promptly and cheerfully furnished, and, being adapted to transporting both troops and army material, had to be relied on mainly. Admiral Dahlgren and his officers, however, promptly furnished what gun-boats they could to ferry over the troops.

General Blair, commanding Seventeenth Corps, commenced moving his corps on the 3d of January. By the 11th the entire Seventeenth Army Corps and nearly one division of the Fifteenth Corps had arrived at Beaufort Island, whereupon Special Field Orders, No. 9, from these headquarters, was issued. The execution of this order was subsequently postponed one day, owing to the delay in the arrival of a part of the transportation and the bridge train. My report to your headquarters from the field near Pocotaligo is as follows:

NEAR POCOTALIGO, S. C.,
January 14, 1865—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: The Seventeenth Corps, followed by one brigade of the Fifteenth, crossed Whale Branch at Port Royal Ferry at daylight this morning. The bridge had been constructed during the night, 600 feet in length, under the cover of a small force that crossed in boats and intrenched. General Blair met the enemy in some force occupying a remarkably strong position about one mile to the north of Garden's Corners. Our bridge was so poor, on account of the rotten canvas, that many delays occurred in crossing and closing up, but after the troops were well in hand and the enemy's position reconnoitered General Leggett succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, when he abandoned his position and fled. The force was quite small, probably not exceeding a regiment, with two pieces of artillery. It was only troublesome on account of the swamp in front of its position. His next fortified position in front of Stony Creek was turned in like manner, so that the enemy did not attempt to make a stand, though along the direct route the works are remarkably complete. We pushed on to Pocotaligo, reaching the vicinity just at sundown. The military position there we found similar to every other in this country—a swamp in front, with strong works constructed. The skirmish line developed a strong musketry fire that caused us the loss to the service of several valuable men. Our skirmish line pressed up close and developed five or six pieces of artillery, if not more. It was too late in the day for me to attempt the works. General Blair will confront them to-morrow with one division strongly intrenched, while he makes a considerable detour with the other two to turn the position. I have requested General Foster to replace my canvas boats as soon as possible.

Lieutenant Chandler, General Leggett's picket officer, was killed this evening, and Captain Kellogg, doing the same duty on General G. A. Smith's staff, was seriously wounded, at Garden's Corners. Eight or ten will probably cover the casualties of the day.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

The enemy did not continue long enough to necessitate the contemplated attack. He kept up a heavy artillery fire until dark. At daybreak we found he had abandoned his works and retreated. I felt obliged to him, for his position was a hard one to carry, being thoroughly fortified. The main fort had twenty-four embrasures, and the marsh in front of the works was impassable. Three pieces of artillery were afterward found buried near Garden's Corners. The enemy withdrew his infantry across the Salkehatchie and posted it to defend the railroad bridge. General Blair was strongly posted across the railroad and covering the approaches to Pocotaligo. He reconnoitered toward Salkehatchie, opened communication with General Foster's troops at Coosawhatchie, felt forward toward Robertsville, hoping to communicate with General Slocum, and back along the Union Causeway toward Savannah. The brigade of the Fifteenth Army Corps was stationed at

Garden's Corners, holding the cross-roads and watching the crossings of the Combahee. I omitted to state in connection with the foregoing operations that the enemy destroyed three bridges fifty or sixty feet in length, and partially destroyed a fourth in our front, between Garden's Corners and Pocotaligo. They were quickly repaired by using abandoned buildings. The first stage in the operations assigned to me was now accomplished, but from the difficulty of getting supplies through the obstructions at Savannah, and from the tremendous freshet that followed several days of heavy rain, considerable delay was occasioned in other parts of the proposed plan. Major-General Logan continued to transport the troops of his command by water until the 17th of January, when he was directed to march what might be left at Savannah by the Union Causeway. A portion of one division, General John E. Smith's, succeeded in getting through by that route. The water soon flooded the road and it became perfectly impassable; therefore the general continued to embark his command for Beaufort, S. C., till he had ferried over everything except his Fourth Division, under General Corse. Major-General Foster had replaced my bridge at Port Royal Ferry. General Blair had established a depot on the Pocotaligo, about seven miles from the railroad station, which light-draught vessels were able to reach at high water.

By the 28th of January the Fifteenth Corps, three divisions being near Garden's Corners and Port Royal Ferry, with the Seventeenth Corps and the bridge train, was prepared to move forward in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 19, from your headquarters, excepting that General Corse had been instructed to follow the Left Wing, to form a junction with us as soon as an opportunity should offer.

In compliance with a letter of instructions from your headquarters my Special Field Orders, No. 25, dated January 28, were issued, and the movements of the 29th and 30th followed. General Logan encamped near McPhersonville, General Blair abreast of him, on the river road, reconnoitering to Tenant's Branch. A division of General Foster's, under General Hatch, occupied the position near Pocotaligo and reconnoitered toward the Salkehatchie bridge. The command remained substantially in the same position during the 31st of January, excepting that one division of the Seventeenth Corps, under Brigadier-General Force, made a demonstration of crossing the Salkehatchie in the direction of our right rear. He effected this by cutting wood, building fires, displaying a large skirmish line, the beating of drums, &c. The enemy opposed a considerable force of infantry and artillery.

The general-in-chief having become satisfied that the Left Wing was crossing the Savannah, permitted us to resume the march February 1. I moved General Blair to Whippy Swamp and General Logan to the vicinity of Hickory Hill Post-Office. The former encountered the enemy's cavalry soon after leaving camp and skirmished all day. Whippy Swamp Creek was reached about 1 p. m. General Blair found the road obstructed with felled trees and five small bridges destroyed. The obstructions were quickly cleared away, bridges built, the causeway corduroyed in part, and one division (Mower's) moved across to the other side. Lieut. William N. Taylor, assistant to my chief of artillery, was severely wounded in the skirmish at the creek. The enemy's force was estimated at 600 cavalry, that took the direction of Whippy Swamp Post-Office, and some forty or fifty more who defended the crossing in General Blair's front.

General Logan also met the enemy's cavalry and cleared away considerable obstructions. At points his road was filled with trees continu-

ously for five or six miles. Our men made short work of clearing away these obstacles, going at it joyously and declaring that they can remove them quicker than the rebels can make them.

The next day General Blair crossed one of his remaining divisions over Whippy Swamp and sent the other (General Force's) to a crossing higher up, opposite Angley's Post-Office. General Mower had the advance of the right column. On reaching the road leading to Broxton's Bridge he made a reconnaissance in force, developed a long skirmish line, a battery of artillery, and breast-works. The bridge over the Salkehatchie at this point was a continuous one and thoroughly destroyed. Leaving a regiment at this point to make a diversion, Mower pushed on rapidly to Rivers' Bridge, five miles above, hindered the enemy from destroying it, but was stopped by a furious discharge of musketry and artillery bearing on the narrow causeway-approach and all from behind works constructed on a bluff that was enough higher than the causeway to make the fire effective. Here the brave and excellent Colonel Swayne, of the Forty-third Ohio, lost a leg, and five or six other casualities occurred. During part of the day the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry led the skirmishers and made several gallant charges against the enemy's cavalry, in one of which Lieutenant-Colonel Kirby, of General Blair's staff, was wounded.

The next day General Blair continued his operations. General Giles A. Smith's division was sent two miles below and crossed the Salkehatchie with its immense swamp and numerous branches by wading, while Mower confronted the works directly and cut two infantry roadways a mile and a half in length to enable him to turn the enemy to the north. Here the officers and men worked all day in the water and mud, often waist deep. Just at dark two of Mower's brigades had overcome all obstacles and got upon the enemy's right flank beyond his intrenchments. He had his rear open and succeeded in escaping with the exception of a few prisoners (about thirty reported). General Smith skirmished heavily with a force toward his right and prevented any assistance to the enemy from Broxton's Bridge.

I visited the field just after General Mower had carried the works. The position was as good for defense as any I ever saw, with abatis or slashing covering its front, and that undescribable river with its swamp to discourage every approach. General Blair's loss in this action was 10 or 12 killed and about 70 wounded. Enemy's loss, some 20 killed and 150 wounded.

Correspondent to General Blair's movement General Logan was to have reached Angley's Post-Office, but the general-in-chief held him back to enable the movement of the Left Wing to be co-operative, so that his head of column only reached that point on the evening of the 3d of February. The same day General Force closed up to Rivers' Bridge. On the 4th General Logan moved two divisions to Buford's Bridge and closed up the remainder of his column to Angley's Post-Office. He only reported skirmishing with enemy's cavalry, heavy roads sometimes obstructed and always to be corduroyed through the swamps and low ground.

Buford's Bridge (or bridges, as the river has some fifteen or more channels at this point) afforded a military position of equal difficulty with that at Rivers', but the enemy abandoned it as soon as we broke through below.

Great pains were taken to organize regular and efficient foraging parties for each brigade, battery, &c. They were permitted to mount themselves and required to bring in horses, mules, cattle, and all kinds

of food for men and animals. They were, however, prohibited by the most stringent instructions from disturbing the private houses and taking such things as money, jewelry, watches, and other private property that the imperative necessity of the army did not demand. The inhabitants had cleared away nearly all the produce of the country west of the Salkehatchie. As soon as we had broken this line an abundant supply was open to us. The people were terrified at the extravagant reports regarding us, and buried everything that they could of value. The soldiers became very expert in discovering and exhuming these valuables, and always regarded them as their legitimate prize captures. In spite of every precaution to check it the system of foraging operated to loosen the restraints of discipline, and many acts were committed that every right-minded officer deprecates.

On Sunday (the 5th of February) my command simply crossed the river at Rivers' and Buford's Bridges, preparatory to advance. The 6th both corps moved to the Little Salkehatchie. General Logan found the enemy in some force at his crossing near Duncansville, but soon dislodged him and then rebuilt the bridge, 100 feet in length. General Blair did the same at the Cowpen Ford, constructing bridges to the extent of 260 feet. During the 7th both corps reached the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, the Fifteenth at Bamberg and the Seventeenth about four miles to the east of Midway. The Seventeenth was hindered en route by barricades, felled trees, and the bridges which were destroyed across Lemon Swamp. Both corps had considerable bad road to corduroy. The road was made worse by a heavy rain all day that had commenced the night before. On arrival at the railroad reconnaissances were made to the several bridges across the Edisto. Holman's Bridge, Binnaker's, Cannon's, the railroad bridge, and Walker's were severally destroyed by the enemy on the approach of our forces. The 8th was spent in destroying the railroad. The Seventeenth Corps destroyed from the Edisto toward Bamberg to a point about half-way between that place and Midway, and the Fifteenth Corps from that point on to Blackville; whole distance about twenty-four miles. The ties were all burned and the rails for the most part twisted. At this point General Logan's Fourth Division, under General Corse, formed a junction with him. The general-in-chief at this time encamped with the Fifteenth Corps, near Lowry's Station, and there issued his Special Field Orders, No. 25, that required me to move on Orangeburg.

Thursday, February 9, General Blair moved his command to the vicinity of Binnaker's Bridge, his head of column reaching that place about 12 m. As soon as our troops appeared the enemy opened from an intrenched position on the other side of the river with artillery and musketry. General Mower, who had the advance, immediately constructed a raft, and sending over a few men secured a lodgment on the other bank. By 6 p. m. he had a pontoon laid over which he began to cross his infantry. He pushed on, bearing to the right through a wide swamp, the men often wading through water three feet deep. By 9 p. m. he had gained the mainland and opened a skirmish with the enemy to the left and rear of his intrenched position. The enemy instantly fled, and General Blair had the bridge properly laid in the direction of the main road and a bridge-head constructed. Simultaneously with this movement General Logan had sent General Hazen's division to Holman's Bridge. He had crossed the river and penetrated nearly through the swamp above the old bridge, when he postponed

further operations until the morning. At daylight he found that the enemy had left his front. He therefore prepared the crossing of the South Fork of the Edisto at that place.

On the 11th the command marched as follows: Seventeenth Corps followed by a division of the Fifteenth, direct toward Orangeburg. The other three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps toward the same point along the Holman's Bridge road. General Force's division led the right column, and reached the Orangeburg bridge about 11 a. m. This bridge is over the North Fork of the Edisto. The stream is much of the same character as the others in this country, *i. e.*, having several channels and bordered by wide swamps. The trees in these swamps, very many of them the cypress, are for the most part close together, and afford the soldier some compensation for the mud and water that he has to wade through, since they are a good protection against musketry. On arriving in sight of the bridge General Force developed, by his skirmishers, artillery commanding the main road, supported, as usual, by infantry in intrenchments. After careful reconnaissances General Blair discovered the extent of the enemy's skirmish line below, and found an open field, where the main stream ran near the west side of the swamp. The mounted infantry were sent down to make a demonstration at Rowe's Bridge, and General Blair made every preparation for forcing a crossing. General Logan moved to Poplar Springs during the day, and pushed forward some mounted men to Shilling's Bridge, six miles above Orangeburg.

The next day, the 12th, the Fifteenth Corps moved to Shilling's Bridge, where General Logan effected a crossing at two points, above and below the bridge, using the divisions of Major-General Hazen and Bvt. Maj. Gen. John E. Smith. He found the enemy strongly posted behind works across the river and swamp. The enemy's position was completely turned and his retreat so nearly cut off that great numbers of his men threw away their arms and ran. He captured 80 prisoners and about 200 stand of arms. Three of the enemy were killed and quite a number wounded. General Logan's loss was 1 killed and 5 wounded. Meanwhile General Blair continued his operations, General Giles A. Smith operating with his division upon the direct front, skirmishing with the enemy, and replying to his artillery fire by a battery carefully intrenched, whilst General Force quietly laid his bridge two miles below, crossed over to the mainland, suddenly appearing upon the enemy's left flank and rear. The country was so open that the enemy was able to escape. General Blair took some 10 or 12 prisoners. General Giles A. Smith noticed the first yielding of the enemy, and followed so closely as to meet the head of General Force's column near the depot. The Seventeenth Corps immediately set to work destroying the railroad toward Branchville—destroying about six miles in that direction. Soon after entering the town of Orangeburg a fire broke out in the upper story of a store building. The incendiary work was reported to have been done by a Jew, who was angry because the rebel cavalry had burned his cotton. The wind was high and the fire spread rapidly, consuming the poorer part of the town before its progress could be arrested. Our soldiers finally got it under control and prevented its spreading farther. Some 200 bales of cotton that the rebels had spared were carefully burned by our troops.

The next day, the 13th, General Blair continued the destruction of the railroad, making complete work up to the State road, a distance of thirteen or fourteen miles from Orangeburg. His mounted men were sent forward beyond the State road and destroyed all the trestle-work

and bridges up to the Santee River. The rebels who were defending the railroad bridge set it on fire on their approach. Meanwhile General Logan marched in two columns, one on the right and the other on the left of Caw Caw Swamp, reaching Sandy Run Post-Office on the evening of the 14th. General Blair closed up to the same point during the 14th. One division having gone on to improve the destruction of the road toward Fort Motte, marched toward Sandy Run Post-Office by the river road, along the Congaree.

On the evening of the 15th I wrote to the general in-chief as follows :

NEAR CONGAREE CREEK, S. C.,
February 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi :

GENERAL : General Logan advanced at 7 a. m. to-day, his First Division, Major-General Woods, leading. He came upon the enemy's cavalry a short distance from camp and skirmished with them (the rebels), driving them from different lines of rail piles till they reached the Congaree Creek. Here the enemy opened with artillery upon our advance. General Woods confronted the enemy's line with his skirmishers and first worked to the right in order to ascertain the character of the position, and to turn the enemy's left. Failing to dislodge him, I directed General Logan to develop his line farther to the (our) left. He deployed one brigade of General Woods' division about half a mile to the left of the State road, and pushed it on until the skirmish line had waded through a large swamp and come upon the bank of the Congaree Creek. A section of De Gress' battery opened on the enemy's front just as this movement was going on on the flank. The rebels gave way, crossed the bridge, set it on fire, and fired on our skirmishers with artillery and musketry from their works on the other side. Soon the skirmishers crossed the creek about half a mile north of the bridge when the enemy gave way and retreated to a new line about two miles nearer Columbia. The bridge partially burned was made passable for infantry and artillery in about ten minutes; the column commenced crossing and followed up the enemy, skirmishing most of the way. At dark General Logan placed two divisions in position on the high ground beyond the Congaree Creek. General Blair moved his command to the vicinity of Taylor's Mill. The enemy has abandoned his front, and he will repair the bridge across Congaree and be ready to cross in the morning. The casualties of to-day in General Logan's corps are 6 killed and 18 wounded. Major Perkins, picket officer of General Woods, was wounded, but not seriously. During the above operations General J. E. Smith made a diversion by threatening to cross the Congaree River at Bates' Ferry. The same vigor and boldness that have characterized our men during the hardships of this campaign were again exhibited to-day. You yourself understand the difficulties of the ground, the mud, the water, swamps, the deep creeks, and ditches that they had to overcome in order to get at the enemy.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

Just at dark on the evening of the 15th the enemy appeared to have taken up a new position, thoroughly intrenched, some two or three miles south of the Columbia bridge. During the night he fired from a battery just south of Columbia, near the city, upon General Hazen's sleeping camp, but no return shots were fired. On the morning of the 16th the works in our front were abandoned and the enemy's force had crossed the bridges and they were burned. The two corps soon concentrated opposite Columbia, and the Left Wing met us at the same point. It should be remembered that the Saluda and Broad unite just above Columbia and form the Congaree. The Congaree is very wide, and we feared that it would be difficult to bridge it safely with the material we had, particularly as the river was high and very swift. The general-in-chief directed me to cross the Saluda at the factory about a mile above. A demonstration was made by placing batteries in position to silence those, before described, on the other side of the river, and a section was directed to fire upon some rebel troops in the

town ; also at the depot to prevent the enemy from moving away any more trains. As soon as the bridge could be brought up Capt. C. B. Reese, the chief engineer, threw a bridge across the Saluda under the cover of General Hazen's division. At first the enemy's skirmishers gave a little trouble, but our sharpshooters soon drove them back to a less dangerous distance. The mounted infantry crossed the Saluda first, supported by some infantry of General Hazen's division, and pushed on rapidly, driving the enemy across the Broad River. The attempt was to save the bridge, but it failed, since the bridge had been covered with resin and light wood in such manner as to burst instantaneously into a flame, and this occurred even before all the rebel cavalry had passed over. The remnant escaped northward.

General Logan continued the crossing of his corps during the night, whilst he directed General Woods' division to effect a crossing of the Broad. Lieut. Col. William Tweeddale, commanding engineers, undertook to get a rope across just above the bridge in order to make a temporary ferry. The current was so exceedingly swift, and the river so wide, that it was very difficult to get the rope to the other shore; finally he drew over a light cord obtained at the factory, and by means of it succeeded in establishing the rope ferry about 3 a. m., when General Woods sent over boat load after boat load of troops, until he had succeeded in ferrying over Colonel Stone's entire brigade. The place where they landed was not the firm ground, but a sort of muddy dike, beyond which there were deep ravines now partially filled with water. The whole bank was covered with wood and thick underbrush. Under this cover the rebels kept a strong skirmish line and fought with as much obstinacy as at any other point. Our artillery situated on a high bluff and our skirmishers up and down the river aided the brigade thrown over. Colonel Stone gradually extended his skirmish line and then moved forward up the east bank, sweeping everything before him. Several prisoners were taken during the advance. About 10 a. m. the mayor of Columbia, with a flag of truce, met Colonel Stone and formally surrendered the city to him. The general-in-chief had instructed me to destroy certain public buildings, but to spare institutions of learning, asylums, and private dwellings. I transmitted these instructions to Maj. Gen. John A. Logan whose troops were to have charge of the city. He directed Major-General Woods to place suitable guards. As soon as the bridge was completed I crossed with General Sherman and rode to the town with him, a distance of about three miles. The ground was dry, the wind blowing hard, so that the dust almost blinded us.

As we entered the city the negroes and many white people collected at the corners of the streets and greeted the general with loud cheering. In the main street was a large quantity of cotton partially consumed by fire. Some men were at work trying to extinguish the fire with a very poor engine. We remarked that the loose cotton was blown about in every direction, and the shade trees were so completely covered with bits of cotton as to remind me of a grove in Maine after a snow storm. The guards were carefully established in different streets, and seemed to be attending to their duty very faithfully. I noticed a few men under the influence of liquor, and immediately directed that they should be placed under guard. I have been thus particular in narrating these preliminary incidents, because there followed one of the most terrific scenes that I have ever witnessed, and we are charged by the rebels with its inception. Thinking everything was very orderly, and the city police in the best of hands, I selected a house and hoped to get a little rest. But it was hardly dark before a fire broke out in the

vicinity of Main street, and spread rapidly. I learned, moreover, that quantities of liquor had been given to the soldiers by certain people who hoped in this manner to conciliate them and get their protection, and it is certainly true that many of our men and some of our officers were too much under the influence of drink to allow them to properly discharge their duty. Strenuous efforts, however, were made to arrest the flames. General Woods sent in a fresh brigade, and afterward General Hazen still another. During the night I met Generals Logan, Woods, and other general officers, and they were taking every possible measure to stop the fire and prevent disorder. Nevertheless some escaped prisoners, convicts from the penitentiary just broken open, army followers, and drunken soldiers ran through house after house, and were doubtless guilty of all manner of villanies, and it is these men that I presume set new fires farther and farther to the windward in the northern part of the city. Old men, women, and children, with everything they could get out, were herded together in the streets. At some places we found officers and kind-hearted soldiers protecting families from the insults and roughness of the careless.

Meanwhile the flames made fearful ravages and magnificent residences and churches were consumed in a very few minutes. After about two-thirds of the city, all the business part of the town, including the old State House, had been destroyed, the wind shifted to the east and the fire was stayed. The next morning showed very little of Columbia except a blackened surface peopled with numerous chimneys and an occasional house that had been spared as if by a miracle. I believe that the rebels, who blew up the depot, scattered the cotton over the city, and set fire to it, and took no reasonable precaution to prevent the destruction of Columbia, are responsible for the suffering of the people. Neither the general-in-chief nor any of his lieutenants have ever sanctioned any conduct so evidently against the dictates of humanity. The Seventeenth Corps followed the Fifteenth across the Saluda and Broad and encamped outside of the city to the northeast. The Fifteenth Corps encamped to the east and south, except the garrison of the city.

During the 18th and 19th the command remained in the vicinity of Columbia and were engaged in destroying the public buildings, such as the railroad depot, the arsenals, machine shops, armory with a large quantity of machinery, a powder mill that had everything in running order, three large store-houses for ammunition and ordnance stores, &c. A list of the ordnance and ordnance stores destroyed or made use of from Columbia will be attached to this report. While the men were removing the shells from the arsenal to the river a terrible accident occurred. A percussion shell was carelessly thrown down the bank amongst others when it exploded, killing and wounding some 15 men from General John E. Smith's division. The railroad was destroyed southward completely as far as Mill Creek by the commands of Generals Hazen and Corse. General Corse continued the work as far as Cedar Creek, and his mounted men burned the trestle-work and forced the enemy to destroy the railroad bridge across the Wateree. The road was completely destroyed for fifteen miles and partially for forty. Meanwhile General Blair was at work upon the railroads northward.

Monday, February 20, the command commenced its march northward. General Logan's column made a detour, via Roberts' Cross-Roads and Muddy Springs, his head of column reaching Rice Creek. General Blair followed the railroad, destroying it as he went, having made a march of fifteen or sixteen miles. The next day General Blair continued the same work to within five or six miles of Winnsborough, and

the Fifteenth Corps encamped with two columns, one at Harrison's Cross-Roads and the other at Longtown. My headquarters were at Harrison's Cross-Roads. The next day the Fifteenth Corps moved in two columns to the vicinity of Peay's Ferry. General Blair continued the destruction of the railroad to Winnsborough, where he joined the work of the Twentieth Corps, and then closed up to Poplar Spring Post-Office. The work of laying the bridge across the Wateree commenced at 1 p. m. Our crossing at that point did not seem to be anticipated. Here we found the country high and rolling and the banks of the river quite steep. General Logan crossed two of his divisions after the completion of the bridge.

Thursday, the 23d of February, the Fifteenth Corps reached Flat Rock with its head of column. The Seventeenth Corps crossed the river and encamped near Liberty Hill with the mounted infantry at Russell Place. My headquarters, with one brigade for guard, took an intermediate position near Patterson's Cross-Roads. Before General Blair completed his crossing of the Wateree a heavy rain commenced and continued all the following night and the next day. The soil which was hard during fair weather, became slippery and muddy, so that it was with extreme difficulty that the teams were worked up the steep hills. The 24th General Blair continued his march via Russell Place, and, finding a straight road from Russell Place to Flat Rock, he undertook that route, but getting into an impassable quicksand was obliged to turn back and move farther south. His head of column at night was about five miles from Flat Rock. Meanwhile General Logan had moved the Fifteenth Corps in three columns, one, via McDowell's Mill, to a point between Williams' and West's Cross-Roads, and the left column by an upper route to the same point, and the right column, consisting of two divisions, to a point on Saunders' Creek. The rain and bad roads had prevented the complete accomplishment of each order of march, so that the troops were somewhat scattered. The country, after passing Flat Rock, was for the most part sandy, with pine forests, filled with numerous roads and cross-roads. The rebel cavalry here annoyed us considerably, capturing some of our foragers and a few wagons from General John E. Smith's division. The next day, February 25, the Fifteenth Corps continued substantially in the same position, except that the right column closed up to within about twelve or thirteen miles of Tiller's Bridge. Two regiments of General Corse's division had entered Camden en route and destroyed a quantity of cotton and public stores. Afterward a party of mounted men, under charge of Captain Duncan, by my direction destroyed the Camden bridge and depot and a quantity of cotton.

The Seventeenth Corps reached Hough's Bridge over the Little Lynch. The pontoon train with its guard closed up to the vicinity of Williams' Cross-Roads. During the day General Logan had sent forward his mounted infantry with instructions to secure Tiller's Bridge. They surprised and captured a camp of about 100 rebel militia, partly armed and partly not.

The next day, the 26th, General Blair moved to Young's Bridge, across the Lynch, and General Logan marched in two columns, one to Tiller's Bridge and the other to Kelly's Bridge.

My headquarters were with the central column. The Lynch was fringed with the usual swamps. The bridges across the main creek were saved, but owing to the freshet the water had risen so as to flood the country for nearly a mile outside the river bed.

At Tiller's Bridge General Corse had two brigades wade the creek immediately upon his arrival, and a few wagons succeeded in getting over. At Kelly's Bridge General Hazen did much the same thing, sending over a part of his infantry and a few wagons. General Corse had hardly reached the mainland when the foragers and skirmishers were fiercely assaulted by Butler's cavalry.

The assault was sturdily met and repulsed, with a loss to the rebels of several killed and wounded. I saw a number of horses of the enemy killed. The water rose during the night upward of two feet, and rendered the crossing impassable except by bridging. I had dispatched the same day Captain Duncan, with all the available mounted men that I could raise at my headquarters, about sixty in number, with instructions to penetrate as far as the Charleston and Florence Railroad, and break that road by burning some one of the bridges west of Florence. While at Peay's Ferry news had come of the evacuation of Charleston. The news was corroborated by prisoners taken at Tiller's Bridge. Lieutenant McQueen, my chief of scouts, accompanied Captain Duncan with a cipher message, which he undertook to send through to Charleston. Captain Duncan crossed below Kelly's Bridge, and had reached Mount Elon Post-Office, where he was followed by quite a large force of rebel cavalry, considerably outnumbering his company. On the approach of this force he held his command well in hand and fought them desperately. The commander, Colonel or Brigadier-General Aiken, and some 6 or 7 of his men were killed, and 50 or 60 reported wounded.

Captain Duncan had two killed and three or four wounded, including Lieutenant McQueen, very severely. Duncan drove the enemy from the field, but, thinking that he had met with too much opposition for his small force, turned back and reached my headquarters the next day. The 27th of February it rained all day. General Blair put his entire corps at work and succeeded in bridging the approaches to the main stream and crossed part of his command just at evening. General Logan had a footbridge constructed from mainland to mainland. The pontoon was put down on the west side; some of the bad places were filled up with brick; other points corduroyed under water, the corduroy being pinned down. But every effort at this point was baffled by new difficulties. We did not succeed in getting over any wagons. The water, however, was subsiding slowly. The next day, the 28th of February, the bridging at Tillersville was continued, and a few wagons and animals crossed with great difficulty. General Hazen had commenced a plank bridge, promising to have a good one completed early the next day. March 1 the water had subsided so much that a roadway completely practicable was finished by noon at Tiller's Bridge, while at Kelly's General Hazen finished his plank bridge about 3.30 p.m., of nearly a half mile in extent. But owing to the want of sufficient breadth of the trestles, and their resting upon a quicksand, the bridge racked over under the weight of heavy wagons, and part of it had to be reconstructed. I accompanied two of General Hazen's leading brigades as far as Kellytown. The accident at the bridge prevented the remainder of Hazen's column from getting up. We found the country at this point very rich, furnishing plenty of provisions for the horses and men.

March 2, General Logan concentrated his command near New Market, excepting Corse's division, ten miles above, at Rocky Ford, Black Creek. Near night General Logan moved Corse's division forward to the intersection of the New Market road. With my headquarters I crossed the columns and encamped near Rocky Ford. General Blair had moved

forward, via McDonald's, to within thirteen or fourteen miles of Cheraw. The Fifteenth Corps now having come up within supporting distance of the Seventeenth, the command was pushed forward rapidly on the 3d of March toward Cheraw. General Blair encountered only cavalry, drove them across Thompson's Creek so rapidly as to save the bridge, his men stamping out the fire already kindled. The rebels were pushed by General Mower's division to and through the town of Cheraw, skirmishing all the way. They succeeded in destroying the Cheraw bridge in spite of us. We now learned that the Left Wing had driven back the rebel cavalry from Chesterfield the evening before, and this had determined Hardee to withdraw rapidly from Cheraw. The citizens represented that he had 20,000 men. He had constructed a remarkably strong bridge-head for artillery and infantry, commanding our approaches to Thompson's Creek, but this could do him no good after his line had been broken at Chesterfield. General Blair captured 28 pieces of artillery, between 2,000 and 3,000 stand of small-arms, and a large quantity of ammunition. The general-in-chief, who had been with the Left Wing, joined us at Cheraw March 4, 1865. The pontoon was laid over the Pedee directly opposite the town, and General Mower's division, of the Seventeenth Corps, was sent over to take up a position on the other side.

An expedition was organized under the command of Colonel Williams, of the Twelfth Indiana, consisting of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and such mounted foragers as General Logan could send. This force was directed to destroy the depots, trestle-work, bridges, &c., as far as Florence, and, if possible, destroy the public buildings and stores at that place, and then return to Cheraw.

Monday, March 6, 1865, I was instructed by General Sherman to make short marches in order to give the Left Wing the lead toward Fayetteville, and, as some of the divisions were short of breadstuffs, the first two marches were arranged accordingly.

General Blair moved to Bennettsville and used the mills in that vicinity, while General Logan encamped his command some four or five miles from the river, using Easterling's, Goodwin's, and several other mills in that neighborhood.

Another terrible accident occurred at Cheraw similar to that at Columbia. It was a premature explosion at the place where a large quantity of powder and shells had been collected for the purpose of being destroyed. General Woods' infantry was resting near by at the time and a number of teams waiting to cross the river. The explosion was very loud and shook the ground for miles. One officer and three men killed, and several men wounded, many quite seriously. The teams were stampeded, and several teamsters were badly injured.

Tuesday, March 7, 1865, the next march, was without special incident. Seventeenth Corps moved toward Fayetteville to Beaver Dam Creek. Fifteenth Corps, one column to Brightsville, and the other to a point where the direct road intersects Crooked Creek. March 8, two columns of the Fifteenth Corps united at Laurel Hill, sending forward mounted men to secure and hold Gilchrist's Bridge, if possible. The Seventeenth Corps moved to Stewartsville, pushing one division across the Lumber River at Campbell's Bridge. During the march of to-day we crossed the line from South into North Carolina. We found plenty of forage, and there seemed to be an improvement in the way of churches and school-houses. General Sherman's headquarters, General Logan's, and mine were near Laurel Hill Church. The building is large, commodious, and in good repair, notwithstanding the evident scarcity of

population in this section of country. At this point I dispatched two scouts to Wilmington—Sergeant Amick, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and Private Quimby, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry. General Sherman sent dispatches by them. The sergeant was directed to cross the river at Campbell's Bridge and proceed as directly as possible to Wilmington, avoiding Lumberton and Elizabethtown. He traveled night and day, succeeded in deceiving parties of the enemy that he met, and accomplished his journey in forty-eight hours. I commend him and his comrade for the successful accomplishment of their important mission. It rained hard during the day, and increased as we were going into camp at night. After the leading division in each column had passed over the road it became almost impassable, in fact quite so till miles of the roadway had been corduroyed. March 9, excepting the three days at Lynch's Creek, this and the day following were two of the most tedious of the campaign. The rain continued, and the roads grew worse and worse. The soil seemed to be sandy, and the roads would have answered for light wagons, but after a few wagons had passed over the whole bottom seemed to give out, and in places, if wagons left the roadway, they sank to the wagon body in the quicksand; and what was particularly discouraging, our corduroy of rails or poles would itself sink down and necessitate a reconstruction. General Logan marched the Fifteenth Corps from Laurel Hill to Gilchrist's Bridge by two routes. The wagon bridge being destroyed, a pontoon was laid at that point. The entire corps crossed that bridge, but separated into two columns—one, General Hazen leading, took the direct Fayetteville road; and the other, General John E. Smith leading, took the route via Randallsville. General Blair moved from Campbell's Bridge by the right-hand road with two divisions, and sent by the direct road his other division under General Giles A. Smith. His two columns halted near Raft Swamp. Every column encountered similar difficulties in the way of roads, the left column, General Hazen's, being, it may be, a little worse, the swamps being more continuous. General Giles A. Smith was obliged to halt his train for the night in the road, because the soil was so porous and treacherous. I encamped near Randallsville. The next day, March 10, I moved out early and joined General Giles A. Smith, and accompanied him to the crossing of Rockfish Creek, at Davis' Bridge. General Blair had simultaneously reached the plank road bridge, three miles below. Davis' Bridge had been set on fire, but the fire had been extinguished by the heavy rain, so that in a few hours the damage done was repaired. The plank road bridge was destroyed and had to be rebuilt. General Logan's two columns were repairing roads and closing up all day. The heads of column were between eleven and twelve miles back from Davis' Bridge. Captain Duncan, with the scouts, went ahead rapidly toward Fayetteville, and succeeded in securing the bridge over Little Rockfish from being destroyed by the rebel cavalry. Early the next morning, March 11, I directed him to take all the available mounted men at my headquarters and scout toward Fayetteville. He encountered the enemy's pickets just outside of the town, which he drove before him easily, but on entering the town he met a large force of the enemy's cavalry. The scouts were driven back, and Captain Duncan was captured. He afterward escaped, and reports that he was stripped of everything valuable and in the presence of Hampton and Butler. General Giles A. Smith, upon reaching Little Rockfish Creek, sent forward his escort and a company of mounted foragers. They moved up to the assistance of the scouts, and got possession of Arsenal Hill,

and undertook to save the bridge across the Cape Fear. While they were trying this General Smith's leading brigade, Brig. Gen. B. F. Potts commanding, entered the town. The enemy's cavalry withdrew for the most part across the bridge. He, however, placed in position a section of a battery and opened fire upon our skirmish line, the shot passing through the houses of Fayetteville. The Fourteenth Corps entered the city from the northwest nearly simultaneously with General Smith. The mayor made a formal surrender of the city to Lieut. Col. W. E. Strong of my staff. The bridge could not be saved, owing to the complete preparation for its destruction. We found several of our men lying dead in the streets. Captain Duncan reports to me that one of the men was badly wounded and endeavoring to walk away without arms, when the "chivalrous" Lieutenant-General Hampton rode after him and hacked him down with his own saber, thus adding another to his boasted victims. As soon as I saw Major-General Slocum I withdrew from the city and encamped outside. General Blair's column was near the town; General Logan's about five miles to the rear. The enemy made very slight resistance to our crossing the Cape Fear. Capt. C. B. Reese, the chief engineer, selected a place for the pontoon about a mile below Fayetteville and opposite Cade's plantation. The banks of the river are very high and exceedingly abrupt. After the bridge was laid the water subsided five or six feet, so that it was with the greatest difficulty that wagons could be gotten over. A small force of infantry, a brigade of the Seventeenth Corps, was sent across and made a bridge-head near Cade's plantation. My headquarters moved across to the vicinity of Cade's house during Monday, March 13.

The 13th and 14th were spent in crossing the command and in distributing what few supplies reached us from Wilmington by steamers. The very day we arrived at Fayetteville we heard the whistle of one of our steam tugs on the river. The steamer had started immediately from Wilmington upon the arrival of Sergeant Amick with his dispatches. Some of General Blair's men had captured a small steamer a few miles below the city, loaded with forage and cotton. The next day a gunboat arrived from below, and soon after other steamers, bringing us a little sugar and coffee, a few shoes, and quite a quantity of oats. I remained at Cade's plantation until Thursday morning, 16th of March. While here the entire army was relieved from the large number of refugees, white and black, that had joined us at Columbia and during the march. We sent down as many as we could by the steamers above mentioned; the rest, by special directions from your headquarters, were carefully organized, with a guard of men going out of service, and army wagons sufficient to carry food, the little children, and the sick. It was a singular spectacle, that immense column of every color and every possible description, that drew out of camp on Wednesday, the 15th of March, and set out for Wilmington via Clinton. There were 4,500, mostly negroes, from my wing alone.

Since General Johnston had been gradually massing all the troops that he could gather from Hood, from Hardee, and from Bragg, it was thought by the general-in-chief that he might feel himself strong enough to take the offensive, particularly if he could isolate one of our corps. Therefore we departed from the usual method of marching which left each corps to protect its own wagon train. Major-General Slocum organized four divisions, light, *i. e.*, with only wagons sufficient to fight a battle, and sent the general wagon train under convoy of his other two divisions. I did the same in my command. General Slocum's left column was directed via Kyle's Landing and Bentonville; his wagon train on

the direct Goldsborough road. My disencumbered divisions, which were the four of General Logan's corps, took the road next south, while General Blair, with the pontoon train and surplus headquarters wagons, pursued the route via Owensville. General Logan's head of column, General Corse leading, reached South River on Wednesday, the 15th. He found the enemy's cavalry occupying a strong position on the other bank.

General Corse forced a crossing of the river after quite a severe skirmish, drove back the enemy and opened the road. General Blair sent forward the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry and drove back the enemy from his bridge. He reported 1 officer killed and 1 wounded in the skirmish. On Thursday morning, accompanied by General Logan, I left camp at 3 a. m. and reached General Corse's head of column just as he was crossing the South River. The disencumbered column took the first practicable left-hand road to the north. Just before marching in that direction General Corse encountered the enemy's cavalry supporting a few pieces of artillery. Quite a severe skirmish grew out of this. The general, however, drove the enemy across the Little Cohera, and then pursued his march as he had intended.

The roads became very bad even for our light trains, yet we succeeded in reaching the Goldsborough road above and went into camp. General Slocum's wagon train closed up to the same point. General Blair reached Owensville with his head of column. The supply wagons of the Fifteenth Corps, with a small guard of one brigade, closed up to the crossing of South River, aiming for Beaman's Cross-Roads. At night we learned that General Slocum had met the enemy under Hardee near Averasborough and quite a battle ensued, in which the enemy was driven from one line of works and a number of prisoners captured.

March 17, being yet uncertain as to the result of the engagement of the day before, I moved forward toward Bentonville but six miles. General Logan's command went into camp at Jackson's Cross-Roads and General Blair reached Beaman's Cross-Roads. My command was then upon the Averasborough road so that I could march thither, if necessary, but the enemy retreated from Slocum's front during the night, and Slocum resumed his march toward Bentonville. The next day, the 18th, General Logan marched toward Bentonville and encamped near Alex. Benton's, about eleven miles south of Bentonville proper. General Blair was not far from Troublefield's Store. General Slocum was at this time abreast of me, some five or six miles to the north. We had met very little resistance from the enemy, driving his cavalry before us as usual. The march was resumed early on the morning of the 19th. I pursued what is called the New road, which runs, via Falling Creek Church, to Goldsborough. General Sherman joined us again during the day.

General John E. Smith's division led General Logan's column. The road at first appeared to be fair, but the ammunition wagons of the leading division rendered it almost impassable. On arriving at Falling Creek Church the general-in-chief sent me word that my column was very much straggled owing to the bad roads. The leading brigade, consisting of three regiments under Colonel Wever, with a few wagons, reached that point by 12 o'clock. The next brigade, however, was detained at the Falling Creek, three miles back, to repair the ford which had become impassable. I heard heavy firing in the direction of Bentonville and sent Major Osborn, my chief of artillery, to go back to the rear division (General Hazen's) and direct him to go to the assistance of General Slocum in case of need, and also to see General Slocum and

explain the situation of things and call for force if he needed it from the rear of General Logan's column. Major Osborn met the general-in-chief en route. The general had just received a message from Slocum that he had then only a division of cavalry in his front and was driving them. As soon as I received this message Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, of my staff, went with one of Colonel Wever's regiments (Tenth Iowa Infantry) as rapidly as possible to the cross-roads near Cox's Bridge. He encountered a few hundred rebel cavalry barricaded at that point, drove them back across the river, and secured the cross-roads. We very much feared General Slocum was having a severe battle, by the continuous sound of the artillery firing, but it was sunset before General Logan had been able to bring up any considerable force. He placed in position two divisions near the point secured by Lieutenant-Colonel Strong. We at first understood that General Slocum had secured the last road to Smithfield; that being the case the only line of retreat for Johnston was via Cox's Bridge.

In accordance with General Sherman's instructions, I directed General Blair, who had moved beyond that Wilmington road which crosses Cox's Bridge, to turn back and move to our position during the night. We learned by several messengers that General Slocum had repulsed several fierce assaults of the enemy, and was in a position that he could hold until the Right Wing should arrive. General Logan sent Hazen's division by the most direct route to General Slocum's position. This division reached him at daylight of the 20th. Early on the morning of the 20th General Logan sent a force to make the enemy destroy Cox's Bridge, and commenced his march, General Woods' division leading, toward Bentonville by the river road. General Blair closed up, so that I had a continuous column. We very soon encountered the enemy's cavalry, that resisted as stubbornly as cavalry is able to do. This was not, however, any check to the march, since the skirmishers kept the way clear. We came upon the enemy's infantry between 10 and 11 a. m. He had a position at the forks where the right-hand road leads to Bentonville and the straight-forward road on toward Averasborough. Colonel Stone's brigade, of General Woods' division, had a brisk skirmish at this point, but quickly dislodged the enemy from this position. We were to the rear and left of Johnston's position while fighting Slocum the day before; but, being apprised of our coming, he had thrown back his left flank so as to form a bridge-head, with Mill Creek in his rear. In this place he was carefully intrenched. The ground was for the most part low, swampy, and covered with woods. As soon as possible General Logan put his command in position, forming a junction with General Hazen, who was on the right of the Left Wing, three divisions in front and one in reserve. General Blair took post on his right and watched the right flank.

During the 19th Captain Duncan and Lieutenant Sherfy, signal officer, Captain Gilbreth, of my staff, and Captain Hoover, of General Logan's, with the scouts and what other mounted men they could gather, made a reconnaissance toward Goldsborough, hoping to meet General Schofield's troops in the town. They found, however, the enemy, in intrenchments to the southwest of the Neuse, covering the wagon and railroad bridges. After skirmishing, the enemy abandoned these positions and destroyed the bridges by fire. Four or 5 prisoners were taken and 2 or 3 wounded.

Tuesday, March 21, 1865—Skirmishing more or less continued the whole night. Early in the morning General Blair extended his line toward the right, placing in position his three divisions, General

Mower's on the right. General Logan's line was re-located and thoroughly fortified, artillery being placed in position on General Woods' and General Corse's front. At about midday General Mower worked his way across the swamp in his front and suddenly appeared with two brigades upon the enemy's left flank. His skirmishers were within musketry range of Johnston's only line of retreat. Mower, however, being farther from support than he intended, and finding the enemy massing his troops against him in such force as almost to envelop his command, removed to his own left and rear until the connection with his corps was re-established. The moment I heard of Mower's position I directed General Blair to support him and General Logan to push forward his skirmish line and the moment he detected the enemy giving way to take advantage of it. I immediately went to General Woods' front. The enemy's skirmish rifle-pits were taken in front of Generals Woods and Corse. These the enemy pertinaciously strove to regain, but failed in every instance. The lines, at points, were not more than forty or fifty yards apart. As the enemy used very little artillery, and none whatever in our direct front during the day, I concluded that he would withdraw during the night, and therefore directed my chief of artillery, Major Osborn, to keep up an artillery fire all night. This was done.

General Mower's loss during his charge was reported as 166 killed, wounded, and missing. He captured a caisson with its horses and some 40 or 50 cavalry horses, with their saddles and bridles complete. At daylight of March 22 we found the enemy gone; pursued him a mile beyond Mill Creek, skirmishing with his rear guard, and then made preparations to continue our march.

The entire loss at Bentonville, killed, wounded, and missing, is as follows: Fifteenth Corps, 189; Seventeenth Corps, 210; total, 399.

We reached Goldsborough by two easy marches. The Seventeenth Corps crossed the Neuse on a pontoon bridge on the direct road; the Fifteenth on another laid below the railroad bridge. The command went into camp, the Fifteenth Corps on the right and the Seventeenth Corps on the left, to the east and south of the town. We met General Schofield and his command here. Next day after our arrival, Saturday, March 25, our wagons returned from Kinston with five days' rations. As the corps passed before the general-in chief the men presented a strong, hearty appearance, but they were actually in rags and almost shoeless; but in less than ten days they have been refitted with everything a soldier needs.

It is only necessary to mention by name my corps and division commanders; the work they have accomplished speaks for itself; the service cannot furnish better military men.

Maj. Gen John A. Logan has ably commanded the Fifteenth Corps, consisting of four divisions, as follows: First Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. R. Woods; Second Division, Maj. Gen. W. B. Hazen; Third Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. John E. Smith; Fourth Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. John M. Corse.

The Seventeenth Corps has been ably commanded by Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair. His divisions are: First Division, Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower; Third Division, Brig. Gen. M. F. Force; Fourth Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Giles A. Smith. Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. D. Leggett conducted the operations of the Third Division till after the taking of Pocotaligo, when severe illness forced him to leave the field.

I will now mention the several members of my staff, who have so cheerfully rendered me every assistance as to merit substantial reward:

Col. James Wilson, provost-marshal-general; Col. J. T. Conklin, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. William E. Strong, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. D. Remick, chief commissary; Maj. T. W. Osborn, chief of artillery; Maj. E. Whittlesey, judge-advocate and commandant of camp; Capt. C. B. Reese, chief engineer; Capt. D. H. Buel, chief ordnance officer; Capt. E. P. Pearson, jr., chief commissary of musters; Capt. F. W. Gilbreth, aide-de-camp; Capt. P. A. Taylor, chief signal officer; Capt. A. M. Van Dyke, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. J. P. Sampson, Signal Corps, U. S. Army; First Lieut. William N. Taylor, First Illinois Light Artillery, acting aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Amos Stickney, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army; First Lieut. John A. Mills, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, acting assistant adjutant-general; Asst. Surg. D. L. Huntington, U. S. Army, assistant medical director; Actg. Asst. Surg. I. L. Hoover, U. S. Army, staff and escort surgeon.

I feel deeply grateful to every member of my staff mentioned above, and shall make in their behalf special recommendations to the War Department and to the State authorities for their advancement.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, my senior aide, was for the first time during active work necessarily separated from me at Savannah, and unable to resume his place during the campaign as communication was severed on his arrival at Beaufort.

Capt. Samuel L. Taggart has conducted the business at Beaufort, S. C., to my entire satisfaction.

I cannot close this report without specially commending the commissary department of the army. Lieutenant-Colonel Remick, chief commissary, and his assistants, the division commissaries, have been indefatigable in securing a proper distribution of what has been taken from the country, and running mills night and day whenever it was possible in order to furnish the command with meal and flour.

The nature of the country has been particularly unfavorable for signaling, as it was flat, swampy, and very woody for the most part. The signal officers, however, have rendered me no little assistance in the collection of supplies, making special reconnaissances and cheerfully doing any other duty that I called upon them to do.

Lieutenant McQueen was designated as my chief of scouts. He is universally beloved, and it filled us all with extreme regret to be obliged, on account of his wound, to leave him behind.

The services of Captain Duncan, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, in the way of reconnoitering and scouting have been invaluable to me. Capt. J. L. King, commanding my escort company, was always ready for any enterprise. Capt. E. N. Carpenter, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, escaping from prison and joining my staff at Columbia, rendered me great assistance on the march to Fayetteville, where the way was opened to rejoin his own command. I mentioned the cordial and prompt co-operation of Admiral Dahlgren, Major-General Foster, and their officers in the body of my report. I renew my thanks to them. Brevet Major-General Saxton and his officers gave us a hearty welcome to Beaufort, and rendered us every assistance in the way of supplies, camp, and quarters.

While I entertain great admiration for the officers and men to whom we owe so much, I cannot fail to recognize and acknowledge the hand of God in all our success and to express the conviction that He is conducting us steadily and surely through this mighty revolution. It is by being and acting coincident with His mighty purposes that we shall finally prevail.

Appended to this report will be found a statistical record of the amount of captures, property destroyed, and casualties. Accompanying it please notice the reports of the chief of artillery, chief engineer, medical director, chief of ordnance, and that of the provost-marshal-general.

Miles marched		463
Average per day of whole time		8.19
Average per day of actual marching		13.23
Casualties:		
Killed, wounded, and missing		983
Prisoners captured		1,287
Subsistence stores captured:		
Breadstuffs	pounds	927,000
Fresh beef	do	670,000
Salt meats	do	797,500
Sugar	do	1,900
Salt	do	30,500
Beans	do	1,400
Total	do	2,428,300
Forage:		
Corn	do	4,867,326
Fodder	do	2,785,721
Ordnance and ordnance stores captured and destroyed:		
Pieces of artillery		67
Gun carriages and caissons		42
Rifles and muskets		13,929
Cutlasses and sabers		3,445
Artillery ammunition	rounds	18,235
Ammunition for small-arms	do	1,230,000
Powder	pounds	70,350
Property captured:		
Horses		3,049
Mules		3,766
Property destroyed:		
Cotton (about)	bales	15,000
Railroad	miles	42
Cars and engines		25
Car wheels		300
Refugees:		
White		984
Black		4,202
Total		5,186
Wagons and vehicles for refugees		349
Horses and mules		738
Bridging and corduroying:		
Bridges laid		31
Bridging laid	yards	875
Corduroying	miles	106

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. L. M. DAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 17, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations:

During the rest of sixteen days at Goldsborough, just the length of time promised by the general-in-chief, the army was completely

equipped. It left its camp on the morning of the 10th of April, in the general movement for the pursuit of the insurgent general Joseph E. Johnston's army, encamped near Smithfield, on the Neuse River; the Army of the Tennessee occupying the right in the general movement, the Fifteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John A. Logan commanding, taking the road parallel with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to Pikeville; the Seventeenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair commanding, taking the road on the left bank of the Little River and encamping near Whitley's Bridge across Little River. The road occupied by Major-General Logan's troops was of a quicksand nature and required a large expenditure of labor in corduroying.

April 11, the Fifteenth Army Corps, Major-General Logan, moved to Lowell Factory on the Little River; the Seventeenth Army Corps, Major-General Blair, moved to Pine Level on the North Carolina Railroad. The country over which the army has marched is low, and this, together with a heavy rain in the night, caused the column to move with difficulty, and the roads required much repairing. April 12, Major General Logan's corps from Lowell Factory, and the Seventeenth Corps from Pine Level, moved to Pineville. Thus far we met with no resistance, excepting very little skirmishing with small detachments of Hampton's cavalry. April 13, Major-General Logan, with his corps, moved to and across the Neuse River at Hinton's Bridge and encamped ten miles east of Raleigh. The bridge was preserved from destruction by the enemy's cavalry by a dash of the Twenty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry while the enemy was destroying it. General Blair moved his corps to the east bank of the river at Battle's Bridge. This bridge was destroyed, and a pontoon laid in the evening. April 14, the Army of the Tennessee marched through Raleigh and encamped on the west side of the town, being reviewed by Major-General Sherman as it moved by the State capitol. April 15, in compliance with instructions received from the general-in-chief but one division was to be moved to Morrisville, on the North Carolina Railroad, ten miles northwest of the city, but the instructions reaching me after the order of march had been promulgated, both the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps had moved from their camps, and three divisions were well out toward the town before the order was countermanded, when I ordered them to encamp. During the armistice agreed upon between Major-General Sherman and the insurgent general Joseph E. Johnston the army remained quietly in camp immediately west of the city of Raleigh, it having been brought back to that place. The time was occupied in resting the troops, in drilling, and procuring supplies for the present use and for any contingency that might arise.

On the 25th, in accordance with instructions, the Seventeenth Corps, Major-General Blair, was moved forward about fifteen miles preparatory to an advance against the enemy on the following day. Later in the day General Sherman directed that all troops be halted, as Johnston proposed to surrender his army. The troops again encamped, being called upon for no labor until the army began its march homeward. In accordance with instructions from General Sherman on the 28th I issued an order to the corps commanders to march their corps by easy marches to Petersburg; Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, moving by Rogers' Bridge across Neuse River, and thence by way of Louisburg, Warrenton, White Plains, and on the old stage road to Petersburg; the Seventeenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, to cross the Neuse River at the railroad bridge, thence through Franklinton, Ridgeway, Lawrenceville, Birchett's Bridge, and by the

plank road to Petersburg. I also directed that no foraging be done in the country and that all supplies absolutely necessary be paid for; that the country be left as little injured by the passage of troops through it as possible. The average distance from Raleigh to Petersburg taken by the columns en route, as near as can be estimated, is 140 miles. The march was made in seven marching days, the troops resting on the Sabbath. The country through which we passed was generally well cultivated and productive. The roads were superior and the weather fine for marching an army.

On the 3d of May we reached the Roanoke River, which was bridged under the supervision of Lieut. Amos Stickney, assistant chief engineer of the army. The river where bridged, Robinson's Ferry, is 285 yards wide. It was bridged by pontoons and trestle-work, there being nearly seventy-five yards of the latter. I found the people on the roads kindly disposed and apparently little dissatisfied with the termination of hostilities. May 6, the heads of columns reached Petersburg, and on the 7th the two corps closed up and went into camp two miles south of Petersburg, where they remained till the morning of the 8th, when the Seventeenth Corps, Major-General Blair, passed through the city and I reviewed it near the Jarratt House. On the 9th the Fifteenth Army Corps, General Logan, marched through the city and was also reviewed. The army then moved to Manchester, where it encamped on the morning of the 10th.

The general-in-chief rejoined us at Manchester. On the evening of the 10th I received an order from Lieutenant-General Grant directing me to report to the Secretary of War, and on the morning of the 11th I issued orders regulating the march, via Richmond to Alexandria, to commence the next day, and then proceeded by water directly to Washington.

In behalf of the Army of the Tennessee, officers and men, whom I have had the honor and pleasure of commanding, I can say that in pursuit of the insurgent army from Goldsborough to Raleigh and beyond the same energy and cheerful conduct as ever before were witnessed. When it was known by the troops that the enemy had really surrendered, and that it was the desire of the Government and commanding officers to allow no destruction of property, the entire army readily acquiesced. The inhabitants were treated in the most friendly manner and the country left as much uninjured as though no army had passed through it. While en route from the Nottoway River to Petersburg the order of Major-General Halleck respecting Major-General Sherman's terms was read with no little surprise, and considerable feeling was manifested by the officers who saw it. On reaching Petersburg I telegraphed to Major-General Halleck the fact of my arrival, and received a reply ordering me to encamp at or near Manchester, and briefly prohibiting my troops from entering Richmond till prepared to pass through. The impression I received was that the army was under a cloud, and therefore coldly received. I directed the order to be literally complied with. The campaign from Goldsborough to Washington is now ended, and with it closes the great work of the war.

The Army of the Tennessee has left its record all the way along during its four years of hard marching and hard fighting. The God of Hosts has blessed it and brought a remnant to realize the promise of its beginning. It is with gratitude to Him, and with feelings of fervent affections for my co-laborers, that I contemplate the completeness of our success. The only shadow around us now is the constant recollection that we cannot bring the laurels we have won and lay them at the feet

of President Lincoln, who ever cherished and expressed for this army the warmest appreciation of the services it had rendered. But we may feel that the work of intense labor and sacrifice, as exemplified in the loss of such men as Ransom and McPherson and a host of other fearless and unselfish men, was only complete when our great, our noble, our beloved chief worker was himself laid on the altar. Commensurate with all this sacrifice will be the blessed fact that we now really have "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable," as the sure prize of victory.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

Maj. L. M. DAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 10.

Reports of Capt. Peter A. Taylor, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY,
DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 13th of January, in compliance with General Field Orders, No. 4, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, Beaufort, S. C., January 12, 1865, I assumed command of the signal detachment serving with that army, relieving Capt. J. M. McClintock, having reported to the major-general commanding in obedience to Special Orders, No. 343, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, October 12, 1864. There were at that time serving in the detachment ten commissioned officers—five acting signal officers, and five belonging to the regular organization of the corps, disposed as follows: Three with the Fifteenth Army Corps, four with the Seventeenth Army Corps, and three—acting chief, acting adjutant, and acting assistant quartermaster—with the headquarters of the army. Lieutenants Shellabarger, Adams, and Kelly of the number were on duty temporarily under orders of Captain Bachtell, working line of signal stations between Savannah and Fort Pulaski, where they remained until the 17th, when the line was broken up, and they, with exception of Lieutenant Kelly, who was assigned by Captain Bachtell to temporary duty with the Fourteenth Army Corps, reported back to this detachment.

On assuming command I at once proceeded to organize the detachments in a manner deemed most effective for the coming campaign. Two officers, with their usual number of enlisted men, were left with each army corps—Lieutenants Sherfy and Adams with the Fifteenth and Lieutenants Dunlap and Kelly with the Seventeenth—while the remainder were ordered in to army headquarters, where a reserve party was formed—Captain McClintock in charge—to operate under the immediate direction of the chief signal officer. The sergeants then present for duty were assembled in the reserve camp and their instruction in signal codes and in station duty commenced. A new code of signals to take the place of the old code in transmitting messages rapidly short distances was arranged and introduced into the detachment, copy of which was furnished Captain Bachtell, who adopted

and promulgated it to the officers serving with the Left Wing of the army. A copy of this code is herewith transmitted. The country around Beaufort, S. C., affording no advantages for signaling, the officers of the detachment were permitted to occupy the time while the army remained in that vicinity in preparing for the South Carolina campaign.

The Right Wing of the grand army, Major-General Howard commanding, having concentrated at Pocotaligo on the 30th of the month, the extraordinary march commenced, which terminated with the occupation of Goldsborough, N. C. A short march was made on the 30th through a swampy and thickly-timbered country, when the army went into camp six miles west from Pocotaligo, where it remained during the 31st awaiting the movements of the Left Wing, Major-General Slocum commanding, which was marching across country from Savannah.

In view of the probable impracticability of using signals to any extent during the campaign, in consequence of the rapid marching of the army and the swamps and the unbroken forests for which South Carolina is noted, the services of the signal party with headquarters were tendered to the major-general commanding for scouting and reconnoitering in the advance and on the flanks of the column, and for carrying dispatches between the two corps of the army moving on parallel roads, and were by him thankfully accepted. The officers in charge of parties with army corps were directed to make similar tender of their services to the commanding officers with whom they were serving.

For details of daily service for the month of January I would respectfully refer you to the transcript of daily record.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. TAYLOR,

Captain Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding Detachment.

Col. B. F. FISHER,

Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

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HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY,
DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, in continuation of my report of operations for the month of January, that on the 1st day of February the Army of the Tennessee, which had encamped on the 30th of January near Pocotaligo, resumed its march through the State of South Carolina. The signal parties accompanying the army, unable to perform material service in their legitimate line of duty, for reasons set forth in my report for January, rendered efficient service during the month of February in reconnoitering, skirmishing, communicating between the columns, foraging, and the officers of the detachment performing more or less aide duty. Lieutenant Sampson was used by the major-general commanding as freely as any one of his personal aides.

While at Orangeburg Lieutenant Sampson carried dispatches from General Sherman to General Slocum—a distance of over thirty miles—the longest trip made by any aide during the campaign.

The party under Captain McClintock, by my direction, accompanied daily the advance of the columns to reconnoiter roads and gain all the

information possible regarding the enemy and the country. His men, armed with Spencer carbines, as were all the enlisted men of the detachment on duty in the field, skirmished frequently with detachments of the enemy's cavalry. On halting after the march of the day the two corps of the army, moving on different roads, would usually be separated from six to fifteen miles. Frequently at such times Captain McClintock, with ten or fifteen men, would be sent to communicate between the columns, which duty he accomplished whenever undertaken.

On the evening of the 3d, from Rivers' Bridge, he communicated with General Force, commanding Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, whose command at Whippy Swamp took a road diverging to our left, and brought information of interest to the general commanding. On the 5th, reconnoitered the country and communicated with the Fifteenth Army Corps, which crossed the Big Salkehatchie at Buford's Bridge, five miles above crossing of right column. At the Little Salkehatchie, which we reached on the 6th, he was sent again to communicate with the left column, six miles above. After proceeding a short distance his party came upon a superior force of the enemy's cavalry, and during a skirmish which ensued Sergeant Page received a severe wound in the foot by the accidental discharge of his own carbine while in the act of dismounting. Upon entering Orangeburg, where the army struck the South Carolina Railroad, Captain McClintock's party followed up several miles the rear of the enemy's retreating column and succeeded in capturing four prisoners. On the 15th the enemy's cavalry offered strong resistance to our advancing columns, but were steadily driven back to Congaree Creek, the defensive line of Columbia. The signal party skirmished during the early part of the day and aided in driving the enemy across the creek. Of its operations later in the day Captain McClintock says in his report :

> At 11 a. m. I joined Captain Duncan's party and reconnoitered the river (creek) for several miles above the bridge to obtain another crossing. Upon arriving at Taylor's Mill we were informed that the rebels were guarding a bridge over the creek about a mile distant. We moved down immediately and found the enemy had fired it and fallen back. After extinguishing the fire and repairing the bridge we proceeded down the opposite side of the stream, had a skirmish with a party of rebels who were guarding a crossing below, and compelled them to leave. At this place we crossed all our horses and sent them back to camp in charge of a part of our men; with nine others, the captain and myself started on foot to reconnoiter the country on the north bank and down toward the bridge, at which the troops were then fighting. Night coming on compelled us to halt, as we were unable. owing to the impassableness of the country, to discover whether our forces had carried the bridge or not. 16th, started at daylight toward our lines, and at 10 a. m. came up with the Fifteenth Army Corps, part of which had crossed the evening before. We now found we had stayed the night previous almost in rear of the rebel right flank, or at least the early part of the evening.

I have no doubt but that the driving away of the enemy's pickets from the crossing referred to by Captain McClintock hurried the evacuation of the strong position in front of our army on the main road, as it would naturally have led the enemy to believe that a crossing had been effected above, flanking their position. After leaving Columbia and crossing the Wateree River it was deemed advisable to destroy the bridge over that stream at Camden, which place lay twenty miles to the right of our line of march. The mounted men with the headquarters were organized for the purpose into an expeditionary party. In accordance with directions from the major-general commanding to send as many men as possible from the signal party, I directed Captain McClintock, with fifteen men, to join the expedition. The united parties,

under Captain Duncan, went into Camden, destroyed the bridge, burned the railroad depot, and returned in safety without loss. At Lynch's Creek, on the 27th, an expedition was gotten up for the purpose of cutting the railroad near Florence. In obedience to orders of the major-general commanding to furnish men for the expedition, Sergeant Burchard and ten men were ordered to report to Captain Duncan. The party returned on the 28th without having accomplished their object. When near Mount Elon, on the evening of the 27th, Captain D. was attacked by overwhelming numbers of Hampton's cavalry. A hand-to-hand fight ensued—the most brilliant and spirited of the campaign—with a loss of only four of the party. A loss of sixty-seven killed and wounded was inflicted upon the enemy, including Colonel Aiken, commanding brigade, and a member of General Hampton's staff. Captain Duncan spoke in the warmest praise of the bravery and coolness of the signal men accompanying his expedition. The signal detachment with the Fifteenth Army Corps, First Lieut. W. H. Sherfy in charge, also rendered efficient service during the month. That officer reports as follows regarding the operations of his detachment:

4th, I went in advance with the detachment and saved a party of foragers from capture, who were chased by the enemy. Afterward I left some men to hold the crossing of a creek where they had a skirmish, driving the enemy back. 5th, we went in advance and found the enemy blockading the road, when we drove him from his work. While holding our position Private N. P. Willis was wounded, causing him the loss of a limb (leg); he was at the time bravely doing his duty. 6th, I reconnoitered to the left and communicated with the Twentieth Corps. 7th, we went in advance with the cavalry and were in a skirmish, driving the enemy from the Augusta branch railroad, which we were the first to cut. I then went to look out roads and discovered a new crossing of the Edisto River. 11th, marched to Poplar Springs, where the general sent us ahead to reconnoiter a bridge, where we found the enemy fortified and had a skirmish with him. 12th, the troops forced a crossing of the river and I went over and reconnoitered through the swamp, the general sending us ahead to look out roads. 14th, on staff duty till noon, and then went four miles to reconnoiter a crossing of the Congaree River. 15th, the enemy showed so much resistance as to retard the advance of the column, and I went to the left with our party and found a bridge across the creek, where we tried to force a crossing, but found the enemy too strong. 16th, did staff duty and in the afternoon was sent across the Saluda River and was in a skirmish trying to save a bridge. 17th, marched in Columbia at night. I helped quell a riot and saved some dwelling houses from being burned. 20th, on the march, and I went ahead to look out roads. 23d, sent ahead by the general to look out road for one of the columns. 24th, Lieutenant Adams, with several of the men while on a scout, captured two rebel captains.

The signal detachment with the Seventeenth Army Corps, Lieut. J. R. Dunlap in charge, performed some service during the month; that of the officers, principally staff duty. Owing to some personal misunderstanding between the two officers with the Seventeenth Army Corps, there was co-operation wanting to render their party efficient.

On the 1st of February, in compliance with order of Major-General Howard, as follows—

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Whippy Swamp, S. C., February 1, 1865.

Capt. P. A. Taylor, chief signal officer, will organize a foraging party for these headquarters, in charge of a reliable non-commissioned officer. The caterer, or enlisted man in charge of each mess, will be allowed to accompany this party.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

A. M. VAN DYKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A detail of ten men was made from Captain McClintock's party and placed under the charge of Sergeant Haner, who conducted the foraging for the headquarters until the 25th of the month in the most satis-

factory manner. While frequent captures of men from foraging parties were made by the enemy not a man was lost by Sergeant Haner. On the revision of the regulations governing foraging, necessitated by reason of frequent captures and murder of individuals by the enemy, Lieutenant Shellabarger was placed in charge of the foraging party of the headquarters and conducted the foraging the balance of the month satisfactorily.

For further details of daily operations I respectfully refer you to the transcript of daily record transmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. TAYLOR,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Col. B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, SIGNAL DETACHMENT,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 5, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations for the month of March, 1865, which, with my report for the months of January and February, comprise the operations of this detachment during the recent campaign, which terminated on the 24th of March with the occupation of Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the 1st day of March the bridges over Big Lynch's Creek, S. C., where our forces had been compelled to halt several days, were completed and the crossing of the entire command effected. The army then moved by the most direct road on Cheraw, which place it entered on the 3d, driving the rear guard of the enemy's forces, under Hardee, through the town and across the Great Pedee River. Lieutenant Shellabarger and party of the detachment were among the first to enter the place. They participated in the skirmish through the streets and captured several prisoners. After remaining in Cheraw until the 6th, the army was put in motion for Fayetteville, N. C., seventy miles distant in northeasterly direction. This march was accomplished in six days, our forces entering Fayetteville on the 11th.

The signal party under Captain McClintock entered town with the advance, skirmished with the enemy's rear guard, capturing two prisoners. From the 11th to the 14th the time was occupied in destroying public property and crossing the army over Cape Fear River. On the 14th the entire army was again in motion, objective point Goldsborough.

The Left Wing being exposed to attack from the enemy under Johnston, an unencumbered column from the Right Wing was moved upon an intermediate road to give support, if required, to the Left. By direction of the major-general commanding, the signal party under Captain McClintock accompanied the surplus wagons of the headquarters on the lower route. Lieutenant Sampson and myself accompanied the general with the light columns, performing aide duty during the engagement near Bentonville and until our arrival and entry into Goldsborough on the 24th.

Lieutenant Sherfy, in charge of party with Fifteenth Army Corps, reports that in a skirmish on the 18th he captured two prisoners. On the following day his party joined an expedition to the bridge over the Neuse River, near Goldsborough, where they found a force of the enemy behind strong works commanding the approaches to the bridge. By

the personal efforts of Lieutenant Sherfy the enemy was forced across the river and the bridge burned. This operation proved a most important one, as the Right Wing of the army was at the time moving up to the support of the Left, leaving the trains of the army, with this bridge undestroyed, greatly exposed, while its destruction rendered them perfectly secure, thereby relieving the commanding general from much anxiety on that score. Lieutenant Sherfy in his report further says of the operations of his party:

During the engagement at Bentonville on the 20th and 21st we were constantly at the front, reconnoitering and watching the movements of the enemy. Early on the morning of the 22d I started to the front to try to establish a station of observation, but finding the enemy had retreated and our troops were pursuing, I pushed on for the front. While on my way there, accompanied by two of my men, Privates Snell and Bull, I discovered a body of rebels approaching from the woods, and before learning who they were I was too near to make my escape in case they should fire, but as they showed no signs of hostility, thinking I was one of their own men, I rode rapidly to them and told the commanding officer that they were cut off and that escape was impossible, and at the same time I demanded their surrender, which was granted. I then had them stack arms and march back to camp, a distance of two miles, with no other guard than my two men, while the prisoners numbered eighty, five commissioned officers and seventy-five men. During the campaign it was impossible to do any signal duty on account of the level and wooded nature of the country and the rapidity of the movements of the army, but endeavored to make ourselves useful in other ways. Lieutenant Adams and myself did staff duty for the general (Logan), one of us being with him each day and the other, with the enlisted men of the detachment, being out scouting or looking for roads for the marching column. During the campaign the detachment was in fifteen skirmishes, generally taking the enemy at a disadvantage and frequently causing him loss. I captured 84 prisoners, 7 of them commissioned officers, while our entire loss was 1 man wounded and 1 horse captured. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the assistance I received from the entire detachment in the endeavor to do as much service as possible, and I can say with scarcely an exception each man did his duty well.

The detachment with the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Lieutenant Dunlap, though not as efficient as Lieutenant Sherfy's party, rendered service in various ways during the month; the officers aide duty principally, the enlisted men as couriers and foragers. On arriving at Fayetteville I found it necessary, on account of the personal misunderstanding mentioned in my February report still existing between Lieutenants Dunlap and Allen, to separate those two officers. Special orders were issued relieving Lieutenant Dunlap from duty with the Seventeenth Army Corps and placing Lieutenant Allen in charge. By arrangements with Captain Bachtell he relieved Lieutenant Kelly from duty with the Fourteenth Army Corps, who joined Lieutenant Allen with the Seventeenth, Lieutenant Dunlap taking Kelly's place at the former. The order relieving Dunlap was afterward revoked at request of Major-General Blair, and Allen was ordered to report to Captain B. for duty with the Fourteenth Army Corps. In requesting the revocation of the order, General Blair, I afterward learned, had no objection to a change in the officer in charge of the detachment with his corps, but he did not want Allen. I am fully satisfied from what I have learned in regard to the matter, and from the hitherto uniformly good character and standing of Lieutenant Allen in the detachment, that Major-General Blair labored under a misapprehension regarding that officer, and that such misapprehension was brought about through the instrumentality of Lieutenant Dunlap.

With but one exception the conduct of the officers and men of this detachment during the recent campaign was all that could be desired. They performed cheerfully whatever duty was assigned them, and contributed in no small degree to the success of the campaign. The detachments were engaged in twenty-three skirmishes, captured ninety-one prisoners of war, including seven commissioned officers,

being nearly double the number there were men in the detachment on duty in the field. There were also captured about 150 horses and mules, more than one-half of which were turned over to the quartermaster's department after furnishing remounts to the officers and men. The total loss of the detachment during the campaign was three men, one died of disease and two wounded.

I respectfully call your attention to the energy and gallantry uniformly displayed by First Lieut. W. H. Sherfy, and most earnestly recommend him for advancement.

I have the honor to forward herewith a similar recommendation addressed to the honorable Secretary of War by Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, with whom Lieutenant Sherfy has been serving.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. TAYLOR,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding Detachment.

Col. B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Near Washington, May 31, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the signal detachment serving with this army during the month ending April 30, 1865:

From the 1st to the 9th, inclusive, the army was quietly encamped in and around Goldsborough, N. C., resting from its long, weary marches through the Carolinas and being refitted for another campaign.

The officers of the signal detachment, in the absence of signal duties, employed the time in re-equipping their parties, instructing the sergeants in the use of the signal codes, and drilling the men in flagging. The commanding general expressing a desire to take with him on the next campaign only those officers and men connected with headquarters who were absolutely required to perform the duties of their respective departments to conform to the great reduction in the transportation of the headquarters, I accordingly assigned the officers of the reserve signal party to duty with two army corps, and placing Lieutenant Ware in charge of all the enlisted men of the detachment not assigned to duty with officers in General Orders, No. 3, from this office, directed him to proceed, together with all the surplus stores, to New Berne, N. C., and there await further orders.

On the 10th of the month the army commenced the march to Raleigh. The signal parties were organized for the campaign as follows:

Lieutenant Sampson and myself, with nine enlisted men, accompanied the major-general commanding; Captain McClintock and Lieutenants Dunlap and Kelly, with sixteen enlisted men of the Seventeenth Army Corps, reporting to Major-General Blair; and Lieutenants Sherfy, Shellabarger, and Adams, with twenty one enlisted men, with the Fifteenth Army Corps. An extra number of men were assigned to Lieutenant Sherfy's party on the intimation of Major-General Logan that he desired more signal men.

Capt. A. S. Cole, who reported to me on the 1st day of the month, was by Major-General Howard placed on duty as an acting aide-de-camp, and served in that capacity during the month. Two enlisted men were assigned to duty with Captain Cole.

Second Lieut. H. P. Johnston, acting signal officer, transferred from Department of North Carolina and Army of the Ohio to Army of the Tennessee and assigned to duty with Major-General Hazen, commanding Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, by Special Orders, No. 59, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, reported to me at Raleigh for equipments and men, which were furnished him.

On the march to Raleigh, which occupied six days, the officers and men of the detachment made themselves generally useful.

Lieutenant Sampson and myself, in the absence of duties in our own department, of which the nature of the country and rapid movements of the army admitted none, performed the duties of aides to the major-general commanding, being often sent in the advance to look out roads across the country to communicate with the different columns, our enlisted men at such times serving as escort. The party with the Fifteenth Army Corps under Lieutenant Sherfy assisted in a like manner. Lieutenant Sherfy says in his report:

> On the 10th we started on another campaign, going in the direction of Raleigh, and on the following day, being in advance, we helped repair the bridge over Little River, which the enemy had torn up. In the evening the general sent us several miles across to another column with dispatches. On the 12th we assisted in corduroying the road, which was very muddy, and on the 13th we were in the advance and captured four prisoners. When on the march Lieutenant Adams accompanied the general on staff duty, and Lieutenant Shellabarger and myself, with the remainder of the party, were in the advance reconnoitering and performing such other services as we could. During the remainder of the month there was no opportunity for us to perform any duty of importance, as the army was most of the time lying in camp and negotiations in progress which resulted in the surrender of the enemy in our front. On the 29th we started on the march with the army toward Washington. While lying in camp we had drill and practice in signals and occasionally the officers did staff duty.

The transcripts of daily record of the Seventeenth Army Corps party, Capt. J. M. McClintock in charge, exhibit some good service performed. On the 10th, the first day of the march, this party was in the advance, skirmished with and drove the enemy's cavalry, and afterward assisted in replanking the bridge over Little River. It may be proper to here state that after the first day's march from Goldsborough the enemy disappeared entirely from the front of our army and offered no further resistance to our progress to the city of Raleigh.

Reaching the State capital of North Carolina on the 14th, the troops were immediately after put in camp on a line indicated by General Sherman, hostilities suspended, and negotiations commenced for the surrender of the rebel armies, terminating in the surrender of the rebel army under General Johnston and the commencement of the march of our army on the 29th for the city of Washington.

On the 30th, when ten miles north of Raleigh on our homeward march, I was ordered by the major-general commanding to proceed to New York City to transact important business for the headquarters. In accordance therewith I at once proceeded, via New Berne, Norfolk, and Baltimore, to New York, leaving the detachment in charge of proper officers.

Lieutenant Ware was ordered on the 27th to proceed with the enlisted men in his charge at New Berne, after turning over the public stores, to the vicinity of Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. TAYLOR,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

Col. B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 11.

Report of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, of operations January 7–March 31.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command during the past campaign:

In accordance with instructions contained in paragraph 2, Special Field Orders, No. 7, current series, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, dated Savannah, Ga., January 7, 1865, preliminary orders were issued directing that the corps should be held in readiness to move from Savannah to Beaufort by transports, and that the First Division should be moved to Fort Thunderbolt preparatory to embarkation. During this period the defenses of Savannah were being constructed, and as the Seventeenth Army Corps had moved from the city heavy details for working parties to push the work to completion were made upon this corps, and beside the whole strength of my pioneer force I had 3,000 men at work on the fortifications, besides 1,000 men on duty with the chief quartermaster of the military division.

On the 9th ultimo the First Division, Brevet Major-General Woods commanding, moved to Fort Thunderbolt, and commenced embarking on the morning of the 10th. Knowing the anxiety of the general commanding to have my command concentrated at Beaufort as soon as possible, I had ordered General Woods to seize every opportunity to transport his troops, and that general had commenced embarking even before the whole of the transportation of the Seventeenth Corps had been shipped. The character of the vessels used for transporting the troops and trains of the corps greatly impeded the movement, for although of sufficient capacity to accommodate large numbers of men it was necessary to sling our animals and dismount and take to pieces our wagons before they could be loaded; but by building long wharves out into the stream the embarkation was greatly facilitated. Things had sufficiently progressed, however, with the embarkation of the First Division to move the Second Division to Fort Thunderbolt on the morning of the 14th ultimo, and General Hazen was instructed to follow General Woods as rapidly as possible. On the 16th I received a dispatch from the commanding general of the army, dated Beaufort, January 15, 1865, informing me that the movement on Pocotaligo had been perfectly successful, resulting in the discomfiture of the enemy and in his retreat, and that General Blair from that position had been ordered to reconnoiter back toward Savannah, and further directing me to co-operate with him with all the mounted force I could raise, pushing out from the city along the Union Causeway in the direction of Grahamville and Coosawhatchie. The reconnaissance was designed to ascertain the practicability of that route for troops and wagons. On the same day my mounted force, consisting of the Twenty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry and a detachment from the Seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, crossed the Savannah and pushed out to join General Blair's forces. Colonel Gage, in his report of the reconnaissance, confirmed the impression previously formed as to the availability of that route to Pocotaligo, and in accordance with instructions received from the commanding general in a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, chief of staff, bearing date Savannah, Ga., January 17, 1865, the further embarkation of my command for Beaufort was sus-

pended, and instructions were issued looking to its movement by land. When the movement by land commenced I had already shipped the whole of my First Division and nearly all of the Second, with the exception of De Gress' battery, a portion of the supply train, and two regiments as train guard. These were ordered to move with the Third Division of the corps, which was under orders to break camp and move across the pontoon bridge over the Savannah River on the morning of the 19th ultimo. A severe storm had set in on the 18th and continued through the morning of the 19th, but General Smith succeeded in crossing the pontoon with his Second Brigade and a portion of his ordnance train, and stretched out on the South Carolina side of the river, but the rains were so heavy, swelling the streams and bursting the dikes confining the headwaters of the great swamp river, that the roads soon became submerged and entirely impassable for man or team and only navigable in boats. His division was divided—General Smith with a portion of his command beyond the break and the balance still on the Savannah side of the river. Under these circumstances I ordered General Smith to push through to Pocotaligo with his Second Brigade and put the rest of the troops in camp to await a subsiding of the flood. The storm continued during that night and the next morning with unabated fury, and in consequence thereof I received instructions from the commander-in-chief to continue the shipping of my command to Beaufort, reserving the Fourth Division to move by land with the Left Wing of the army. As fast as boats arrived at Savannah they were loaded with troops, animals, and wagons to their fullest capacity, and on the morning of the 26th I transferred my headquarters to Beaufort.

On the 26th the position of the several divisions of the corps was as follows: The First and Second Divisions at Port Royal Ferry; a portion of the Third Division at Pocotaligo, with the First Brigade awaiting its transportation at Beaufort, and the Fourth Division still at Savannah. Before leaving Savannah I had given General Corse instructions to move his command by slow and easy marches to Sister's Ferry and there to cross the Savannah River at such time as he could get the bridge, and to move his command to Hickory Hill, the point indicated for the concentration of the whole corps. The supplies for the corps were drawn from the depots established at Beaufort and at Hatch's Landing, and up to the time of our final separation from a base the troops were supported on rations drawn directly from the depots without calling on our supplies in the wagons. For a schedule of rations on hand at the opening of the campaign I have the honor to invite your attention to the subjoined report of the chief commissary of the corps.

The transportation of the corps was in good condition, and although the animals suffered for want of forage on our entrance into Savannah, still the abundant supply received before the campaign opened put them in good condition to sustain the march through the swamps of South Carolina.

On the morning of the 30th of January the corps moved in two columns from their position at Garden's Corners and Port Royal Ferry in the direction of McPhersonville, the First and Second Divisions having the right and direct road through Pocotaligo, with General Smith to the left on the Ridge road. The First and Third Divisions encamped near the village, with the Second Division at Pocotaligo. The next day was consumed in sending back empty wagons to Hatch's Landing for subsistence and other stores needed for the troops. Orders

were issued at this point limiting the organization of foraging details to the smallest number of men absolutely required for the service and directing that they should be chosen from the best men of the command, the officers were to be appointed for the campaign, and a record kept of them at division headquarters, and they were to be held responsible for the conduct of their details. In accordance with your Field Order, No. 29, I moved the corps from McPhersonville to Hickory Hill, breaking camp at 7 a. m. Before the rear of my column passed through McPhersonville I regret to inform you that the village was in flames. This was doubtlessly induced by the desertion of their houses by the entire population, for on our entrance into the village not a human being was to be found. The road to Hickory Hill crosses numerous streams, swampy in character and tributary to Coosawhatchie Swamp, which covered our left flank. In all of these swamps we found timber felled, with rail barricades defended by a small brigade of rebel cavalry, dismounted, who were easily pushed before us by the Seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry and the Twenty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry, supported by infantry reserves. On nearing Hickory Hill the mounted infantry was pushed forward with the design of saving the bridge across Coosawhatchie Swamp on the road from Sister's Ferry, as it was anticipated that General Corse would come in at that point, but a portion of the rebel cavalry had retreated across the bridge, partially destroying it, and the design was frustrated. The First Division was encamped in position for the night at the intersection of the Whippy Swamp Post-Office road with that on which we had been moving, with the Third Division in support. General Hazen, who had moved that morning from the neighborhood of Pocotaligo, encamped to the rear of the other divisions about three miles. The next morning, February 2, the Second Division having the advance, moved to Loper's Cross-Roads. Our advance was contested by the enemy's cavalry at the crossing of all the streams and creeks, in which timber had been felled, with the same pertinacity as on the previous day, but with the same result, and our mounted infantry found no difficulty in pushing them back across Duck Branch. Owing to the heavy roads the other divisions did not succeed in reaching the cross-roads but encamped some four miles back. In accordance with instructions from superior headquarters the Third and Fourth Divisions of the corps were moved to the right into position along the road running from Duck Branch Post-Office to the Angley's Post-Office, the First Division holding the bridge over Jackson's Creek; the Third Division equidistant between the First and Second Divisions, with the Second Division still in camp at the cross-roads at Duck Branch. It rained fitfully all day and the roads were heavy and required corduroying in many places before the artillery and trains could be gotten over. This evening I received information from the commanding general that the Seventeenth Corps had effected the crossing of Big Salkehatchie at Rivers' Bridge, and at the same time orders directing me to move forward my command at Buford's Bridge and force the passage of the river should that become necessary. In compliance with these orders I directed General Woods to move forward from his advanced position at 6 o'clock, sending a brigade in light marching order, unencumbered with wagons, to Buford's Bridge to secure the same and to follow on with the rest of his command as rapidly as possible. General Smith moved in rear of the First Division. General Hazen was ordered to march to Angley's Post-Office and there to encamp his command in position for the night covering all the

approaches from the direction of Barnwell. On reaching the bridge General Woods found the works of the enemy deserted, but the bridge over the main stream had been destroyed and the lagoon bridges, some twenty-six in number, had been all broken down. The roads were heavy and required a good deal of work from the pioneer corps. Up to this time nothing had been heard from General Corse, and I was entirely in the dark as to the success or failure of his movement, but from his energy and perseverance of character I knew that he would make every exertion to join the corps as soon as possible.

The next day, the 5th of February, was consumed in crossing the Big Salkehatchie, and my command was encamped that night in the salients, as it were, of an equilateral triangle, the First Division on the direct Bamberg road, the Second Division on the road leading to Barnwell, and the Third Division on that leading to Rivers' Bridge, the First and Second Divisions being intrenched. February 6, the advance on the Little Salkehatchie was commenced, the Third Division, General John E. Smith, having the advance with the mounted infantry at the head of the column. The Twenty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry advanced to the Little Salkehatchie, skirmishing with the enemy, and driving them across the stream, when it was discovered that the bridge had been destroyed, and that the rebels were in position behind works prepared to dispute the crossing. On the arrival of the infantry column General Smith deployed his Second Brigade, Col. C. R. Wever commanding, on the bluff facing the river, with two regiments, one on each side of the road, pushed to the river bank in skirmish order to develop the position of the enemy. The Twenty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry was sent to a crossing reported by negroes to be some three or four miles below the bridge, while the detachment of the Seventh Illinois moved above along the bank of the stream searching for a ford. In the meanwhile the trains of the Third Division were parked out of range, well in rear, with the First Brigade, Third Division, massed in support of the Second. General Woods was ordered to move up in support of the Third Division, massing his troops and trains in convenient fields out of range of the enemy's fire. The position occupied by the enemy was very defensible, his front being covered by a deep and tangled swamp extending for several miles below his position, while the stream above opened into a wide pond, yet our skirmish line pushed through the mud and water and developed his line, extending quite a distance above and below the bridge, covered by rifle-pits. The bank on the south side of the river appeared to be much higher than that on the opposite side, rising in quite a bold bluff, but the swamp was so dense that it was impossible to appreciate the character of the opposite bank or to avail ourselves of any advantage we might have in height of position. General Smith's dispositions having been made for an attack, and General Woods' division being within supporting distance, I ordered him to push his Second Brigade through the swamp in line of battle, covered by a heavy line of skirmishers, and endeavor to take the works of the enemy. It affords me great pleasure to testify to the gallant manner in which my orders were executed by Colonel Wever, who charged with his men through mud and water, across the stream and in face of the enemy's fire, driving him from his line of works, all along the river. The rebels fell back to some open fields about a mile and a half from the stream, formed in line, as if preparing to receive our attack. General Smith, having crossed his First Brigade, pushed forward on the road to Duncansville. The rebel cavalry meanwhile moved from our front in the direction of Blackville

and the railroad. The bridge across the Little Salkehatchie being soon rebuilt Generals Woods and Hazen moved their divisions and trains across during the afternoon and evening, the whole corps going into camp, grouped around Springtown Meeting-House. The night set in with rain which continued with great severity until quite late the next morning.

In accordance with instructions received from the general-in-chief orders were issued for an advance on the railroad, to commence at 6 o'clock the next morning. The order comprehended the movement of two divisions in light fighting trim, unencumbered with wagons, except ten from the ordnance train and the ambulances of each division; the rest of the wagons were to move under escort of the remaining division, with orders to go into park in the event of an engagement with the enemy, so that the troops guarding them might be relieved and moved to the front should occasion require there presence. The First and Second Divisions, moving in that order, were those chosen for the advance, and at 7 o'clock the morning of the 7th the troops moved forward, the roads in a wretched condition from the storm of the night previous. The advance was unopposed, and with the exception of felled timber in the crossing of Lemon Swamp, which delayed the column a short time, the march was made with ease and celerity, my mounted infantry striking the railroad at Bamberg, or Lowry's Station, by 9.30 a. m., and by 12 m. I had two brigades at work tearing up the track and piling up ties and rails preparatory to burning and twisting the same. The First Division encamped about two miles north of the railroad, covering the Cannon's Bridge road, with General Hazen on the left, covering the approaches from Orangeburg. General Smith was in position south of the railroad, covering the trains. The next day, the 8th ultimo, was spent in destroying the railroad, every rail being twisted, the infantry tearing up the track and piling the rails and ties, and the Engineer Regiment twisting each rail, utterly destroying the road. In accordance with instructions from the commander-in-chief I directed General Hazen to send a brigade on a reconnaissance to Cannon's Bridge, on the South Edisto, to ascertain the condition of the crossing and the movements of the enemy. Colonel Jones, commanding brigade, found the bridge destroyed and the enemy in position on the opposite bank of the river, and as his orders were merely to reconnoiter the road leading to the bridge and not to force a crossing he returned to camp without loss to his command.

In accordance with orders from department headquarters I moved the First and Third Divisions of the corps on the morning of the 9th from Lowry's Station to Graham's Station, and encamped them in position to the north of the railroad, covering the approaches from Binnaker's and Holman's Bridges. The Second Division, General Hazen commanding, moved along the big Augusta road to the first cross-roads near Holman's Bridge, going into camp facing the river, with a strong picket pushed to the river bank, the bridge having been destroyed by the enemy. The First and Third Divisions each had a brigade at work on the railroad, destroying ties and rails, working in the direction of Blackville. Through one of General Corse's staff officers, who joined me at this point, I learned that he was back at the crossing of the Big Salkehatchie, pushing forward with all dispatch to join the rest of the corps. After leaving Savannah General Corse encountered serious obstacles to his advance. The roads were almost impassable for artillery and trains, and on reaching the Savannah, at Sister's Ferry, the river was found far too swollen to put in the pontoons till the water had

subsided, and after crossing, indeed, the same character of roads continued, rendered worse, if anything, by the late severe storms. The pioneer corps of this division had been with the main column during the whole march, and General Corse had been deprived of their assistance. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, on the evening of the 10th General Corse was encamped but six miles in rear of my position at Graham's Station, ready in the morning to join the corps. Pontoon-boats having been sent to General Hazen he crossed the South Edisto River with his division on the 10th ultimo, encamping in position on the north bank. The First and Third Divisions were engaged in destroying railroad till about 3 in the afternoon, when the Third Division moved to the cross-roads near Holman's Bridge, preparatory to crossing in the morning. On the morning of the 11th the crossing of the South Edisto was continued, and the movement on Columbia was fairly inaugurated. Major-General Hazen broke camp at 7 a. m., and moved out in the direction of Poplar Springs, on the direct Orangeburg road, the Third and First Divisions following. General Corse had been instructed to cross at Binnaker's Bridge, bearing with his division for the same point. The march was uninterrupted, and the Second and Third Divisions were in camp before dark, Generals Corse and Woods bivouacking about two miles to the rear. At last I found my whole corps together, unimpaired in usefulness. On reaching Poplar Springs I ordered a reconnaissance to Shilling's Bridge, to ascertain the character of the crossing at that point, and left my mounted infantry out on picket near the bridge which the enemy had destroyed on our approach.

For an account of the operations of my command for the 12th ultimo in passing the North Edisto I have the honor to invite your attention to the following extract from a previous report, rendered immediately after crossing:

> The corps moved from camp with General Hazen in the advance, and on reaching the bridge a strong skirmish line was deployed and pushed to the bank of the stream, with the design of developing the position and strength of the enemy, while at the same time an effort was made to effect a crossing above and below the bridge. The Second Brigade of the Second Division, Col. W. S. Jones commanding, with a regiment at each of the crossings above and below the bridge skirmished heavily with the enemy in front, and so entirely engaged his attention that the flank demonstration was perfectly successful. A crossing below the bridge having been first effected General Hazen moved the First and Third Brigades of his division to that point and threw them across the river on a hastily constructed bridge of rafts fastened together, but found a dense and tangled swamp still in his front, through which he pushed his command, however, reaching the mainland without encountering resistance. In the meanwhile Colonel Jones had been equally successful in effecting a crossing above the bridge, and, with the Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry, pushed down on the left bank of the river, taking the enemy's position at the bridge in flank and reverse. The moment the enemy discovered our forces on their side of the river they broke and ran from their works, throwing aside arms and accouterments in their flight. The enemy was driven from his works at 2.30 p. m. The Third Division of the corps was moved in support at the point of crossing of General Hazen's two brigades, with General Woods in support at the bridge, while the Fourth Division was held in reserve at a point equally distant from the two crossings.
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> The enemy lost killed 3, wounded unknown, with 80 prisoners and about 200 stand of arms left in our hands; my loss was very slight, being 1 man killed and 5 wounded.

The crossing having been thus gallantly effected the movement on Columbia was continued, and in accordance with your instructions I moved the corps the morning of the 13th ultimo in two columns, one, consisting of the Second and Third Divisions, along the road to the east of Caw Caw Swamp, with the First and Fourth Divisions on a plantation road up the west bank. Both roads came together in the

neighborhood of Sandy Run Post-Office, which point was indicated for the concentration of the corps in two days' march. The corps camped that night in position, the two columns nearly abreast of each other. Our march was uninterrupted to Sandy Run, which point was reached and passed the next day (the 14th instant), the troops going into camp in the following order and position: The First Division near Wolf's plantation, General Hazen in support, with the Third and Fourth Divisions some two miles in rear. It having been reported that the enemy were in force on Congaree Creek, intrenched, our dispositions were made to force the passage, and at the same time to demonstrate upon the Great Congaree with a portion of the corps. The movement was commenced at 7 a. m. the 15th ultimo, Brevet Major-General Woods having the advance, supported by the Second and Fourth Divisions of the corps. To Brevet Major-General Smith was assigned the duty of making the demonstration at the crossing of the Congaree River above referred to. General Woods encountered the enemy at a short distance from his camp, but easily pushed them before him, until their main line was discovered on Congaree Creek, which empties into the river about one mile and a half from the road on which the column was moving, stretching away in a westerly direction, winding through deep banks fringed with undergrowth and bounded by marshy open fields, which had been rendered impassable for artillery by the frequent rains of the week past. On approaching the creek the enemy's line was developed, extending apparently along the face of the creek with a salient covering the bridge—artillery in position in the salient—commanding the road and open fields in front of their works. General Woods at once deployed his Second Brigade across the road, pushing forward a heavy skirmish line to feel the position of the enemy. From the nature of the ground nothing could be effected by a demonstration upon the right, and Colonel Stone's brigade (Third Brigade, First Division) was moved in line on the left across the open field into the woods bordering the river, the troops wading through mud and water up to their waists till they reached the banks of the stream. General Woods' First Brigade was held in reserve in the center. Generals Hazen and Corse moved their divisions in support of General Woods. The enemy opened quite briskly with artillery and musketry upon Colonel Stone's advance, but one regiment succeeded in crossing the stream higher up than the tête-de-pont of the enemy extended, and completely turned his position, for when an advance was made along the whole skirmish line the enemy broke from their works, firing the bridges in their flight. Our troops gallantly charged over their line, and succeeded in putting out the flames, notwithstanding the enemy opened a hot artillery fire on the bridge and the main road leading to it. In this connection I must invite attention to the able manner in which Colonels Catterson and Stone handled their brigades and co-operated with their division commander in all his combinations. As soon as the bridge was repaired I pushed General Woods across, when it was discovered the enemy had abandoned his first line of works along the river-bank, retreating across open fields to a second line much nearer the city of Columbia. The country was open for two miles from the river, stretching away in uncultivated fields apparently well adapted for the movement of cavalry, in which arm of the service the rebels were quite strong. It was afterward ascertained that the force that had contested the crossing of the creek was the cavalry command of the rebel General Hampton. The enemy showed toward night quite a heavy force of cavalry, moving in column and line across the fields

near their second line of works, as though to charge upon our infantry, but General Woods got his division in position with Hazen on his right, and night closed in without an attack. General Smith's reconnaissance on the Congaree River was perfectly successful, and the whole corps encamped prepared for an early advance in the morning. During the entire night the rebels shelled our camps from the other side of the river, but to little purpose, for on the advance of our skirmish line in the morning (the 16th of February) the enemy's second line was found abandoned, and the corps moved on Columbia in the following order: General Hazen having the right, with Generals Woods, Smith, and Corse in support. On approaching the city it was discovered that the enemy had destroyed the bridge over the Congaree River, and on examination the engineer officers reported that our pontoons would not reach across, and that it would be necessary to force the passage of the Saluda and Broad to effect a crossing. The enemy showing no disposition to surrender the city, but manifesting great industry in removing stores, &c., from the different warehouses, a section of De Gress' battery was put in position, shelling Columbia during the entire morning.

In accordance with orders from Major-General Howard I moved General Hazen's division to Saluda Factory, on the Saluda River, and directed him to throw some men across the stream in pontoon-boats to dislodge the enemy from the opposite bank and admit of the laying of the pontoon bridge. This maneuver was successful, and the Engineer Regiment worked without interruption from the enemy's sharpshooters. As soon as the bridge was completed I pushed the mounted forces of the whole army across in advance of the corps, hoping they might be able to save the bridge over the Saluda, but it was necessary to cross our infantry before the enemy could be driven from their position, and they had ample time to destroy the bridge before the advance of our troops could contend successfully with the flames. Night falling before the pontoon bridge could be gotten up the troops were put in camp covering the peninsula that they occupied. To General Woods was assigned the advance in crossing the Broad, and he was instructed to push a brigade over by daylight, with orders to move in the direction of Columbia and occupy the city if possible. The pontoon was not completed as rapidly as was anticipated, and Colonel Stone's brigade did not cross before 7 a. m., when he moved out in the direction of Columbia, meeting with little resistance. On his approach he was met by the mayor and other prominent citizens, who formally surrendered the city to his command. Colonel Stone moved his brigade into Columbia, taking possession of the public stores and buildings. A provost guard was at once organized and great exertions to preserve order and protect the city were made by all his officers; but the citizens had received our soldiers with bucketfuls of liquor, and the negroes, overjoyed at our entrance, piloted them to buildings where wine and whisky were stored, and for awhile all control was lost over the disorganized mass. On completion of the bridge the rest of the corps crossed and moved through the city to position on the Columbia Branch of the South Carolina Railroad. Toward dark Colonel Stone's brigade was relieved from duty and fresh troops moved into the city to clear it of the rioters, and, if possible, to preserve order during the night, but the citizens had so crazed our men with liquor that it was almost impossible to control them. The scenes in Columbia that night were terrible. Some fiend first applied the torch and the wild flames leaped from house to house and street to street until the lower and business part of the city was wrapped in flames. Frightened citizens rushed in

every direction, and the reeling incendiaries dashed, torch in hand, from street to street, spreading dismay wherever they went. General Woods used every exertion to quell the riot, and his troops aided him in fighting the conflagration, and to their exertions is due the preservation of such portion of the city as escaped the fire. Toward morning General Oliver's brigade, of Hazen's division, was ordered into the city, and this force, in addition to that from the First Division, restored order. The next morning the provost system was more thoroughly organized, and, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General Woods, the city was perfectly quiet.

On the 18th ultimo the Second and Fourth Divisions were ordered to destroy fifteen miles of the Columbia Branch of the South Carolina Railroad, and leaving a strong camp guard moved from the city. During the course of the day instructions were issued that the divisions should bivouac on the road in the event of not accomplishing the destruction of the same before night-fall. Details were furnished from this corps while in Columbia to destroy certain Government stores that could not be used by our army, and during the destruction of some ammunition a sad explosion took place, killing and wounding 1 officer and 23 men. Upon investigation it was found to have occurred from purely accidental causes, and that no one was chargeable with undue carelessness. The troops remained in and around Columbia during the 18th and 19th, the work of destroying railroad and public stores in the city being continued. My mounted infantry was in the meanwhile dispatched to destroy the railroad bridge across the Wateree River, and accomplished their work thoroughly and successfully, burning on their return all bridges and trestling up to the point where General Corse was working.

During the night of the 19th General Hazen's division returned to camp near the city, but the Fourth Division remained in camp on the railroad, with orders to move on the next morning to a junction with the other divisions of the corps to the north of the city, in the direction of Muddy Springs. During the 19th ultimo a refugee train was organized, consisting of those of the inhabitants of Columbia and of the neighboring country who desired to go north with our army, and an equal distribution was made of the same among the several divisions. To this train accessions were made daily during our march through the country, and with the negroes who abandoned their homes at different places along our line of march the trains grew to great size. The corps broke camp from around Columbia the morning of the 20th of February, and moved north in the direction of Winnsborough, leaving the South Carolina Railroad and line of march of the Seventeenth Corps far to the left. Owing to the scarcity of water in the neighborhood of Muddy Springs the troops were moved several miles farther in advance than was intended, and encamped on Rice Creek, the Third, Second, and Fourth Divisions reaching that point, with the First Division a little in advance of Muddy Springs. The rear guard of the army had been drawn from this division, and before leaving Columbia Brevet Brigadier-General Woods had driven all stragglers and camp followers before him and moved his command from the city in good order. The movement was continued on the morning of the 21st. The character of the country was hilly and barren, and but little forage for man or animal could be procured, the corps encamping three divisions on Dutchman's Creek, with General Woods' division at Longtown, on the direct Winnsborough and Camden road. The next day the corps moved to the Wateree, the left column, via Poplar Springs, to Peay's

Ferry, at which place it was directed to cross the river. General Woods was instructed to move along the road to Nichols' Ferry, demonstrate at that crossing, but moving his command to Peay's Ferry by the most direct left-hand road. No signs of the enemy were discovered at either crossing, and the pontoon was laid without interruption. General Hazen crossed his command, taking up position on the opposite side of the river. The rest of the corps encamped ready to cross in the morning. On the 23d of February the corps continued crossing the Wateree, and on reaching Liberty Hill broke into two columns, the left, consisting of the First and Third Divisions, moving to Flat Rock Church; the right, composed of the Second and Fourth Divisions, to the neighborhood of Red Hill Post-Office. The object of the continued movement was to strike the system of roads leading from Camden to Cheraw, across Lynch's Creek, by Tiller's and Kelly's Bridges, and to attain this object the left column was moved on the morning of the 24th of February to West's Cross-Roads, the right column making Big Pine Tree Church on the Camden and Cheraw road. Detachments from the Second and Fourth Divisions entered Camden, destroying all public stores and buildings to be found in the place. No enemy was encountered on this detour. The following morning this column was moved up abreast of the other divisions into position near Pine Tree Church, with one brigade at McCaskill's Cross-Roads, making communication complete. While our troops remained at West's Cross-Roads the enemy's cavalry maneuvered on our flanks, and succeeded in picking up a few of our foragers and stragglers, but no serious inconvenience was experienced from their presence. On the morning of the 26th the corps marched to Lynch's Creek, the Fourth and First Divisions to Tiller's Bridge, and the Second and Third to Kelly's Bridge and prepared to cross that stream. The rains of the previous week had so swollen this stream that, although the bridge remained, the water on each side was deep enough to swim a horse, and presented in its then condition an almost insurmountable obstacle to the crossing of our trains. On reaching the creek, however, General Corse pushed his division across, his men wading up to their armpits, holding above their heads their muskets and cartridge-boxes. On attaining the other bank he skirmished with and drove Butler's division of rebel cavalry, and took position covered with works to hold and protect the crossing. The first serious detention that the corps had met with since the opening of the campaign was the swollen crossing of Lynch's Creek; too wide to be bridged, too deep to be forded, the only feasible plan was to wait till the water subsided before attempting to cross our trains, but in the meantime our whole available pioneer force was engaged in building a footbridge for the infantry. The same character of stream was found at Kelly's Bridge as at Tiller's Bridge, presenting the same obstacles to a crossing at that point.

The 27th and 28th of February were consumed in building footbridges and in futile attempts to put in pontoons, for the broken and irregular character of the bottom rendered it impossible to do so with success. But several deep holes were bridged and sunken corduroy put in wherever the water had subsided sufficiently to admit of work on the bottom. The water having fallen sufficiently to warrant an attempt at crossing our trains, on the 1st of March the crossing was attempted, and by raising our hard bread and ammunition five or six inches in the beds of the wagons the Fourth Division train and a portion of the First Division passed over with little or no damage, but before General Woods could pass the whole of his train it was necessary to build

another bridge of considerable length, so that it was not until the morning of the 2d of March that he succeeded in crossing the last of his wagons. General Hazen, if anything, met with greater obstacles at Kelly's Bridge, for just after his bridge had been completed and the wagons were crossing it gave way, and the whole work had to be done over again. But he commenced crossing the same day as General Woods, and the whole of his division, with all the transportation of the Third, was over by the evening of March 2.

On the morning of the 1st General Corse had moved out to Black Creek, on the Camden and Cheraw road, and on the 2d crossed his command. The same day the First Division, General Woods commanding, moved to New Market, crossing Big Black Creek, which bid fair to be as bad as Lynch's Creek, but toward midnight we were able to get in pontoon-boats sufficient to bridge the main part of the stream, and the whole of the command was crossed without loss to our ammunition or subsistence. General Hazen moved from Kelly's Bridge, encamping near the forks of the road west of the creek, and lent every assistance in putting in the pontoons. General Smith could only reach Kellytown, where he camped for the night. The next morning the movement was continued on Cheraw, the Fourth Division moving along the direct Camden and Cheraw road to Thompson's Creek, where the division was encamped. The First and Second Divisions moved by plantation roads across from the New Market and Society Hill road to the Cheraw road, thence in rear of the Fourth Division to Thompson's Creek, where the First Division was also encamped in position. The Second Division did not succeed in reaching this advanced position, and as the Seventeenth Corps had entered Cheraw there was no necessity for pushing the division farther than they could move during daylight. The Third Division, crossing Black Creek at Rocky Ford, moved along the Camden and Cheraw road, encamping in the neighborhood of the Second Division. The next morning, the 4th of March, the corps entered Cheraw and took position to the north of the town, being encamped across the plank road. The roads leading into Cheraw were very much cut up by the passage of heavy army trains and required a great deal of work before our trains could be passed over them, but our indefatigable pioneer corps worked faithfully here, as always, and smoothed the way for our troops and trains. Before entering the city a mounted force was organized, consisting of the Seventh and Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, the Twenty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry, and a detachment of thirty mounted foragers from each division, the expedition under command of Col. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, for the purpose of striking the railroad junction at Florence and destroying the public stores at that place and as much of the railroad as the expeditionary character of the force dispatched could accomplish. This expedition returned without having entered Florence on account of the presence of the enemy in considerable force, but Colonel Williams succeeded in destroying most of the bridging and trestling between Cheraw and Florence, and fully accomplished in this respect the design of the expedition. For the purpose of foraging upon the country and of using certain mills General John E. Smith's division crossed the Great Pedee at 6 a. m. the 5th ultimo, and moved to position on Phill's Creek. General Hazen crossed the same day after the Seventeenth Army Corps, and encamped in support of the Third Division. On the withdrawal of the Seventeenth Corps the provost guard for the city was drawn from the Fourth Division, which remained in the city as rear guard for the army. The

rest of the corps crossed the Pedee the 6th of March, the Fourth Division encamping near Easterly's Mills, the First Division in the neighborhood of Quick's Church, with the Third and Second Divisions in the same positions as on the day before. During the campaign every opportunity was seized to work all grist and flour mills met with in the country, and on encamping for the night the mills in the neighborhood were regularly assigned to the different divisions. Virtually living upon the country, it was necessary to husband our supplies and put under contribution all the resources of the country.

The whole corps having crossed the Great Pedee, the movement on Fayetteville was commenced on the 7th ultimo, and the corps broke camp, moving forward in three columns to Crooked Creek, the Fourth Division via Irby's and Easterling's Mills; the First Division on a plantation road to the left, running into the road on which the Fourth Division was marching at Goodwin's Mill; the Third and Second Divisions, in that order, via Quick's Church. This column was delayed until a late hour in the day by the passage of the Twentieth Corps, which crossed our pontoon and moved through our camps, passing in the direction of Rockingham. The movement was continued the next morning on two roads, that to the right leading to Springfield and Laurel Hill and the other more directly to Laurel Hill. The First and Fourth Divisions moved on the right road, the Second and Third on that to the left. About midday a severe storm set in, continuing without intermission during the rest of the day and night; the roads becoming almost impassable for our trains, the greatest exertions were necessary to bring them into camp by morning. The Second and Third Divisions reached Laurel Hill, the rear of the Third Division getting into camp at 1 a. m. The infantry of the First Division, with a portion of the supply train, also reached Laurel Hill, but the remainder of the train was parked some four miles back in the direction of Springfield. The roads became so bad that it was necessary to corduroy nearly the whole distance before the trains could be gotten up. General Corse did not move farther than Springfield, and reconnoitered during the night for a fresh road to Laurel Hill. In accordance with orders from department headquarters I moved on the morning of the 9th the Second Division of my corps along the direct road to Gilchrist's Bridge; the Third and First Divisions, in that order, on a road to the left, striking into the Rockingham and Gilchrist's Bridge road, then down that road to the bridge, while the Fourth Division was ordered to follow the Second Division on the direct road. The rains we had had for some days past had swollen all the streams and flooded all the swamps which seemed as it were the road indicated for our march. The entire reach of Jones' Creek, at the crossing, a swamp, had to be corduroyed, and the country was of such a treacherous character that a horseman leaving the main road would most certainly mire. The Second Division succeeded in reaching Gilchrist's Bridge and by putting in four pontoon-boats completed the crossing. But the trials that this and the other divisions endured in struggling through the succession of swamps between Lumber River and Little Rockfish Creek beggar description; to be fully appreciated the scene of their operations should have been visited; the whole corps worked night and day as pioneers until the treacherous country was passed. No sooner had the Second Division fairly commenced crossing Lumber River than the rain set in with great violence, completely washing the bottom out of the roads. General Hazen pushed two brigades, with a few wagons, through to Mill Swamp, parking his train in some open fields about

two miles from Gilchrist's Bridge. The remaining brigade was left with his trains. General Smith found good roads till the severe rains of the afternoon set in, when the roads were so bad that in places no ground could be found solid enough for the animals to stand upon, and the wagons had to be pulled out of the mire by relays of men. His Second Brigade succeeded in crossing Lumber River, and pushed on in the direction of Randallsville, the point indicated in the order of march for his whole division. His train and First Brigade did not get nearer the river than four miles, where the trains were brought into park and the troops bivouacked for the night. The First Division, moving in rear of the Third, only succeeded in wholly crossing Jordan's Creek by 3 p. m., and during the night pulled up to the neighborhood of the First Brigade of General Smith's. The roads that had been pretty good in the morning, when the Third Division passed, were impassable without corduroying before night. The Fourth Division broke camp at daylight from Springfield and moved by plantation roads to Laurel Hill and commenced crossing Jordan's Creek about 3 p. m. The whole of this division had not crossed the swamp along the creek before the heavy rain commenced, sinking the bottom of the whole road that had borne General Hazen's train in the morning. General Corse moved on until 9 p. m., corduroying almost every foot of the road and making about four miles from Jordan's Creek. One of the swamp bridges had sunk and his command bivouacked, with Juniper Swamp and Creek, swollen into quite a stream, flowing between his brigades. Each division had heavy working parties on the roads all night, preparatory for an advance in the morning. With things in this condition I received your Field Orders, No. 57, directing me to move my command across Little Rockfish Creek. Circumstances were such that it was impossible to comply with this order, but I issued instructions to my division commanders, urging them to push forward their commands in the morning to the farthest point attainable. General Hazen was directed to close up his command on Bethel Church and report to headquarters the moment that he was ready to move forward. To the other divisions similar instructions were issued, Generals Smith and Woods to move via Randallsville and General Corse to follow General Hazen. Strong working parties from all the divisions were engaged from an early hour in the morning corduroying the road; it was impossible to move a wagon from the direct road; the country was a perfect quicksand. The corduroying through the swamps had to be made with trees, felled and split, and in some places fastened down with heavy stringers.

The movement of the 10th was a repetition of that of the preceding day. General Corse had rebuilt the bridge across Juniper Creek, crossed his whole division, and moved to Lumber River, then to the position occupied by General Hazen the night previous, massing his troops and trains till the road should be clear for his advance, General Hazen's train having but fairly stretched out. Col. Wells Jones' brigade had been working through the entire morning on the road through Raft Swamp and across Mill Swamp, and the trains of this division drew out about 12 m. reaching and going into park at Bethel Church that night. General Hazen moved his other brigades forward about 3 in the afternoon, with orders to repair the roads in advance for the movement of his train, the same character of quicksand country being met with. During the night General Corse completed such parts of corduroying as General Hazen had omitted, and moved his supply and ordnance trains some three miles in advance of his infantry bivouacs, parking them in the neighborhood of the trains of the Second Division, about

daylight the morning of the 11th. General Woods abandoned the road in General Smith's rear and moved across to the old stage road, striking it just as General Corse's rear of column was passing. After building a bridge across a mill dam, making connection with the stage road, he moved in the rear of General Corse to Gilchrist's Bridge. In the meanwhile the rest of General Smith's train having dragged through the swamp and crossed Lumber River, moved out toward Randallsville, and as General Woods was to take that road, he assumed his old position in the rear of General Smith's train, encamping some two miles in advance of that village. In accordance with instructions to move as far in the direction of Fayetteville as possible, the corps broke camp at an early hour on the 11th instant, moving on two roads that intersected about two miles from Rockfish Creek, General Hazen having the advance on one road, General Woods on the other. I can not invite too high praise for both officers and men of the corps for cheerfully sustaining the severe trials of the past two days, or in encountering those of the 11th, for although clear overhead, the rains had so saturated the ground that roads, ordinarily good, were impassable without great labor in corduroying and bridging. General Hazen succeeded in crossing Rockfish Creek, putting his command into camp by 9.30 o'clock. The other divisions encamped to the west of the creek. During the night General Corse put in four pontoon-boats, and completed bridging the creek, as it was found that our hard bread and ammunition would be damaged if the wagons were put through the stream, the water reaching some five or six inches in the wagon beds.

On the 12th of March the corps moved to position around Fayetteville, where the troops were granted a few days partial rest after the arduous work of the past week. At this point a thorough inspection of the corps was ordered in compliance with instructions from superior headquarters, directing the reduction of the mounted foragers for divisions to sixty in number, to be under command of an energetic officer and to move in detachments as much as possible. The crossing of the pontoon was chosen as the most fit place for the execution of the order, and the corps underwent a thorough cleansing as to unauthorized animals.

The morning of the 14th the corps commenced crossing the Cape Fear River, using the two pontoon bridges. The head of column of General Corse's division got the bridge about 12 o'clock, when the troops and trains of that division and of the Second Division crossed, going into camp in rear of the position occupied by the Seventeenth Corps.

The divisions ordered to cross at the upper pontoon did not meet with the same success, as the Left Wing had not completed its crossing until a late hour in the afternoon, but the whole of the Third Division and a portion of the First crossed during the afternoon and evening, and General Woods brought over the rest of his command the next day. The further movement from this point was to be in support of the Left Wing of the army, and was to be made with unencumbered divisions, men to be supplied with five days' rations. All of our supply train and a portion of our ordnance train was to move by another and lower route directly on Everettsville. The organization of the train was effected before moving from the Cape Fear River, and the First Brigade, First Division, with a regiment each from the Second and Fourth Divisions, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General Woods, was assigned as a guard for the train. All the ambulances and twelve ordnance wagons, with the headquarters and regimental teams, accompanied the troops.

All the refugees of the army were concentrated at this point and moved to Wilmington under escort of the men to be discharged from the service, General Smith's division supplying most of them drawn from my corps.

The Fourth, Second, and Third Divisions, in that order, moved out on the 15th instant to South River, where General Corse encountered the enemy's cavalry and easily dislodged them from their position on that stream, rebuilding the bridge during the night. The First Divison remained in camp during the day, which was consumed, as previously stated, in organizing the trains and in dispatching the refugees to Wilmington. It rained nearly all day and during the night, making the roads quite heavy.

The movement in support of the Left Wing fairly commenced on the morning of the 16th instant, for on that day the divisions crossed South River and the trains of the corps reached and parked along its banks. The unencumbered divisions were encamped on and in the neighborhood of the Fayetteville and Bentonville road, just in advance of the trains of the Twentieth Army Corps. On the morning of the 17th the corps moved to Jenks' Cross-Roads, and the trains of the corps succeeded in crossing South River, but the bottom of the stream had fallen out and the worst holes had to be filled up with bricks and huge logs, pinned down to make them retain their position, before the wagons could be gotten across. The roads to and from the crossing were in a wretched condition and had to be corduroyed. The movement was continued on the 18th instant unopposed by serious resistance, and the corps was moved to Newton Grove Cross-Roads, with one division in position covering the road to Lee's Store. Provisions having been previously made to pontoon the Little Cohera, the trains moved across, reaching Beaman's Cross-Roads some time during the night. The roads had grown better, but still required a good deal of corduroying before they would bear our trains. On the 19th instant the corps moved forward on the most direct road to Everettsville, but owing to the nature of the roads, passing through swamps and crossing the headwaters of Falling Creek, the column was not entirely closed up, the wagons of the Third Division stretching out badly, necessitating a good deal of work by General Woods' pioneers to clear the way for his division. The head of the column reached the intersection of the Cox's Bridge road before noon, and Colonel Wever's brigade, Third Division, was put in position across that road facing the bridge until the rest of the corps should come up. I had sent my mounted infantry to the bridge across the Neuse near Goldsborough, where they encountered a force of the enemy's cavalry, and after skirmishing with them during the day compelled the rebels to cross the river and destroy the bridge. During the afternoon heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Bentonville and of the Left Wing, and a force of some 500 rebel cavalry appearing in the road leading to Cox's Bridge, one regiment was pushed out in that direction, driving the enemy from the cross-roads near the bridge. The cannonading still continuing, I ordered Generals Woods and Corse to move up their divisions as rapidly as possible and put General Smith in position with orders to intrench. The cross-roads above referred to being considered of great importance Colonel Wever's whole brigade was ordered to that position, and after visiting the ground with the general commanding, it was decided to move Generals Woods' and Corse's divisions to that point also, with instructions to make an intrenched line. General Hazen was encamped some miles to the rear, with orders to move at daylight

to the support of General Slocum, retracing his steps to Lee's Store and thence along the Bentonville road. During the night orders were received from the general commanding directing that all trains of the corps, except the ordnance wagons and ambulances, should be parked near the line made by Generals Woods and Corse, under protection of one brigade of infantry, which brigade should also have it in charge to drive the enemy across Cox's Bridge and compel him to burn the same. With the rest of the corps I was ordered to move on the Cox's Bridge and Bentonville road until I should encounter the enemy and be able to establish communication with the Left Wing. In accordance with these instructions the corps broke camp at 5 a. m. the 20th and marched along the Bentonville road, moving in the following order: General Woods in advance, with Corse and Smith in reserve. Colonel Wever's (Second) brigade, Third Division, succeeded in pushing the enemy across Cox's Bridge, compelling them to destroy the same, when he took up position covering the trains.

Our advance encountered the enemy but a short distance from camp, when General Woods deployed a strong skirmish line, behind which the main column steadily advanced. Occasional shots were fired from our artillery to inform General Slocum that we were moving to his support. On approaching Mill Creek, where it was expected to find the enemy in force, the rebel cavalry, fighting dismounted, took position behind successive barricades previously constructed, but were in each instance driven from them in handsome style.

The last outwork defended by the enemy before retreating within their main line having been carried, we held the cross-roads leading to Bentonville and Smithfield, and could distinctly hear the musketry in General Slocum's front. General Woods formed an intrenched line covering the cross-roads, with General Corse on his right and General Smith in reserve. As well as could be ascertained, the line of the enemy appeared to run through a thickly-wooded country, along a ridge opposite to that on which we were in position, right covering both roads and stretching away to the front of the Left Wing, with left refused along the face of Mill Creek. No artillery was developed in our front, but from the direction of the sound when the enemy opened in General Slocum's front it seemed as though the enemy's line was well advanced on our left. About 4 o'clock Generals Woods and Corse, under cover of a strong skirmish line, advanced their main line near that of the enemy, going into position on a ridge opposite to their works. On the left the skirmish line of the First Division connected with that of the Second Division, in position on the right of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and both lines advancing at the sound of the bugle, drove the rebels back to their works. General Smith was moved up in support, occupying the first line of works made by General Woods. By nightfall the corps was firmly intrenched. Colonel Wever was brought up with the trains, and orders were sent Brevet Brigadier-General Woods to move with his command and join his division, turning the trains of the corps over to a brigade from the Seventeenth Army Corps, assigned as guard for the trains of the army. Skirmishing continued during the night, but without serious loss on either side.

March 21, orders having been received for an advance of the skirmish line at daylight, to ascertain whether any change had taken place in the enemy's position, Generals Corse and Woods pushed their lines forward, but still found the enemy in force. The day had set in with rain, which continued until nightfall, rendering the roads and adjacent

fields almost impassable for artillery. General Hazen having reported with his division was assigned position on General Woods' left, two brigades front and one in reserve, and advanced his skirmish line, connecting with that of General Woods. In the morning General Woods advanced his left and center, and General Corse made a corresponding movement on his right, with which change the line remained substantially as it was the night previous. General Corse succeeded in getting four guns of Battery H, First Missouri Artillery, in action, and General Woods put a section of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery in position near the center of his line. Both batteries opened later in the day with great effect. About 1 o'clock information was brought from the right that General Mower had successfully advanced his division, capturing several lines of works, when, in accordance with orders from the general commanding, I directed Generals Woods, Hazen, and Corse to advance their skirmish lines, holding their main line in readiness to push forward and secure any advantage that might be gained. My orders were promptly obeyed, and our skirmish line advanced in gallant style, driving the enemy into his works and developing most completely his entire line in our front. It was found to be very nearly as had been supposed, and was discovered to occupy quite a defensible position. The batteries opened on the enemy's works with rapidity, and then at proper intervals during the rest of the day and night, our skirmishers intrenching the position they had gained. Our trains had been ordered to Everettsville, and Colonel Fort was instructed to send as many empty wagons as he might have with the train to Kinston for rations, ammunition, and clothing. During the night the enemy evacuated their whole line of works, falling back across Hannah's Creek in the direction of Smithfield, and on the advance of General Woods' division in the morning the bridge across which they had retreated was still in flames.

The object of the campaign having been accomplished the army moved from its works on Mill Creek, commencing with the Left Wing, and passed by corps to the rear in the direction of Goldsborough. I retained General Woods in position at Bentonville during the day, with instructions to withdraw his division at dark into his lines of the night before, leaving one brigade on Hannah's Creek. General Hazen's division was moved some six miles back in the direction of Goldsborough.

On the morning of the 23d instant the corps drew out from its works on Mill Creek, and, taking the road pursued by the Second Division, moved toward Goldsborough. General Hazen crossed the road leading to Cox's Bridge in advance of a division of the Twentieth Corps moving to that crossing, and passed beyond Falling Creek some three miles, where he encamped. As soon as General Jackson's division of the Twentieth Army Corps had passed the other divisions moved over General Hazen's road, crossing Falling Creek, and encamping for the night. Our trains had reached Everettsville, and Colonel Fort had sent all his empty wagons to Kinston for supplies for the corps, which were to meet us at Goldsborough.

The campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., closed on the 24th instant by the movement of the whole army into camp around that place. My trains were brought to this side of the river and redistributed to the different divisions, the empty wagons being organized into trains, under supervision of the chief quartermaster, for the purpose of procuring subsistence stores and supplies for the army from the depot established at Kinston, N. C. My corps now occupies a defensive line, with works to the east of the city of Goldsborough. The troops are

being refitted for a new campaign, and such supplies as can be procured from the depots of Goldsborough and Kinston are being received and issued by my chief quartermaster and commissary.

I have the honor to invite your attention to the subjoined tables, showing the amount of corduroying and bridging done by the corps during the past campaign, and the amount of property received, issued, and destroyed during the same period. In submitting my report of the operations of the corps during the past campaign it affords me gratification to call the attention of the commanding general to the able manner in which my division commanders have discharged their duties, and the hearty co-operation I have received from them in every instance; whether among the swamps of Carolina, at the crossings of the large rivers we have passed, or on the field of action their conduct merits my warmest commendation and praise, and to the gallant officers and soldiers of this corps who have earnestly striven with me to execute all your orders with promptness and success I tender my hearty thanks. In consideration of their valuable services during the past campaign I would respectfully recommend for promotion to the rank of major-general the following named division commanders: Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. R. Woods, commanding First Division; Bvt. Maj. Gen. John E. Smith, commanding Third Division; Bvt. Maj. Gen. John M. Corse, commanding Fourth Division. And for gallant and faithful services during the trying marches and engagements of the campaign the following-named officers for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general: Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. B. Woods, commanding First Brigade, First Division; Col. Theo. Jones, commanding First Brigade, Second Division; Col. Robert F. Catterson, commanding Second Brigade, First Division; Col. John E. Tourtellotte, commanding Fourth Minnesota Infantry; Col. R. N. Adams, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

For minute particulars of the movement of each division, and for further recommendations for promotion, I have the honor to invite your attention to the reports of the several division commanders herewith transmitted.

In conclusion, I would commend to the attention of the general commanding the several members of my staff who have materially aided me during the past campaign: To Lieutenant-Colonel Woodhull, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Fort, chief quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter, chief commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, chief of artillery. To my medical director, Surgeon Niccolls; my medical inspector, Major Woodworth; and my provost-marshal, Major Gillette; and to aides-de-camp, Major Perry, Major Hoover, Captains Pratt and Mitchell; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, assistant inspector-general; and Captain Whitehead, assistant adjutant-general and acting aide-de-camp, I tender my thanks for their assistance and co-operation.

I would further invite attention to the meritorious services of the signal detachment under command of Lieutenant Sherfy, and to the efficient aid rendered by my acting engineer officer, H. Klostermann, to whom I am indebted for the subjoined maps* showing the route of march of the corps.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

Capt. A. M. VAN DYKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Tennessee.

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* Not found.

Roster of the command.

Brigade commanders.	Regiments.	Regimental commanders.
First Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles R. Woods commanding.		
First Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. B. Woods.	12th Indiana Infantry	Col. Reuben Williams.
	76th Ohio Infantry	Lieut. Col. Edward Briggs.
	27th Missouri Infantry	Col. Thomas Curly.
	Battalion 31st and 32d Missouri Infantry.	Lieut. Col. A. J. Seay.
Second Brigade, Col. R. F. Catterson	26th Iowa Infantry	Maj. John Lubbers.
	40th Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. H. W. Hall.
	46th Ohio Infantry	Lieut. Col. E. N. Upton.
	103d Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. George W. Wright.
	97th Indiana Infantry	Lieut. Col. A. G. Cavins.
	6th Iowa Infantry	Lieut. Col. W. H. Clune.
	26th Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. I. J. Bloomfield.
Third Brigade, Col. George A. Stone	100th Indiana Infantry	Maj. R. M. Johnson.
	4th Iowa Infantry	Capt. Randolph Sry.
	9th Iowa Infantry	Maj. A. Abernethy.
	25th Iowa Infantry	Lieut. Col. D. J. Palmer.
	30th Iowa Infantry	Lieut. Col. A. Roberts.
	31st Iowa Infantry	Lieut. Col. J. W. Jenkins.
Second Division, Maj. Gen. William B. Hazen commanding.		
First Brigade, Col. Theodore Jones	6th Missouri Infantry	Lieut. Col. Delos Van Deusen.
	55th Illinois Infantry	Capt. Charles A. Andress.
	116th Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. John E. Maddux.
	127th Illinois Infantry	Capt. Charles Schryver.
	30th Ohio Infantry	Capt. E. P. Brooks.
	57th Ohio Infantry	Lieut. Col S. R. Mott.
Second Brigade, Col. W. S. Jones	37th Ohio Infantry	Lieut. Col. L. von Blessingh.
	47th Ohio Infantry	Col. A. C. Parry.
	53d Ohio Infantry	Capt. Robert Curren.
	54th Ohio Infantry	Lieut. Col. I. T. Moore.
	83d Indiana Infantry	Capt. William N. Craw.
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. John M. Oliver.	111th Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. J. F. Black.
	15th Michigan Infantry	Lieut. Col. F. S. Hutchinson.
	70th Ohio Infantry	Lieut. Col. H. L. Philips.
	48th Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. T. L. B. Weems.
	90th Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. Owen Stuart.
	99th Indiana Infantry	Capt. Josiah Farrar.
Third Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. John E. Smith commanding.		
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. T. Clark	63d Illinois Infantry	Col. J. B. McCown.
	48th Indiana Infantry	Capt. Newton Bingham.
	59th Indiana Infantry	Maj. Thomas A. McNaught.
	93d Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. N. C. Buswell.
	18th Wisconsin Infantry	Lieut. Col. Charles H. Jackson.
Second Brigade, Col. John E. Tourtellotte.	4th Minnesota Infantry	Capt. L. R. Wellman.
	10th Iowa Infantry	Lieut. Col. William H. Silsby.
	56th Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. John P. Hall.
	80th Ohio Infantry	Lieut. Col. Pren Metham.
	1st Battalion 26th Missouri and detachment 10th Missouri.	Lieut. T. M. Rice.
Fourth Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. John M. Corse commanding.		
First Brigade, Col. N. B. Howard	2d Iowa Infantry	Lieut. Col. G. L. Wright.
	7th Iowa Infantry	Lieut. Col. J. C. Parrott.
	66th Indiana Infantry	Lieut. Col. R. Martin.
	52d Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. J. D. Davis.
Second Brigade, Col. R. N. Adams	12th Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. H. Van Sellar.
	66th Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. A. K. Campbell.
	81st Ohio Infantry	Maj. William C. Henry.
Third Brigade, Lieut. Col. F. J. Hurlbut.	7th Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. H. Perrin.
	39th Iowa Infantry	Lieut. Col. J. M. Griffiths.
	50th Illinois Infantry	Lieut. Col. William Hanna.
	57th Illinois Infantry	Maj. F. A. Battey.
	110th U. S. Colored Infantry	Maj. W. C. Hawley.
Artillery Brigade, Lieut. Col. William H. Ross.	12th Wisconsin Battery	Capt. William Zickerick.
	Battery H, 1st Illinois Artillery.	Second Lieut. Robert S. Gray.
	Battery B, 1st Michigan Artillery.	First Lieut. Ed. B. Wright.
	Battery H, 1st Missouri Artillery.	Capt. C. M. Callahan.
29th Missouri Mounted Infantry		Col. Joseph S. Gage.

Report of effective force, January 28, 1865.

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
First Division, Brevet Major-General Woods	263	4,424	4,690
Second Division, Major-General Hazen	225	4,415	4,640
Third Division, Brevet Major-General Smith	166	2,653	2,819
Fourth Division, Brevet Major-General Corse	182	3,733	3,915
Artillery Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Ross	15	430	445
29th Missouri Mounted Infantry, Major Burkhardt	7	114	121
Total	861	15,769	16,630

I.—*Summary of casualties.*

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division, Brevet Major-General Woods	.....	21	11	128	2	27	13	176	189
Second Division, Major-General Hazen	2	15	7	45	1	44	10	104	114
Third Division, Brevet Major-General Smith	1	16	.....	10	2	18	3	44	47
Fourth Division, Brevet Major-General Corse	.....	8	.....	47	.....	36	.....	91	91
Total	3	60	18	230	5	125	26	415	441

II.—*Prisoners, deserters, and refugees.*

Command.	Prisoners of war.		Rebel deserters.		Refugees.		Released from rebel prisons.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	White.	Black.	Officers.	Men.
First Division, Brevet Major-General Woods	12	353	.....	32	130	257	.....	.....
Second Division, Major-General Hazen	9	150	.....	13	104	465	.....	.....
Third Division, Brevet Major-General Smith	1	49	.....	36	90	730	10	25
Fourth Division, Brevet Major-General Corse	3	29	1	21	300	1,800	.....	14
Detachments	8	26	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	33	607	1	106	624	3,252	10	39

III.—*Subsistence stores captured.*

Command.	Flour. *a*	Meal. *a*	Bacon.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Whisky.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Barrels.*
First Division, Brevet Major-General Woods	4,508	137,500	125,900	.....	.....	.....
Second Division, Major-General Hazen	25,000	80,000	120,000	900	.....	.....
Third Division, Brevet Major-General Smith	.....	120,000	129,000	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Division, Brevet Major-General Corse	2,000	90,000	50,000	1,200	4,700	5
Total	31,508	427,500	424,900	2,100	4,700	5

a Mostly ground by troops.

IV.—*Property captured.*

Command.	Stock.			Transportation—carriages and wagons.	Forage.	
	Horses.	Mules.	Beef-cattle.		Corn.	Fodder.
					Pounds.	*Pounds.*
First Division, Brevet Major-General Woods	453	834	.....	.....	951, 800	438, 921
Second Division, Major-General Hazen	860	625	400	74	108, 950	.....
Third Division, Brevet Major-General Smith	223	136	.....	11	1, 010, 000	500, 000
Fourth Division, Brevet Major-General Corse	140	200	1, 500	12	.....	.....
Total	1, 676	1, 795	1, 900	97	2, 070, 750	938, 921

V.—*Property destroyed.*

Command.	Cotton.	Railroad.	Railroad buildings.	Harness, &c.	Mills and factories.	Cars, engines, &c.	Remarks.
	Bales.	*Miles.*					
First Division, Brevet Major-General Woods	2, 050	13	.....	325	17	.....	
Second Division, Major-General Hazen	1, 340	9	.....	.....	8	6	
Third Division, Brevet Major-General Smith	1, 400	6½	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 caissons, 1 battery wagon, and 2 forges.
Fourth Division, Brevet Major-General Corse	3, 500	9	5	3	.....	22	
Total	8, 290	37½	5	328	25	28	

VI.—*Days' rations on hand when the corps left Beaufort, S. C.*

Command.	Hard bread.	Coffee and tea.	Sugar.	Salt.
First Division	17	30	30	30
Second Division	22	23	19	30
Third Division	19	34	40	34
Fourth Division	22	21	17	25
Headquarters detachment	25	30	30	20
Total	105	138	136	139

VII.—*Miles of corduroying, number of bridges built, and distance marched.*

Command.	Corduroying.	Bridges built.	Distance marched.
	Miles.		*Miles.*
First Division	49	.....	485
Second Division	17	.....	461
Third Division	5	.....	485½
Fourth Division	30	31	500
Total	101	31	1, 931½

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Patterson's Cross-Roads, S. C., February 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: It is my purpose to publish an order of congratulation to the army as soon as the pressure of duty will permit me, but I cannot longer delay an expression of thanks due to yourself and your remarkable corps for the completeness of success which has attended you during the vigorous operation from Savannah to the taking of Columbia. You were present when John E. Smith's division forced its way across the Little Salkehatchie Swamp. You visited the bridges where General Hazen crossed the Edisto, and also witnessed the operations of the same division near Shilling's Bridge, where the deep, wide, and difficult swamp was crossed, [the enemy] captured or scattered, and I trust you will do them honor by graphic and distinctive narration of their generous and indefatigable labor which resulted in success. I was with you at Congaree Creek, and shall not soon forget the difficult ground, the almost unassailable position of the enemy at the bridge, where General Woods' division waded through the mud, the swamp, and the creek and succeeded in dislodging the rebels and putting them to flight. I closed my letter to General Sherman that day as follows:

> The vigor and boldness that have characterized our men during the hardships of the last campaign were again exhibited to-day. You yourself know the difficulties of the ground, the mud, the water, swamps, deep creeks, and ditches that they had to overcome in order to get at the enemy.

Again, I was with you when you pushed Hazen across the Saluda, and also vividly recall the work of the entire night and the severe skirmish of the morning which Woods' division had to secure the crossing of the Broad. The successful expedition of General Corse along the line of the railroad, when he, together with your mounted infantry, rendered useless about thirty miles of it and destroyed an immense amount of rebel property, and afterward pushed with so much promptitude to the head of the column, merely afford us fresh instances of the earnest energy of himself and his command. The faithfulness with which every duty has been executed, the unflagging attention to orders, and the cheerful and hearty deportment of the entire corps afford me a sincere pleasure and a peculiar faith in your success. In this letter I have scarcely hinted at the operations of your command, but, believe me, general, your own energetic co-operation in these movements, which have resulted already in the fall of Columbia and Charleston and in the almost irreparable disruption of the enemy's lines of communication and supply, can never be forgotten.

Tender my congratulations and thanks to your noble division and brigade commanders, and through them to the officers and men in their charge. May the blessing of Heaven continue with us, and nothing ever occur to mar the fair record of the Army of the Tennessee.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

No. 12.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles R. Woods, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations January 10–March 24 and April 10–11.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Longtown, S. C., February 21, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to your communication of the 20th instant, calling for a report of the operations of my command from the crossing of Sandy Run until the Federal evacuation of Columbia, S. C., I respectfully submit the following:

Leaving my camp at Rucker's plantation the morning of February 14, I marched by a plantation road as far as Sandy Run. I here struck the State road, and, crossing the stream about 2 p. m., I continued for some four miles farther in the direction of Columbia, reaching with my head of column the camp-ground assigned me at Wolf's plantation at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I met with the rebel cavalry outpost at this point, but soon drove them back with my skirmishers, four companies being deployed across the road for that purpose. Encamping my division on a range of hills well adapted to defense, I threw up good earth-works on my front line, extending the embankment across the road to protect my battery that had there been put in position. During the night the rebel cavalry made a dash on my picket vedettes, capturing three of them, as well as First Lieut. David Rorick, G Company, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, picket officer of the Third Brigade, who was at that time out superintending his line.

The next morning at daylight I was out of camp and on the road toward Columbia. I met with stubborn opposition throughout the entire day, and, being obliged to march with a heavy skirmish line constantly covering my advance, it was not until the afternoon that I reached the neighborhood of the Little Congaree Creek, but five miles distant. The enemy was here developed on the river bank in considerable force, with three pieces of artillery protecting his position. I ordered Col. R. F. Catterson, commanding the Second Brigade, to deploy his command to the right of the road, with instructions to feel toward the left flank of the enemy's line and, if possible, to cross the river below him. At the same time the Third Brigade, Col. George A. Stone commanding, was moved off to the left of the road with the same object in view respecting the right flank of the enemy, both brigades moving under cover of a strong connected line of skirmishers. The First Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Woods commanding, was held in reserve. Colonel Stone's skirmishers getting fairly on the flank of the rebel line, handsomely turned it, driving the skirmishers back beyond the river. The Fourth Iowa Infantry, moving still farther to the right and rear of the enemy, managed to effect a crossing over the stream above him, and at the same time Colonel Catterson having obtained a foothold below and my skirmishers pressing them very hard in front, the enemy was obliged to fall back from his works along the river bank to an inner line nearer the main Congaree River. The works thus gained were strongly constructed and most admirably adapted to the defense of the crossing. As soon as it was seen that the rebels were leaving their position I at once pushed the Second Brigade and one section of artillery (Twelfth Wisconsin Battery) across the river, moving over to the bridge that had been but partially burned by the enemy, moving forward for nearly a mile beyond the river in pursuit of the retreating columns of the enemy. I was here obliged to halt and wait the remainder of my division, which was delayed some time at the river crossing. This not coming up until late in the afternoon, darkness

prevented my farther advance, and, selecting a ridge of ground well adapted for the purpose desired, I encamped my division with my left resting on the river bank and my right connecting with the Second Division that had in the meantime crossed the river. My position was made secure by the erection of substantial earth-works along my front line. The next morning, the 16th instant, it being ascertained that the enemy had withdrawn from his works in my front, my division was promptly moved forward to a point on the State road nearly opposite the center of the city. Temporarily halting here, toward night I again moved forward, crossing the pontoon over the Saluda River, near the factory. I encamped in position on the bank of Broad River, near the bridge.

During the night, in accordance with instructions received from the major-general commanding the army corps, a crossing was effected over the river at this place, which, owing to the great width of the stream and the extreme rapidity of the current, was a very difficult task, and between 7 and 8 o'clock the following morning the Third Brigade had crossed to the opposite shore, moving over by means of three pontoon-boats, that were with great difficulty towed from one side of the stream to the other, and obtained possession of a good range of hills crossing the main Columbia road, from which it had gallantly driven the rebel skirmishers, capturing twenty of their number. The enemy very soon withdrew in the direction of Columbia, when the mayor of the place came out under a flag and signified to Colonel Stone that the rebels had evacuated the town. He at once moved his brigade in and took possession, the balance of the division following as soon as the pontoon-boats were laid across Broad River. I encamped my command just beyond the city, on the east side of the Columbia and South Carolina Railroad, throwing up light works in my front.

It may be proper to state that the troops first entering the city were freely supplied by the citizens with great quantities of intoxicating liquors, so that the confusion inevitable on the entry into a captured city was very materially increased, and at night, in obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding, the brigade on provost duty in the city was relieved by the First Brigade of this division, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William B. Woods commanding. During the evening a fire broke out in the western part of the city, which rapidly spread over that portion of the town, owing to the high winds that swept the flames rapidly from one street to another. At the same time the town was fired in several different places by the villains that had that day been improperly freed from their confinement in the town prison. The town itself was full of drunken negroes and the vilest vagabond soldiers, the veriest scum of the entire army being collected in the streets. Every measure practicable was adopted to prevent the spreading of the fire; but owing to the gale that was sweeping over the place, the absence of any proper water power, and the fact that the city was filled with both citizens and soldiers who were in noways disposed to have the scene closed, it was an almost impossibility to arrest the flames. About one-third of the city was destroyed, including the principal part of the business portion of the place.

During the 18th and 19th instant my command remained at and near Columbia. On the 19th a detailed party from my division destroyed 550 bales of cotton that were stored in the town. In addition to this there were 820 bales found piled up in the streets that were also destroyed.

I append a statement of the amount of property belonging to the Confederate Government that was destroyed.

The casualties in this command were: At the crossing of the Little Congaree, 5 enlisted men killed and 10 wounded; total, 15. At the crossing of Broad River, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded; total, 5. Please see list of casualties annexed. I shall forward reports of brigade commanders as soon as they are received.

I have the honor, major, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brevet Major-General.

Maj. MAX WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Inventory of ordnance and ordnance stores captured in Columbia, S. C., February 17, 1865.

Ball cartridges (no caps)		1,200,000
Percussion caps		100,000
Powder	pounds	26,150
12-pounder gun ammunition, fixed	rounds	1,007
6-pounder gun ammunition, fixed	do	3,852
24-pounder gun ammunition, fixed	do	546
8-inch shot and shell	do	2,364
10-inch shot and shell	do	1,320
Stands of arms		10,410
Unfinished arms		6,000
6-pounder guns		14
James guns		2
12-pounder mountain howitzers		5
Blakely guns		4
18-pounder rifled guns		3
Wiard gun		1
3-inch rifle		1
10-pounder guns		2
4-inch gun		1
4-inch mortars		2
6-inch Coehorn		1
Bronze guns, caliber 1¼ and 2 inches		4
4-inch gun, smooth-bore		1
10-pounder Parrotts		2
Repeating battery		1
Gun carriages		9
Gun caissons		14
Gun (mountain howitzer) caissons		3
Forges		2
Anvils		4
Blacksmiths' vises		20
Sponges and rammers		1,125
Sabers, cavalry, artillery, and naval		3,100
Saber knots		700
Pairs cavalry pistol holsters		300
Saber belts		800
Bayonet scabbards		4,000
Cartridge-boxes (infantry)		5,150
Cartridge-box plates		3,500
Cartridge-box belts and plates		2,500
Waist-belts		2,900
Waist-belt plates		3,000
Ball screws		2,000
Pistol cartridge-boxes		550
Gunners' shot-pouches		600
Knapsacks		1,100
Haversacks		900
Slow match	yards	500
10-inch fuses		900
Tents		58

PHILIP MACCAHILL,
Lieut. and Actg. Ordnance Officer, First Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to respectfully transmit the following report of the operations of my division from the time of leaving Savannah, Ga., in January last, until reaching this point the 24th instant:

In obedience to orders received from Major-General Logan, I left my camp near Savannah on the 10th of January, marching that day to Thunderbolt, the point of embarkation, some eight miles distant. The Seventeenth Army Corps was found to be making use of all the shipping, and it was several days before I obtained control of any of the vessels. In the meantime I constructed two very substantial landings that enabled me to expedite my loading very considerably. It was not until the 17th of January that my entire division was transferred from Thunderbolt to Beaufort, S. C., and its vicinity (one brigade being out at Garden's Corners). While here all possible preparation was rapidly made for the approaching campaign, and on the 27th of January I left Beaufort, marching my two remaining brigades out as far as Garden's Corners, where I remained until the morning of January 30, when I moved forward to McPhersonville. I halted here one day, sending back to Pocotaligo for additional supplies. Leaving my camp the next morning, February 1, I marched forward in the direction of Hickory Hill Post-Office, skirmishing light with the enemy's cavalry at this point. I had one man wounded in the skirmish at Hickory Hill. Continuing my march now uninterrupted, I reached Buford's Bridge over the Salkehatchie River on the 4th of February. The road here had been much obstructed by the rebels, and before my column reached the river they had evacuated their well-constructed works covering the bridge and river crossing. Moving over the river on the 5th I advanced some four miles, crossing the Little Salkehatchie the next day. On the 7th of February I reached Bamberg, a station on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, and I immediately, in compliance with instructions received from the major-general commanding, directed one of my brigades, the First, Brevet Brigadier-General Woods commanding, at work tearing up the track and destroying the iron and ties, while the remaining two brigades of my division proceeded about one mile north of the village, where I took up an intrenched position, covering the approaches to town from that direction. On the 8th I remained in the position taken near Bamberg, the First Brigade still continuing its work of destroying the railroad. On the morning of February 9 I moved in the direction of Graham's, camping north of the railroad near that place. The Third Brigade, Col. George A. Stone commanding, was here sent forward to Blackville for the purpose of destroying the railroad in that vicinity. February 10 I remained in camp again, the Second Brigade, Col. R. F. Catterson commanding, as well as parts of the balance of my command, being engaged in tearing up the railroad all day. Leaving my camp here on the morning of February 12 I continued my march without interruption.

For the movements of my division for the ensuing ten days I respectfully call your attention to the official report rendered by me on the 21st of February when encamped in the vicinity of Longtown, copy herewith inclosed.*

Leaving my camp at the place last mentioned on the morning of February 22, I marched to Peay's Ferry over the Wateree River. Crossing the river on the 23d, I moved forward by way of West's Cross-Roads

* See p. 242.

to Tiller's Ferry over Big Lynch's Creek, reaching and encamping in the vicinity of the creek the evening of February 26.

I did not get the crossing until March 1, and I was then obliged to build a heavy bridge of over 100 yards in length before I could move my command over. This was begun and completed the night of March 1, and at 7 o'clock the next morning my entire division had crossed the creek. Moving out of camp from the east side of the creek at 9 a. m. the 2d of March, I marched via New Market, encamping my division one mile north of Cheraw on the evening of March 4. Breaking camp again on the morning of March 6 I crossed the pontoon bridge over the Pedee River and continued my advance without any interruption from the enemy, crossing Lumber River the 10th instant, and encamped March 12 within three miles of Fayetteville on the main Fayetteville road. Leaving my camp near Fayetteville on the evening of March 14, I crossed Cape Fear River the same night, encamping about one mile beyond the pontoon bridge. At this point the First Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Woods commanding, was detached from my command and assigned to duty, by order of Major-General Logan, as escort for the trains of the army corps that were to march by a different route. Moving forward on the morning of March 16, I continued on the road as taken by the remaining divisions of the corps, reaching the neighborhood of Cox's Bridge over the Neuse River on the evening of March 19. I encamped my division in position about half a mile from the point of intersection as made by the Bentonville road with that on which I had been marching and intrenched my position the same night.

The next morning, the 20th instant, in compliance with the orders given me by Major-General Logan, with Colonel Catterson in the advance, I moved out on the road toward the bridge until reaching the point of intersection above referred to, when I took the road leading to the left toward Bentonville. I marched about four miles before I struck the outposts of the enemy, but from that time forward my advance had to be made under cover of a good line of skirmishers, and about 11 a. m., or when I had advanced some eight miles on this road, the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, then deployed as skirmishers, became so actively engaged with the enemy that I immediately deployed the two brigades of my division on either side of the road, selecting the most advantageous ground and throwing up light rail-works in front of my line. The Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry having dislodged the rebels, and by a most gallant charge driven them from a strong and extensive line of rail pits that they had established covering the road at the fork leading toward Smithfield, in obedience to the directions received from Major-General Logan I immediately moved my lines up to this point and at once took position, extending my lines so as to include both roads beyond the forks. The Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, still deployed as skirmishers, was moved down the road leading toward Smithfield, supported by the One hundredth Indiana Infantry. The Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry was promptly deployed forward, covering the road upon which I had been marching. The Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry soon struck the main line of the enemy, discovering him admirably posted behind well-constructed works. The right of the Twenty-fifth Iowa also had not gone far before meeting the rebels behind their works. The left of this regiment, that had by this time connected itself with the right of the Second Division skirmish line, moved forward with it and gradually swung around to the right, leaving the road entirely in the rear, so that the enemy's line was now developed as running almost parallel to the road on which my column had been marching and extending across the Smithfield fork

about one-fourth of a mile from where the main road branched. That night my lines were reformed and I built works anew, conforming them to the lines of the enemy as developed by my skirmishers, my right connecting with Brevet Major-General Corse, of the Fourth Division, and my left with Major-General Hazen, of the Second Division. The next morning, the 21st instant, a heavy skirmish line was advanced along my entire front, discovering the enemy still strongly posted in his works.

Brevet Brigadier-General Woods rejoined me to-day with his brigade, and I at once placed him in position in the center of the line, the Second Brigade, Col. R. F. Catterson commanding, being on the right, and the Third Brigade, Col. George A. Stone commanding, having the left. My lines were advanced again during the afternoon, the skirmishers moving forward in handsome style, driving the rebel skirmishers out of their intrenched skirmish pits and forcing them back upon their main works, my skirmishers holding all the ground gained, and that, too, under volley firing from the main works of the enemy. I posted a section of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery on my line in Colonel Catterson's front, and I cannot but speak of the admirable execution and service rendered. The firing enfiladed the enemy's line, and, as was afterward shown, the shots were all directed with great precision, the works giving every evidence of the battery's presence. At dark the new position I had gained was strongly intrenched. At daylight the next morning, the 22d instant, my skirmishers were again advanced and the rebel works discovered to be evacuated.

Colonel Catterson, having received instructions direct from Major-General Logan, moved out on the Smithfield road, passing beyond Bentonville as far as Hannah's Creek, where he skirmished considerably with the rear guard of the enemy. I followed up with the balance of my division, halting at Bentonville, where Colonel Catterson was ordered to return. Remaining here with my division during the entire day I withdrew to my position of the previous night at 6 p. m., leaving Colonel Catterson with his brigade at Bentonville to destroy the bridge over Mill Creek, with orders to rejoin the division at 4 a. m. the next day. Moving out at about 10 o'clock the morning of the 23d, I crossed the pontoon over the Neuse River the afternoon of the 24th, and encamped in the position as assigned me around Goldsborough on the New Berne road.

I respectfully inclose a list of the casualties in my command during the skirmishing of the 20th, 21st, and 22d of March.* I also respectfully invite the attention of the major-general commanding to the amount of corduroying and bridge building as done by the pioneer corps and the several brigades of my division during the campaign recently closed, and also to the inclosed statement showing the amount of railroad and other property destroyed, and statistics showing the estimated amount of grain and forage captured from the country.

I respectfully refer to the inclosed official report of Capt. George A. Henry, provost-marshal of the division, showing the number of prisoners captured by my command, and to the inclosed tabular list of the men lost from the division by capture.†

I destroyed, including the cotton burned at Columbia, 1,850 bales of cotton, burning 1,370 bales at Columbia alone. I inclose the official report of my brigade commanders.

I would earnestly but respectfully recommend for promotion on account of his efficiency as an officer and his able management of his

* Embodied in table, p. 67.
† Shows 2 officers and 40 men.

brigade during the campaign Bvt. Brig. Gen. William B. Woods to the rank of full brigadier-general and I also recommend with pleasure the promotion of Col. R. F. Catterson (Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry), commanding Second Brigade, to the rank of brigadier-general. Colonel Catterson has long commanded the Second Brigade of this division, and he has shown himself ever to be a brave, gallant, and competent officer, and one well meriting promotion.

The officers and men throughout my division have all borne a noble, manly part in the campaign, enduring hardships and labor without murmuring, and bearing themselves well when before the enemy. I mention the names as conspicuous for gallantry amongst many: Captain Allen, of the Twenty-fifth Iowa, who lost a leg in the fighting of the 20th; Captain Teale, of the Fourth Iowa, mentioned especially by his brigade commander, who was severely wounded on the 21st; Captain Burch, of the Consolidated Battalion Thirty-first and Thirty-second Missouri, badly hurt on the 21st, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Lermond, One hundred and third Illinois, also wounded on the 21st. Had I space I would gladly mention many more brave men that came under my notice.

To the various members of my staff—Doctor French, surgeon-in-chief; Major Perkins, chief of staff; Captain Alexander, assistant commissary of musters; Captain Smith, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain Henry, provost-marshal; Captain Wilson, acting assistant adjutant-general, and my two aides-de-camp, Lieutenants Critz and Marriott—I tender my thanks for the willing and able service they have rendered me, whether in camp, on the march, or on the field of battle.

I have the honor to be, major, with respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brevet Major-General.

Maj. MAX WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
In the Field, N. C., March 23, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of prisoners of war, captured by this division during the past campaign, commencing on the 27th day of January and ending on the 22d day of March, 1865, viz:

Colonel	1
Captains	3
First lieutenants	4
Second lieutenants	4
Sergeants	9
Corporals	13
Privates	331
Total	365
Total commissioned	12
Total non-commissioned	22
Total privates	331

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEO. A. HENRY,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

Capt. FRED. H. WILSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Nahunta Station, N. C., April 10, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the written orders of Major-General Logan, I left my camp near Goldsborough at 5 o'clock this morning, moving on the direct road leading toward Pikeville, a station on the Weldon railroad. When I had arrived within some three miles of this place I took a road leading to the right and almost immediately crossing Nahunta Creek. I here found a few of the rebel cavalry, but they did not impede my advance to any material extent. Continuing on this road for the distance of some three miles I struck the road leading toward Beulah and Folk's Bridge on Little River. Rebel cavalry now showed themselves in my front with some boldness, and appearances began to indicate that I was approaching their reserve. I learned that General Riddle's [?] division was encamped on the cross-roads on which I am now located, and so pushed forward as rapidly as possible in order to engage him at this place, but my skirmishers met with quite determined resistance, especially at the cross-roads, so that when I gained the ground I found nothing but the burning camp-fires they had hastily abandoned. I judge from the appearance of the enemy's camp at this place that he must have been about 1,500 strong. I went into camp at 5 p. m.; am covering the roads toward Beulah and Wilson's, as well as the one on which I have been marching and the one leading toward Pikeville. My headquarters are near the cross-roads. I have received no casualty reports from my command to-day.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. MAX WOODHULL, *A. A. G., Fifteenth Army Corps.*

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Carter's Plantation, N. C., April 11, 1865.

COLONEL: I left my camp in the neighborhood of Nahunta at 6 o'clock this morning, moving out on the road toward Beulah. My advance skirmished with the enemy's cavalry during the entire morning; my progress, however, was but little impeded. At the crossing of Great Swamp, about six miles this side of where I camped last night, they endeavored to make a stand in order to burn the bridge over the stream, and they would have succeeded had it not been for Colonel Gage's command; his men, after driving the rebels off, soon cleared the bridge of the burning rails that in a few minutes more would have completely destroyed the bridge. Moving on past Beulah, where they again showed some stubbornness in giving the road, I reached Folk's Bridge at 11 o'clock. I found here that the enemy, some 1,500 strong, had taken a road leading up the river on the east side; they, however, had torn up the bridge, so that it was 4 p. m. before I could commence crossing. I moved forward some two miles this (west) side of Little River at 5 o'clock, encamping my division at the forks of the Smithfield and Pineville roads, covering both roads, and also the road on which I have been marching. My headquarters are near the forks of the roads. No casualties are reported to me for to-day.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. MAX WOODHULL, *A. A. G., Fifteenth Army Corps.*

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. MAX WOODHULL, *A. A. G., Fifteenth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: In compliance with your letter of March 31, asking that recommendations for promotion may be forwarded with my official report, I have the honor to mention Bvt. Brig. Gen. William B. Woods, commanding the First Brigade of my division, and to earnestly recommend his promotion to the rank of full brigadier-general. General Woods is a brave, competent, and deserving officer, and his able management of his brigade during the recent campaign has been such as to entitle him to this reward from the Government he has so faithfully served.

I also recommend the promotion of Col. R. F. Catterson, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, to the rank of brigadier-general. Colonel Catterson assumed command of the Second Brigade of this division at Griswoldville, Ga., in November last, when General Walcutt was wounded, and has always since that time under all circumstances displayed marked ability, and his sound, cool judgment of the true soldier, in the management of his command. He has rendered valuable service to his country and proven himself to be worthy and deserving of the promotion recommended.

I respectfully ask that this letter may accompany my official report, forwarded before your communication was received.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brevet Major-General.

List of animals and amount of forage and other property captured and destroyed by First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, during the recent campaign through South and North Carolina.

Command.	Horses.	Mules.	Bacon.	Meal.	Flour.	Potatoes.
			Pounds.	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*
First Brigade	65	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Brigade	152	294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Brigade	136	212	125,900	2,750	73	6,000
Quartermaster's Department	100	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	453	834	125,900	2,750	73	6,000

Command.	Corn.	Cotton.	Fodder.	Houses, public and private.	Mills.	Factories.	Coffee.
	Bushels.	*Bales.*	*Pounds.*				*Pounds.*
First Brigade	1,277	110	63,921	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Brigade	3,804	.....	200,000	*a* 325	*a* 14	*a* 3	.....
Third Brigade	4,100	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Quartermaster's Department	9,855	.....	175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	19,036	660	438,921	325	14	3	100

a Accidental.

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brevet Major-General.

Corduroying and bridge building done by the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, during the campaign from Savannah to Goldsborough, January, February, and March, 1865.

Command.	Amount of corduroying and bridge building.	
	Miles.	*Yards.*
First Brigade	10	
Second Brigade	12	
Third Brigade	8	280
Pioneer Corps:		
Rail	8	445
Cut timber	10	162
Wagon bridge	½	12
Foot bridge	½	86
Total	49	985

Entire distance marched, 485 miles, being an average of little more than eight miles and a half per day.

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brevet Major-General.

Amount of railroad track destroyed by First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, during the late campaign through South and North Carolina.

	Miles.
First Brigade	5
Second Brigade	5
Third Brigade	3
Total	13

All the above railroad was part of what is known as the "Charleston and Augusta" Railroad, and was destroyed by this command in and around Bamberg, S. C.

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brevet Major-General.

No. 13.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. William B. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 23–March 26.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the campaign just closed:

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 5, from headquarters First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, dated Beaufort, S. C., January 21, 1865, I assumed command of the brigade at Garden's Corners, S. C., on the 23d day of January. On the 30th day of January the brigade, at that time comprising an aggregate of 1,408 officers and men present for duty, moved with the other brigades of the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, camping that night at McPhersonville, where it remained until the morning of February 1, when it resumed the march, arriving at Hickory Hill, on the left bank of the Coosawhatchie River, about 3 p. m. A force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be at least a regiment, were found on the opposite bank of the river, with outposts

strongly posted on the causeway and bridge crossing the stream. By direction of Brevet Major-General Woods, commanding First Division, I deployed three regiments, namely, the Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, Colonel Curly; Thirty-first and Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, consolidated, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Seay, and the Twenty-sixth Iowa, Major Lubbers, and, throwing forward a strong line of skirmishers, advanced to the bank of the river, intending to cross in line of battle and drive off the enemy. It was found, however, that the passage of the stream was impracticable for so large a body of troops, as the river flowed through a dense cypress swamp nearly a mile wide, in which in many places the water was waist deep. I therefore pushed forward the skirmishers only, who with great difficulty advanced through the swamp, and under the fire of the enemy carried the bridge and causeway and drove him from the opposite bank of the river. In this affair I lost none in either killed or wounded. The next day the march was resumed, and continued from day to day until the 6th day of February, when the brigade reached Bamberg, a station on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, and immediately commenced the destruction of the road. On this day and the following the brigade utterly destroyed the track for a distance of four miles, burning the ties and twisting by the use of hooks and levers, the iron rails. On the 11th of February I also completed the destruction of one mile of the track of the same road, near Lee's Turnout, reheating the iron, which had only been bent, and twisting the same.

Nothing deserving special mention occurred after the 11th instant until the 15th of February, when the First Division approached the Little Congaree River, where it struck the enemy's cavalry in force. This brigade, being the rear of the division, took no part in the heavy skirmish of that day until after the enemy had been forced across the stream and driven from his works upon its bank. After passing the river a line of battle was formed in the open fields of a large plantation, this brigade occupying the extreme left. To the left and front of the brigade was a high ridge, affording the enemy a commanding position, and this was occupied by a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry. I ordered the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Major Lubbers commanding, to deploy as skirmishers, and keeping a large reserve to carry the ridge. The order was executed handsomely, the enemy was driven off, and the ridge held. On the 17th day of February this brigade marched into and through Columbia, and encamped about a mile and a half outside the town. About 9 o'clock at night I received an order from Brevet Major-General Woods, commanding First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to march into the city and relieve the Third Brigade of the same division, which was on provost guard duty there. On entering the city I found a large part of the place in flames. I am satisfied by statements made to me by respectable citizens of the town that the fire was first set by the negro inhabitants. A gale was blowing, and the city being chiefly built of wood, the fire was exceedingly hard to control, but by the strenuous exertions of the officers and men of the brigade at least two-fifths of the city was saved from destruction.

On the next day, by order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee, I was appointed post commander of all that part of Columbia lying south of Taylor street. The One hundred and third Illinois, Fortieth Illinois, and Ninety-seventh Indiana had in the meantime been ordered to report to me for duty. I at once appointed Col. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, provost-marshal of the post, and by means of his efficiency

and energy, and that of the officers and men under my command, was enabled to preserve comparative quiet and good order in the city while occupied by our army. This brigade acted as the rear guard of the army when the city of Columbia was evacuated by our troops on the 20th of February, and entered the town of Cheraw with the other brigades of the division on the 4th of March. As the brigade was moving out of this place, to cross the pontoon bridge over the Great Pedee River, a large quantity of rebel ammunition, which had been thrown into a ravine near the road, was accidentally exploded, killing one man and wounding five of the brigade. On the 15th day of March, after the passage of the Fifteenth Army Corps across the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville, I received orders from headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps to take charge of and guard all the transportation of the several divisions of the corps, with the exception of headquarters and regimental teams, twelve ammunition wagons to each division, and the ambulances. The same was to be organized into one train. The train when thus organized numbered 550 wagons, and when drawn out on the road extended a distance of four miles and a half. To assist in this escort duty the Ninetieth Illinois and Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry and the Twenty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry were ordered to report to me. I left Cape Fear River opposite Fayetteville with the train and escort on March 16, at 11 a. m., and on the 20th instant, at 5 p. m., parked the train, pursuant to orders from headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, with the train of Major-General Mower's division, of the Seventeenth Corps, on Buck Creek, about eight miles from Dudley's Station, on the Goldsborough and Wilmington Railroad. From the 16th to the 20th of March, inclusive, the train, with its escort, made an average march of ten miles per day, including twenty-four hours spent in crossing the South River. During this time the train and troops crossed the South River, Little Cohera and Great Cohera Rivers, and Buck Creek. All of these streams were difficult to pass, and the three first named I was compelled to bridge. Generally the roads were as bad as a treacherous soil and rainy weather could make them. Leaving the train at Buck Creek in charge of a brigade of Major-General Mower's division, I started with the escort at 12 o'clock at night to rejoin the division. I marched until 3 a. m., halted until 6.30 a. m., when I resumed the march and rejoined the division about 11 a. m., about three miles from Bentonville. The enemy was here in force and intrenched.

Pursuant to orders I placed the brigade in the front line between the Second and Third Brigades, of the First Division, leaving the Twelfth Indiana Infantry in reserve. Under a sharp skirmish fire and within 350 yards of the enemy's main line a strong line of earth-works was built. Pursuant to orders I made preparations to advance a line of skirmishers and drive the enemy from their skirmish pits. I detailed 100 men as skirmishers, with Capt. William Burch, of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Missouri Consolidated Battalion, as officer in charge, and directed Capt. Edward S. Lenfesty, picket officer on my staff, to take the general supervision of the movement. The skirmishers moving at the same time with those of the Second and Third Brigades advanced briskly, and after a hot skirmish, almost amounting to a battle, drove the enemy's skirmishers from their intrenched position and immediately commenced to reverse the pits. Before this was completed the enemy came out in strong force from their main line and retook a part of the pits. They were again driven out and again retook them. I then sent out a re-enforcement of forty men, and with their

assistance the pits were again taken and held, and the enemy driven to his main line. The line thus taken and held was within eighty-eight paces of the enemy's main line. The loss of the brigade in this affair was 1 killed and 21 wounded. Among the latter was Captain Burch, commander of the skirmish line, who received a severe and dangerous wound. The enemy having retired during the night, the brigade, after going on a reconnaissance with the rest of the division as far as Bentonville, marched to Goldsborough and went into camp on Rouse's plantation near that place, where it now is, strongly intrenched.

During the campaign the brigade drew its subsistence mainly from the country. No complaint was made at any time of short supplies, except on one occasion after a day's march of twenty-five miles through a barren pine forest. The wants of the men were at the time supplied by the issue of a quarter ration of hard bread. The men have been supplied with an abundance of the best bacon and poultry foraged from the country. Not a pound of either fresh or salt meat has been drawn from the commissary. All the mills upon the line of march were used to grind corn, and the men have been furnished with a plentiful supply of meal.

I cannot speak too highly of the patient endurance of the officers and men of the brigade. All labors were borne and hardships endured with commendable fortitude and cheerfulness.

Justice requires that I make special mention of the members of my staff—Capt. Edward Lenfesty, aide-de-camp and picket officer; Capt. R. C. Strong, assistant inspector-general; Capt. J. A. Jury, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. H. Flint, brigade quartermaster; and Lieut. M. H. Parks, aide-de-camp, all of whom throughout the campaign have discharged their duties with great energy and ability.

I herewith submit a list of killed and wounded and captured.*

I have the honor to be, captain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. B. WOODS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. F. H. WILSON,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 14.

Report of Col. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 4–6.

HDQRS. TWELFTH INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Phill's Creek, S. C., March 6, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from corps headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition to Florence, S. C., for the purpose of destroying the railroad and station at that place, and that portion of the trestle-work on the road from Society Hill to Florence:

The expedition, consisting of the Seventh and Ninth Illinois and Twenty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry and a detachment of the Fifteenth Army Corps foragers, under command of Major Mahon—in

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed, 2 officers and 25 men wounded, and 8 men missing.

all 546 men—left the cross-roads seven miles from Cheraw at 11 a. m. of the 4th day of March, and proceeded to within seven miles of Darlington and went into camp. On the morning of the 5th of March the command proceeded to Darlington, destroying all the trestle-work between Dove's Station and that place, burning the depot building and 250 bales of cotton, and destroying the printing office at Darlington. The command immediately proceeded to carry out the instructions received from department headquarters to go to Florence and destroy the depot, rolling-stock, &c., at that place. I proceeded steadily forward till I came near where the wagon road crosses the railroad, when a train was discovered coming in the direction of Darlington. The Twenty-ninth Missouri being in the advance immediately deployed on the side of the track for the purpose of capturing it as soon as it came up. The engineer, however, must have discovered us, as the train was turned back to Florence.

The command then moved rapidly forward, and when within about two miles of the place began skirmishing with the enemy. I immediately formed the command in line, with a proper reserve, and ordered a charge, which was made in good style, some of the men gaining the depot building, but were unable either to hold or fire it. About this time the enemy re-enforced his left with infantry and drove back our right in some disorder. I had in the meantime thrown the Seventh Illinois on the left of the line to prevent a flank movement which I discovered was being made by the enemy. I here received notice from an officer who was on picket on the railroad to my rear that a train was coming from the direction of Kingsville, and a few minutes later I was informed that a party of about 400 men, with artillery, were getting off the train. Finding that I was outflanked and outnumbered by the enemy, and with a force of 400 moving in my rear, I concluded to withdraw the command and at once proceeded to do so. I fell back in good order, leaving the Ninth Illinois to cover the rear and proceeded in the direction of Darlington. The enemy pursued both in my rear and on my right flank, charging on my rear guard two or three times between Florence and Darlington. On arriving at the latter place I had intended to halt and rest the command, and had given the order to do so, when I received notice that the enemy was approaching in force, and I at once concluded to fall back to Black Creek, which was immediately done, and the bridges over the stream in my immediate vicinity destroyed. About 8 p. m. the pickets informed me that the enemy was moving across Black Creek, on my left, in force, and the report was confirmed by negroes who came into our lines. The evident object of this move was to reach Society Hill before us and cut us off at that point, which, if successful, would necessitate a long march to the left before I could return. I therefore concluded to at once move to Society Hill, which I did, arriving there at 12 m. on the night of the 5th. From the best information I could gather the enemy consisted of two brigades of cavalry and a regiment of infantry, besides a number of militia or refugees who were at that time in the place. The whole force of the enemy was under command of General Robertson. The citizens and negroes informed me that it was a portion of the army which was cut off from the main army by the capture of Cheraw. There were ten pieces of artillery said to have returned from Society Hill to Florence. The fact of the troops arriving by rail from the west would indicate that they were receiving re-enforcements from that direction.

The results of the expedition may be summed up as follows: The destruction of 500 yards of trestle-work, 2 depots, 11 freight and 4 pas-

senger cars, 4,000 pounds bacon, 80 bushels wheat, 50 sacks corn, 250 bales of cotton, 1 printing office, 1 caisson and battery wagon, 30 stand of small-arms, and the capture of 31 prisoners. Our casualties are 7 wounded and 8 missing. A lieutenant and one man are reported to have been captured at Society Hill on our return.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

REUB. WILLIAMS,
Colonel Twelfth Indiana Infantry, Commanding Expedition.

Maj. MAX WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 15.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Abraham J. Seay, Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, commanding Battalion Thirty-first and Thirty-second Missouri Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS CONSOLIDATED BATTALION,
THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND REGTS. MISSOURI VOLS.,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this battalion from the date of leaving Savannah, Ga., January 11, to our arrival at Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865:

The battalion broke camp at Savannah, Ga., on the 11th of January; embarked on transports at Thunderbolt for Beaufort, S. C.; marched out the Charleston Railroad to Garden's Corners, at which place our brigade did picket and outpost duty, and had frequent light skirmishes with the enemy. On the 30th instant the whole corps moved north, via Pocotaligo and McPhersonville, to Bamberg, on the South Carolina Railroad. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of February the command was engaged destroying the railroad, after which we resumed our northward march; crossed the South and North Edisto Rivers, and had frequent skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry, who fell back as we advanced, until February 14, when they made a stand on the west side of Congaree Creek, near its mouth, being strongly intrenched and supported by infantry and artillery. We pressed them close, and they withdrew during the night, and again gave us a brisk fight on the 15th instant, near the bridge which crosses the Congaree River at Columbia, S. C., using their artillery with considerable effect. During the night they fell back into the town and burned the bridge. On the 16th instant pontoons were thrown across the Saluda and Broad Rivers, and on the 17th instant the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, entered the town, the enemy retreating in the direction of Charlotte, N. C. Here the railroad and a large quantity of Government property was destroyed, including the arsenal. On the 20th the command resumed its march, moving in a northeasterly direction and crossing the Wateree River near Liberty Hill.

We moved on Cheraw, where we arrived on the 4th day of March, 1865. On the 6th instant the command crossed the Great Pedee River on pontoons and arrived at and occupied Fayetteville, N. C., on the 12th of March. The rebel General Hardee retired and crossed Cape Fear River. Several steamers came up the Cape Fear River, and here the first communication with the North was had since our departure

from Savannah, Ga. Having destroyed the arsenal, ammunition, cotton, &c., at this post, the army crossed Cape Fear River on pontoons on the 15th instant and marched in the direction of Goldsborough, N. C. On the 21st and 22d our division, the First, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, engaged the rebel General Johnston's left flank at Bentonville, N. C., driving him in hasty confusion in the direction of Raleigh, N. C. Our army now marched to and occupied Goldsborough.

Our work was done, and our great leader, General Sherman, pronounced it well done. The loss of the enemy in our front was severe; our loss was comparatively very small.

The entire loss of the battalion under my command was six men and officers wounded. Their names are as follows: Capt. William Burch, Company B, shoulder, severely; Private Patrick Kain, Company B, arm, slightly; Private J. O. R. Reaves, Company D, wrist, severely; Private Burt Clouts, Company F, knee, amputated; Private Daniel Payne, Company F, arm, slightly; Private Arthur Rawlins, Company F, arm, slightly.

Many of our men are without shoes and blankets, and but little clothing of any kind, but their health and morale were never better. They feel that under the leadership of "Old Tecumseh" one more short and vigorous campaign must end this the most wicked rebellion of modern times. We have marched over a hostile country almost impassable by reason of its numerous swamps and streams, at a season of the year when the weather is most unfavorable, subsisting on the country, and have driven before us an army mad with desperation; forced the enemy to evacuate Charleston and Wilmington, and whipped Johnston's concentrated forces on his own chosen grounds; then marched into and occupied Goldsborough, to which point the railroad from Wilmington and New Berne will soon be in running order.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SEAY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Battalion.

Col. SAMUEL P. SIMPSON,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS CONSOLIDATED BATTALION,
THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND REGTS. MISSOURI VOLS.,
Crystal Springs, near Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit a report of the operations of this battalion from the 24th of March, 1865 (date of my last report), to the present time:

After the command had been reclothed at Goldsborough, N. C., we again took the field on the 10th day of April, moving in the direction of Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina. The enemy made but slight resistance, and abandoned the city on the 14th [13th] instant. On the 15th our army passed in review through the city and went into camp about four miles west of it, where we remained until General Joe. E. Johnston surrendered. On the 30th instant we began our march to Washington via Petersburg and Richmond. On the 24th day of May, 1865, we were reviewed at the White House by President Johnson and Lieutenant-General Grant. My battalion marched so well that it elicited much admiration and praise. After the review we marched to Crystal Springs, our present camp. Yesterday orders were received for the muster out of all troops whose term of service expires previous to October 1, 1865. Under this order the first nine companies of the old

Thirty-first Regiment will be mustered out. Three companies of the Twenty-seventh and one of the Twenty-ninth Regiment have been assigned to my command. I will give you further particulars hereafter. We move to-day, via Harper's Ferry and Parkersburg, to Louisville, Ky.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SEAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Battalion.

Col. SAMUEL P. SIMPSON,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

No. 16.

Reports of Col. Robert F. Catterson, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 15–March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, S. C., February 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of the 15th of February, in compliance with orders received, I moved my brigade from bivouac at a point on the Orangeburg and Columbia road where it crosses Sandy Run, and proceeded in the direction of Columbia. After moving about one mile the enemy was discovered on our front. Four companies of the Fortieth Illinois were deployed as skirmishers, and pushed forward, driving the enemy at a rapid pace as far as Savannah Creek, where he made a stand. Four other companies were sent forward to strengthen the skirmish line and the enemy was driven back to Congaree Creek, where another stand was made. I at once formed line of battle and moved the skirmish line to a point about 300 paces from the enemy's position. At this point the Congaree Creek makes a curve describing something less than a semicircle, running well down to the right of my position. The enemy had constructed a strong barricade of rails across the road near the bridge, and had two pieces of artillery in position on the road. I moved one regiment, the Forty-sixth Ohio, up the creek on the right of the skirmish line, until almost opposite the left of the enemy's position. Here the enemy was discovered intrenched on the opposite side of the creek, which rendered it impracticable to advance it farther, as it was exposed to an enfilading fire. I immediately reported the fact to the general commanding, and it was decided to cross above and below the enemy's position. I was ordered to construct a crossing below the bridge, which I did by felling trees across the stream, after which I asked permission to cross my brigade, but it was determined to send a reconnoitering party only. I at this moment rode forward to the skirmish line, and discovering the enemy's attention drawn to a portion of the Third Brigade, who were moving down the river from above, my skirmishers were immediately moved forward, driving the enemy from his barricade, reaching the bridge (which had been fired) in time to extinguish the flames before it was destroyed. I moved my brigade across the creek and camped about one mile beyond. The enemy evacuated a strong position on the opposite side of the creek, and fell back about two miles to a fortified position. During the day the brigade lost in killed, 5; wounded, 10.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. F. CATTERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. FRED. H. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: A report of the operations of my brigade during the campaign just closed has been furnished to include the occupation of Columbia, S. C., a copy of which please find inclosed.

On the morning of the 20th of February this brigade left Columbia and continued its march northward, nothing worthy of special note transpiring until the morning of the 20th of March. My brigade being in advance of the column met the enemy on the road leading from Cox's Bridge to Bentonville. Six companies of the Ninety-seventh Indiana were thrown forward as skirmishers, rapidly driving the enemy about three miles, when it was relieved by the Sixth Iowa, which drove the enemy briskly to within about three miles of Bentonville, where he made a determined stand. The ammunition of the Sixth Iowa having become exhausted it was relieved by the Forty-sixth Ohio. During its deployment the enemy was discovered turning the left of my skirmishers, having already gained their rear. The One hundredth Indiana was hurried forward to check this move, and they accomplished their work with dispatch and marked gallantry. During this time the Forty-sixth Ohio moved forward on double-quick, driving the enemy from his strong barricade of rails in splendid style. I immediately moved the brigade forward to the position thus gained, and fortified it, at the same time advancing my skirmishers half a mile, when it was halted, and in this position I awaited further orders. Late in the afternoon we moved forward several hundred paces to a strong position, which was also fortified. In this position we camped for the night. On the morning of the 21st my skirmishers—One hundred and third Illinois—drove the enemy from a line of strong rifle-pits, which at some portions of the line were within forty paces of his main works. This move was made in a very satisfactory manner, and fully developed the enemy's position. During this advance Adjt. Frank Lermond, One hundred and third Illinois, was severely wounded while gallantly urging his men forward. My brigade was again advanced and its position fortified. The Twenty-sixth Illinois was sent forward to relieve the One hundred and third Illinois, and in taking position suffered some from a flank fire caused by the falling back of a portion of the line on my left. On the morning of the 22d my skirmishers again moved forward at daylight and found the enemy's works evacuated. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Illinois, supported by the remainder of the regiment, were moved forward as skirmishers on the road leading to Bentonville, and reached the bridge across Mill Creek, near that place, in time to extinguish the flames (the enemy having fired it), and in a very few moments after the enemy's rear guard had crossed. I immediately crossed with my brigade, and skirmishing again commenced, we driving our opponents in wild confusion beyond Hannah's Creek. The bridge over this stream was also on fire, and was saved only by the fearless daring of my men, who rushed forward and extinguished the flames. At this point I received orders to recross Mill Creek and take a position covering the bridge. This I immediately did and bivouacked for the night. At Bentonville the enemy was so closely pressed that he left 40 of our wounded and 12 rebel wounded in our possession. The brigade also captured 91 prisoners and 82 stand of arms and accouterments.

During the three days' skirmishing mentioned all, both officers and men, deserve great credit for their gallant conduct.

The casualties during the campaign were as follows: Killed, 5; wounded, 30; prisoners, 8; total, 43. Total number of prisoners captured from enemy, 166.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ROBT. F. CATTERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CAPT. FRED. H. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

*Recapitulation of casualties in Second Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.**

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Captured.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
40th Illinois	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	5
46th Ohio	.....	2	2	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	10
103d Illinois	.....	1	1	1	12	13	.....	1	1	15
6th Iowa	.....	1	1	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....	9
97th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	4	5	8
26th Illinois	.....	2	2	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	9
100th Indiana	.....	4	4	.....	6	6	.....	2	2	12
Total	.....	11	11	2	46	48	1	8	9	68

CHAS. C. WALCUTT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

No. 17.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Wright, One hundred and third Illinois Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS 103D ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with your orders I have the honor to submit the following official report of the part taken by the One hundred and third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the campaign just closed:

We broke up camp on Beaufort Island January 27 and marched to Hickory Hill, where we bivouacked for the night. On the 28th, by your order, the One hundred and third and Fortieth Illinois made a reconnaissance of the enemy's position on the Combahee River; found the bridge burned and the enemy on the north bank. We attacked his outposts, drove them back to the main force, captured a few prisoners, and returned to camp the same day at Hickory Hill. On the 29th, in common with the brigade, we resumed our march, moving on the road leading to Pocotaligo. Nothing worthy of report transpired from

* Nominal list omitted.

this date to the 7th day of February, at which time we had some skirmishing between the foragers and enemy's cavalry in the vicinity of Bamberg, on the South Carolina Railroad, the One hundred and third Regiment having the advance. We remained here during the 8th, destroying railroad. Marched on the 9th of February. 15th, we relieved the Fortieth Illinois on the skirmish line at 10 a. m., near Congaree Creek. Found the enemy strongly posted on the south bank of the creek. An advance across the open plain in front being deemed by our brigade commander inexpedient a flanking column was ordered to the left to strike the enemy in flank, during the execution of which a general advance of the whole line was ordered, when the enemy was driven from his position in handsome style across the creek into his main works. In a few moments he abandoned his works and they were immediately occupied by the One hundred and third Regiment. In this affair the regiment sustained a loss of six men killed and wounded.

On the evening of March 20 we relieved the Forty-sixth Ohio in the advance line, which confronted the enemy near Bentonville, N. C. During the night we received the brigade commander's order to advance our line at 5 a. m. and develop the enemy's position. In accordance with this order our whole line advanced at the time indicated and soon found the enemy in position and in force. By some misapprehension of orders the brigade on our left did not advance in conjunction with us, and we were therefore compelled to return to our former position. At 2 p. m. we were ordered again to advance our line, which we did, soon receiving a brisk fire from the enemy's outer works, which we carried, quickly driving the outer line into their main works. We took possession of the enemy's pits and held them until relieved by the Twenty-sixth Illinois at sundown.

Major Wills commanded the left wing and displayed his usual bravery and good sense. Captain Bishop, of Company A, is entitled to particular mention for the gallant manner in which he held his position when the line on his right had given way in disorder. The adjutant was wounded while behaving in the most gallant manner. All behaved well, both officers and men, no instances of cowardice or skulking having occurred.

We moved from the battle-ground on the 23d and arrived at our present camp on the 24th.

I have, colonel, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WRIGHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Col. R. F. CATTERSON.]

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward N. Upton, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions received from your headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the past campaign:

Friday, January 27, we broke camp at Beaufort, S. C., and took our position in the brigade line and marched to Garden's Corners, where

the brigade halted until the morning of the 30th. From that date until February 14 we marched each day with the brigade, not anything worthy of note occurring.

Wednesday, February 15, after the brigade had marched two miles from where it camped the night before, skirmishing commenced, and the enemy was pushed back to his works on Congaree Creek. Here a line of battle was formed and the colonel commanding the brigade ordered me to take my command and move out to the right of the skirmish line and protect that flank. I immediately faced the regiment to the right and moved over to the left bank of the creek, then filed left, and moved up to the line, using the bank of the creek so as not to be observed by the enemy. On reaching the point designated by Colonel Catterson I halted and went into line, throwing three companies, commanded by Capt. John B. Foster, forward as skirmishers. I awaited orders until about 2 o'clock, when I discovered that the enemy was trying to fall back across the creek, when I ordered three more companies forward, under command of Capt. John B. Neil, with orders to push rapidly forward and save the road bridge that was already partially on fire. He started immediately on the double-quick for the bridge, his men firing as they went, which confused the enemy's movements so much that he did not fire his artillery until after the men had reached the bridge and a few had run on to it. He then opened his artillery, firing canister at the bridge. I now ordered the three companies under Captain Foster to move farther up the creek. After some slight firing I saw that the enemy was retiring from his line of works and immediately pushed these three companies across the creek on a foot log, and entered the enemy's works, he still being in gunshot range but retiring slowly. Only a few shots were exchanged after crossing the creek. I was now ordered to assemble the regiment on the road and take my proper place in the brigade. Soon after we formed a line of battle and moved forward (the enemy still retiring) and bivouacked for the night. After dark 100 men were sent out on picket, under command of Lieutenants Wright and Schock. At an early hour the next morning they pushed their line forward and found that the enemy had left another line of intrenchments, crossed Congaree River, and burned the bridge after him. When the regiment moved forward they joined it with their men.

From February 16 until the morning of March 20 was the usual marching with the brigade. On that morning a short time after leaving camp the advance commenced skirmishing. About 10 a. m. the colonel commanding ordered me to deploy the regiment as skirmishers with the center on the road, to move forward and relieve the Sixth Iowa Infantry, who were then on the skirmish line and out of ammunition. On arriving on their lines I found that the enemy was posted across the road behind high and heavy rail-works. This position was where the Smithfield road enters the Goldsborough and Fayetteville road, about three miles southeast of Bentonville. Believing that it could be carried by a rapid and spirited assault, I gave the command, "double-quick," and the men took the step bravely and with cheers, reserving their fire until a nearer approach. When about 400 yards they took the "run" and, with renewed cheers, opened fire on the enemy, who had been firing briskly all the time. My men did not halt or check until they reached the works from which the enemy were flying in disorder and confusion. From the amount of shots fired by the enemy at our approach, I am led to believe that their force numbered between 400 and 500 infantry and cavalry, outnumbering my command two to one. I found two of his

dead, left on the field. If he had any wounded they succeeded in getting away. There were seven or eight dead horses and mules just behind the works. My loss was 4 killed and 7 wounded. The enemy having retired on the Smithfield road, I changed direction to the right and followed him until I found he had a position on a hill, with a small creek and swamp between us. Here I halted and skirmished with him until dark, when we were relieved by the One hundred and third Illinois Infantry.

While in this position Lieut. John Ackerman succeeded in crawling out to the front about 100 yards, where he found a man belonging to the Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, Fourteenth Army Corps, who had been shot the day before through both legs, and carried him into our lines on his back. I mention this because it was a brave and humane act on the part of Lieutenant Ackerman.

About noon on the following day the brigade was moved forward and we threw up a line of strong earth-works. The next morning, the enemy having evacuated, we moved forward to Bentonville with the brigade, returning to our line of works the following morning at 4 o'clock. On the evening of the 24th we reached our present position.

Before concluding this report I cannot refrain from mentioning the exemplary conduct of both officers and men while on the campaign under trying circumstances, viz: night marching, bad roads and rainy weather. Each and all performed the duties assigned them with cheerfulness and alacrity. There is no need of making particular mention of any individual act; all have done bravely and nobly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD N. UPTON,

Lieut. Col. Forty-sixth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regt.

No. 19.

Reports of Col. George A. Stone, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 10–March 26.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Columbia, S. C., February 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report the action taken by my command in capturing the city of Columbia:

On the evening of the 16th instant I received orders from Brevet Major-General Woods to have my command in readiness to cross Broad River in the boats of the pontoon train at a point to be designated by Colonel Tweeddale, of the First Missouri Engineers, and so soon as crossed to move at once on the city. The point of crossing designated was about half a mile above the wreck of the bridge and about two miles above the city of Columbia. We expected to have effected a crossing and to have moved on the city by daylight, but the current of the river was so strong the engineers did not succeed in getting a line across until 3 o'clock of the morning of the 17th instant. At 3.50 o'clock I sent over two loads of sharpshooters, under Captain Bowman, of my staff, with instructions to put them out as pickets or skirmishers, the center of his line to be opposite the crossing and at least seventy-five yards distant, with the flanks resting on the river. He had particular instructions to keep his men quiet and not to reply to any firing of the enemy unless satisfied they meant an attack on him. I went over with the advance of the first regiment, Thirty-first Iowa, Lieutenant-

Colonel Jenkins, and made a personal reconnaissance of the ground. I found I had landed on a small island about 200 yards in length, 25 yards in width, and in the shape of a crescent. I at once put up a line of works and by this time four regiments had crossed. The enemy was now discovered to be very active, their skirmishers annoying us considerably. From a movement of troops toward his right, I was satisfied the enemy was endeavoring to re-enforce his line, and that to insure success I should at once attack without waiting for the remainder of the brigade. Accordingly I made the following disposition of my troops for the attack: The Thirty-first Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins commanding, was moved across the island toward the north, nearly parallel with the river, until I found his left about opposite the enemy's right. I next ordered up Major Abernethy, commanding Ninth Iowa, with his regiment, his right resting on Colonel Jenkins' left, and his (Major Abernethy's) left toward the river, with directions that when the assault was ordered he should change direction to the right on the double-quick in order to turn the enemy's right and also strike him in the rear. These dispositions being made to my satisfaction, I returned to the island and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts to assault directly in front of it, the Twenty-fifth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer commanding, to follow as a reserve, and sent word to Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, commanding Fourth Iowa, to join Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer as fast as his men had crossed. Everything now in readiness, the signal was given and the assault made by all the regiments at the same time. The result proved no mistake, either in the planning or the execution. Before the enemy was hardly aware of it we were right into his skirmish line. The Thirtieth Iowa here captured thirty prisoners. I accompanied this regiment, and can by personal observation testify to the gallant manner in which they made the assault. In front of the island were a number of small bayous running parallel with the river, about twenty feet wide and some of them waist deep. Few stopped to find logs on which to cross, but plunged in, holding guns and cartridge-boxes above the water. I found Colonel Palmer's brigade of infantry, of General Stevenson's division, and apparently a regiment of cavalry, were the troops disputing the crossing. Having driven the enemy in our front, and noticing a demonstration on his right to turn my left, I ordered a halt and commenced throwing up a line of works while waiting for the advance of Brevet Brigadier-General Woods' brigade to get over. So soon as I discovered this brigade had commenced crossing, I moved for the city, easily driving the regiment of cavalry that disputed our advance.

We had arrived within about a mile of the city, when a carriage displaying a flag of truce approached containing Mr. Goodwin, mayor of Columbia, and the city aldermen, who came to offer terms of capitulation. I refused anything but an unconditional surrender, which, after a few words, he consented to and unconditionally surrendered the city of Columbia. I joined the party in the carriage, accompanied by Major Anderson, of the Fourth Iowa, and Captain Pratt, of General Logan's staff, and left the brigade under the temporary charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, Thirty-first Iowa, and preceded the column about half a mile. When near the suburbs of the city I noticed some of the advanced skirmishers, say fifteen in number, being driven back by apparently a battalion of rebel cavalry. I at once called a corporal and three men, who happened to be near me, and put the mayor and aldermen in the corporal's charge, and with Major Anderson took about forty of my flankers and advanced on the cavalry. The corporal was

instructed that in case one man was killed or wounded he should at once shoot the mayor and his party. Joining the retreating skirmishers with the forty flankers we speedily dispersed the rebel cavalry, having no more trouble in gaining the city. I proceeded to the state-house with Captain Pratt and planted the first U. S. flag on that building.

During the engagement the regimental commanders did their duty well, Major Abernethy and Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins on the left and center, and Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts on the right. Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, with the Twenty-fifth Iowa, followed by Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, of the Fourth Iowa, supported the assault in a handsome manner. Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts and his adjutant, First Lieut. James M. Smith, deserve notice for the gallant manner in which they pushed their lines forward. Capt. A. B. Smith, of General Woods' staff, accompanied me in the assault and also deserves notice for his gallant conduct. My thanks are due all my staff officers—Captain Bell, Captain Bowman, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Snow, and Lieutenant Crane, for doing their duty well.

I was absent from the brigade about an hour in placing the flag on the state-house, and when I rejoined my command found a great number of the men drunk. It was discovered that this was caused by hundreds of negroes who swarmed the streets on the approach of the troops and gave them all kinds of liquors from buckets, bottles, demijohns, &c. The men had slept none the night before, and but little the night before that, and many of them had no supper the night before, and none of them breakfast that morning, hence the speedy effect of the liquor. I forthwith ordered all the liquor destroyed, and saw fifteen barrels destroyed within five minutes after the order had been given.

Brevet Major-General Woods now sent me word to guard the private property of the citizens and take possession of all the public buildings. I did so immediately upon receipt of the order, distributing my five regiments throughout the city and appointing Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, Thirty-first Iowa, provost-marshal. A number of buildings were fired during the early part of the evening, but the fire was promptly put out before it had gained much headway. A great many drunken men were now showing themselves in the streets from, I should think, every regiment of our corps, the Seventeenth Corps, and some even from General Kilpatrick's cavalry. My command was so scattered throughout the city I found it necessary to have a stronger guard, and therefore applied through my acting assistant adjutant-general to Brevet Major-General Woods twice, once in writing, for one or two more regiments for patrolling the city, but received no re-enforcements. About 8 o'clock the city was fired in a number of places by some of our escaped prisoners and citizens (I am satisfied I can prove this), and as some of the fire originated in basements stored full of cotton it was impossible to extinguish it. The fire engines were ordered out, but the flames could not be stopped; the buildings were old, nearly all wooden ones, and the wind blowing almost a gale. At 8 p. m. I received orders that I was relieved by Brevet Brigadier-General Woods and I sent the brigade to camp about one mile out of town, but remained in the city myself, working all night to assist in extinguishing the fire.

Very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. STONE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. FRED. H. WILSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders I respectfully report a summary of the part taken by this command in the campaign just ended:

The campaign commenced on the 10th day of January, and ended with my command on the 26th day of March, making the duration two months and sixteen days. On the 10th day of January last I had orders to march from our camp, near Savannah, Ga., to Fort Thunderbolt. On the 12th of January I took shipping at Fort Thunderbolt for Beaufort, S. C., with all the regiments of my command save one, the Twenty-fifth Iowa, which was left behind to assist in fetching up the transportation of the division. This regiment reported to me in camp, near Beaufort, S. C., on the 14th day of January, 1865. On the 27th day of January we broke up camp and resumed the march. During this campaign this brigade has had four engagements with the enemy. First at Little Congaree Creek, near Columbia, S. C., on the 15th day of February last. The Second Brigade of this division had the advance on that day and commenced skirmishing with the enemy within two miles of the camp we had left that morning. They drove the enemy without further assistance until near Little Congaree Creek, when from the nature of the ground the enemy was enabled to make a stubborn resistance. Here my brigade was ordered up and went into position on the left of the Second Brigade, Colonel Catterson commanding. I was ordered to form in two lines of battle, two regiments front and the other regiment, the Fourth Iowa, to cover the front as skirmishers and to move forward to effect a crossing of the Little Congaree Creek if possible. Immediately in front of the Fourth Iowa was a swamp about waist deep and about 200 yards wide. The regiment did not falter at this obstacle, but gallantly plunged in, led by its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols. We were now about 500 yards above the position held by the rebels on Little Congaree Creek, and a branch of the same stream intervening between us and the creek itself. It was discovered our present position flanked an outpost of the enemy on the same side of the stream we were now on, and three companies of the Fourth Iowa and four companies of the Ninth Iowa were ordered to attack this outpost. Major Anderson, Fourth Iowa, commanded the skirmishers making the attack, and Captain Bowman, Ninth Iowa, commanded the reserve. The attack was made with great vigor and was entirely successful. The enemy could not withstand the impetuosity of the skirmishers and broke after a few minutes' fighting to the opposite side of the creek. I now moved my command forward to the branch of the Little Congaree, separating us from the main creek, and with the Fourth Iowa went about three-quarters of a mile up the creek to a point beyond the enemy's right flank and in their rear. I ordered the Fourth Iowa to cross here on a log as quietly as possible, intending so soon as that regiment had crossed to support it with two other regiments and attack the enemy from the rear. Had I succeeded in this arrangement I have no doubt I should have captured the enemy's artillery and many prisoners, but the men first over discovered themselves to the enemy and he immediately commenced preparations to leave. The skirmishers drove him off before the column could get over, and this opened the crossing to Little Congaree Creek. Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols and Major Anderson, of the Fourth Iowa, and Captain Bowman, of the Ninth Iowa, deserve notice for the gallant manner in which they did their duty.

The whole division now crossed and formed a line of battle on a plateau about a mile from the creek. I again went into position on the left. Some rebel cavalry skirmishers threatening my front, I moved on them with four companies of the Twenty-fifth Iowa, and we soon drove them back to their main line. The list of casualties has been already furnished you. My next engagement with the enemy was at the city of Columbia, captured by my command on the 17th day of February, an official account of which, with the casualties and the number of prisoners, was made to you under date of the 19th day of February.*

I did not meet the enemy again in any force till the 20th instant on our march that day from our camp near Cox's Bridge on the Neuse River toward Bentonville. The Second Brigade, Colonel Catterson, had the advance that day and skirmished freely with the enemy, driving him easily until we had arrived within three miles of Bentonville. The enemy here became stubborn, and, threatening an attack on the Second Brigade, I was ordered up and went into position on Colonel Catterson's left. We now advanced our line of battle of two brigades about half a mile and put up works. About 3 p. m. I was directed by Brevet Major-General Woods, commanding division, and also by Major-General Logan, commanding the corps, to take three regiments, and if possible clear the road in our front and open communication with the Fourteenth Corps, now fighting apparently about a mile from us on our left front. I placed the Twenty-fifth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer commanding (which regiment I had ordered out about an hour before as skirmishers), to take the advance, and directed the Thirtieth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts commanding, and the Thirty-first Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins commanding, to follow as a reserve. The Twenty-fifth Iowa was deployed as skirmishers with their colors in the road I was going to clear, and my first movement with the regiment was to change direction to the right. This movement was made steadily until three-fourths of the regiment had crossed the road, when our proximity to the rebels on my left and in the road caused very severe skirmishing. Two regiments of the Second Division now came up on my left rear (I think the Sixth Missouri and the Thirtieth Ohio), one of them, the Sixth Missouri, deployed as skirmishers. I made arrangements with the officer commanding the last-mentioned regiment to join the two regiments with mine, and at a given signal the Twenty-fifth Iowa and the Sixth Missouri should make a charge. The charge proved entirely successful, although at a severe loss in the Twenty-fifth Iowa. We drove the enemy's skirmishers, composed of Hoke's division, from the Virginia army, back to their works across the swamp, clearing the road and thus opened communication with the Fourteenth Corps. The officers and men of the Twenty-fifth Iowa behaved handsomely and fought desperately. Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, commanding the regiment, and Captain Allen, acting major, who lost his right leg in the engagement, deserve notice for exposing themselves freely and for the gallant manner in which they cheered their men forward.

At night I retired to a new line and my place was occupied by other troops. I have already sent you a list of the casualties and the number of prisoners captured.

On the 21st instant I had orders to erect a line of works on the skirmish line, and at 1 p. m. I moved three regiments to the front line, the Fourth Iowa on the right, connecting with the left of the First Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Woods commanding, the Thirtieth Iowa in

* See p. 263.

the center and the Ninth Iowa on the left. The Twenty-fifth Iowa and the Thirty-first Iowa were in the rear, held in reserve. We put up a temporary line of works under fire of the enemy, and at 2 o'clock I received orders to charge the enemy's skirmish line, 150 yards in my front in good skirmish pits. We captured the pits with but slight loss, but the enemy evinced so much determination to regain them that the fighting became very sharp. The enemy's main line of battle, behind good works, was by actual measurement but 100 yards from these skirmish pits, and he fired from the works by volley. At three different times they followed up the fire by volley by an assault on my skirmishers. Their men swarmed over the works and charged gallantly, but I had re-enforced the line till I had nearly a line of battle, and our incessant firing prevented them from charging as a perfect organization and every charge was repulsed. The orders came to me so positive to hold the ground I had already gained, even from Generals Howard and Logan, that I should have done so or ruined the brigade.

At night I relieved the skirmish line with the Thirty-first Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins commanding. Colonel Jenkins managed the new line admirably. It rained a great deal during the night, but his men worked faithfully, and he put up quite a strong line of works so near the enemy that the conversation had to be carried on in whispers. Captain Teale, of the Fourth Iowa, deserves especial notice for his gallantry in holding the most exposed and dangerous part of the line. I regret to announce this gallant young officer was very severely wounded in the leg. Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols and Major Anderson, of the Fourth Iowa, deserve mention for voluntarily going on the skirmish line at a time when there was some wavering manifested. Captain Bowman, of my staff, also exposed himself freely and deserves notice. I mention these officers from personal observation, as twice during the day I deemed it my duty to go on the skirmish line myself. The other officers on the skirmish line—Captain Inman, Ninth Iowa; Lieutenant Shields, Fourth Iowa; Lieutenant Sharp, Ninth Iowa; Lieutenant Rifley, Thirtieth Iowa, are all reported to me to have behaved well and set a good example to their men. The loss on the skirmish line was quite severe. I sent you an official list of the casualties the same night and the prisoners captured.

On the morning of the 22d, half an hour before day, I rode out to the advanced post and ordered a patrol forward to feel of the enemy, but it was soon discovered he had left during the night. I at once sent word to the general commanding the division, and with a detachment of the Thirty-first followed him up. Everything indicated a precipitate retreat. A few stragglers were picked up. Some of their dead and wounded were found near the roadside uncared for, and quite a number of small-arms, haversacks, and clothing were found scattered in their deserted camp. Just at sunrise I ran onto their rear guard, composed of cavalry, and my detachment being too small to fight it I covered the road with a few men to make an effect and ordered some ten or fifteen men as skirmishers to annoy the enemy until a regiment which I had just ordered up (the Thirty-first Iowa) should arrive. Very soon after this our entire division moved to Bentonville, where we remained during the day, and at sundown we returned to the camp we had left in the morning. The graves of seventeen rebel officers in my front indicates that the enemy suffered severely in killed and wounded. On our march toward Goldsborough on the 23d instant I had the good fortune to have the post of honor, rear guard for the Army of the Tennessee. The rear guard of my command fell upon the Twenty-fifth Iowa.

On the 24th instant I was ordered to remain at the pontoon bridge over the Neuse River, near Goldsborough, to cover the crossing of our corps train, and on the 26th instant I rejoined the division in camp near Goldsborough.

During the campaign just closed this brigade has been in four engagements, with the following loss: Killed, 7; wounded, 64; missing, 12. We have captured and turned over to the provost-marshal 145 prisoners of war. In taking the city of Columbia, S. C., we captured 43 pieces of artillery, about 5,000 stand of arms, immense quantities of ammunition and ordnance stores, and released 40 officers confined there. We have marched 485 miles, made 15,037 yards of corduroy roads, and have destoyed 3 miles of railroad. The brigade is in excellent health and spirits, but very ragged.

My thanks are due all my staff officers—Capt. John N. Bell, Twenty-fifth Iowa; Capt. A. Bowman, Ninth Iowa; Lieuts. Samuel W. Snow and Baron H. Crane, Twenty-fifth Iowa (now in the hands of the enemy), and Lieut. John W. Gilman, Thirty-first Iowa—for the zeal manifested by them during the entire campaign to do their whole duty.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. STONE,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Iowa Vols., Commanding Brigade.

Capt. FRED. H. WILSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 20.

Report of Asst. Surg. Samuel C. Rogers, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, of operations April 10.

PETTIGREW HOSPITAL,
Raleigh, April 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Since my report of the 15th, which I inclose, I have seen some of the men with me at the time of the attack, and am happy to learn that all escaped in the woods excepting four, who were captured but made their escape the first night; all of whom returned to Goldsborough and have just rejoined their several commands.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ROGERS,
Assistant Surgeon, Thirtieth Iowa.

THIRTIETH IOWA INFANTRY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
In the Field, near Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report, after having complied with orders from Surg. John Moore, medical director, Army of the Tennessee, and provided for those who were unable to proceed with their commands:

The army moved from Goldsborough on Monday, April 10, I following on the next day with twenty-three hospital attendants and convalescents. About nine miles from Goldsborough, at the plantation of Jack Coley, I was informed by negroes that there were bushwhackers

near, and had been at this place but a short time before. I at once had all those who had guns (being only nine) to load them and proceed cautiously forward. But we had advanced less than one mile when we were attacked by a mounted force, compelling us to take to the woods for shelter. Myself, with one of the drivers, returned on the road to Coley's place and were directed by the blacks to take a by-road around the plantation, which would enable us to reach the railroad. In this we succeeded, crossing the railroad half a mile below Pikeville. We then overtook the rear guard of the main train, and I then returned to the point of attack with Lieutenant Harvey and nine men of the Thirty-first Iowa. We found our train had been plundered of everything. I lost all my personal effects and all my papers, both private and official. None of the men could be found, and after cheering and receiving no response, we gathered up the remnants of our train and joined the main train about midnight. I have since seen one of the party attacked, William Michael, Eighty-third Indiana, Company G, who says that he was the only one of the twenty-two who took to the woods who escaped, he having secreted himself till after dark and then came in. I have been informed by a soldier who was in the vicinity at the time of the attack (which was about 4 p. m.) that just before dark he heard a volley of fifteen or twenty guns. I fear they have all been shot. I also was told by the negroes that the son of Jack Coley, and also the son of Bill Lewis, were with the bushwhackers. This was also confirmed by a family of whites near by, who had seen a party of nine or ten just before dark.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ROGERS,
Assistant Surgeon, Thirtieth Iowa.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

GEO. A. STONE,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Beaver Dam Creek, April 16, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the consideration of the general commanding.

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brevet Major-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morrisville, N. C., April 17, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Brevet Major-General Woods, commanding First Division, for thorough investigation and report. He will please ascertain, if possible, what has become of the missing men and whether the apprehensions of the surgeon are well founded.

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan:

MAX. WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Raleigh, N. C., April 22, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Assistant Surgeon Rogers, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, who will please indorse any additional information or confirmation that he may have concerning the affair referred to within. He will also give the name and regiment of the soldier who gave him the information that at dark on the evening of the attack some fifteen or twenty shots were heard. Was it near the place, or where the prisoners were supposed to have been carried? Did Lieutenant Harvey make any search through the timber and country after evidence of the missing men? This paper merely speaks of him and his men cheering without receiving any response. Was there any evidence further than the fact that some soldier heard fifteen or twenty shots fired that led Surgeon Rogers to believe the prisoners were foully dealt with?

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. R. Woods:

F. H. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations January 1–March 24.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Poplar Springs, S. C., February 21, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from the crossing of Sandy Run to the evacuation of Columbia:

February 14, the command crossed Sandy Run at 2 p. m. and marched on Columbia road three miles and a half to Thomas' Creek, within supporting distance of the First Division. Captured seven prisoners to-day. February 15, marched on old State road in rear of First Division, which engaged the enemy at Congaree Creek, where one gun of De Gress' battery participated. As soon as the First Division had effected a crossing this command followed, marching one mile, taking up a position in front of enemy's line on the right of the First Division, and with the right resting on Congaree River. This position was intrenched at night. Shortly afterward the enemy opened a battery from the opposite bank of the river, nearly enfilading our line. One officer and two men were wounded, the former mortally. Distance marched, seven miles. February 16, the skirmish line was advanced along the road, reaching the Congaree bridge, four miles, at daylight. The bridge was burned. The command moved forward at 8 a. m., the enemy firing from opposite bank and wounding two men severely. One section De Gress' battery and a regiment of sharpshooters engaged the battery on opposite bank, and succeeded in silencing it for the time. One section of the battery was brought forward and engaged in shelling the city. It being deemed impracticable to attempt a crossing at the Congaree bridge the command moved at 11 a. m. two miles up the river to the Saluda bridge, which being burned, two regiments of the First Brigade were crossed in pontoon-boats and pushed forward, driving the enemy from the opposite bank. The remainder of this brigade followed,

driving the enemy rapidly across to and through the Broad River bridge, but did not succeed in saving the bridge from being fired and burned by the enemy. The command camped at this point at 5.30 p. m., having marched eight miles. Casualties, 1 officer and 2 men wounded. Captured 8 prisoners. February 17, the command marched at 3 p. m. in rear of the corps, leaving the train behind, and crossing Broad River on the pontoon bridge, marched through the city at 5.30 p. m. and took position one mile beyond on the Columbia and South Carolina Railroad, having marched five miles. February 18, the Third Brigade was sent through the city at 3 a. m. to clear the city and prevent further destruction of property. The command was employed during the day in destroying the railroad. February 19, the command finished destroying the half of the length of railroad assigned to it and the Fourth Division, being 7½ miles, in addition to which 3 cannon, a large amount of machinery for a rolling mill, and 6 stationary engines found on the line of road were destroyed. Captured 4 prisoners. February 20, the command marched at 8 a. m. on the Camden road.

Casualties: Officers, 2; men, 4. Number of miles marched, 23½. Enemy captured, 19. Property destroyed, 7½ miles railroad, machinery, rolling-mills, and foundry, three 10-pounder Parrott guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Major-General.

Maj. MAX WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this division since leaving Savannah, Ga.:

After remaining at that city from January 1 to the 14th the division moved at 6 a. m. of that day for Thunderbolt Bay, where it embarked during the 14th, 15th, and 16th, arriving same days at Beaufort, S. C., where it was established in camp, and remained till the 24th, when nine regiments were moved out to repair the road to Port Royal Ferry, a distance of nine miles, and on the 30th the entire command moved over that ferry, commencing the campaign in South Carolina, and moving out to Pocotaligo Station. Leaving Pocotaligo on the 1st of February, we marched to Laurel Hill Church, and on the 2d marched to Loper's Cross-Roads, skirmishing with the enemy, in which the division lost 5 wounded and the enemy 2 killed. On the 3d the command remained in camp, skirmishing across Duck Creek, which was afterward crossed by the Third Brigade. Casualties, 1 killed and 1 wounded. On the 4th we moved eight miles in the direction of Buford's Bridge. In a skirmish to-day 1 of the enemy was killed and 1 of our men wounded. On the 5th the command crossed the Great Salkehatchie, and on the 6th crossed the Little Salkehatchie and encamped at Springtown Church. On the 7th we moved on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, which was struck at Bamberg. On the 8th one brigade made a reconnaissance to the South Edisto River, while the others destroyed the railroad. On the 9th the command moved to Holman's Bridge, which was burned, the enemy holding the opposite bank. Troops were crossed on fallen trees late at evening, and during the night the enemy withdrew. Our casualties were 2

wounded. On the 10th moved across the South Edisto, going into and intrenching the position, and on the 11th moved out to Poplar Springs, and on the 12th moved to the North Edisto, where the enemy was found in considerable strength on the opposite bank. Troops were sent above and below, while two regiments were deployed and moved down to the bank, and by felling trees into the water crossings were made at three points, and the entire command moved across, being compelled to wade in deep water about half a mile. Col. W. S. Jones was moved down upon the enemy's right flank, completely routing him, capturing some 80. Our casualties were 5 wounded.

The command then moved on Columbia, reaching Congaree Creek and crossing it the 15th, taking up and intrenching a position two miles north of it. During the night the enemy, from across the Congaree River, threw shells into my camp, greatly to the discomfort of everybody. This they continued next morning, inflicting slight loss. The command was moved on the 16th opposite the city, and afterward to Saluda Factory, where two regiments of Col. Theodore Jones' brigade were pushed across the Saluda River in boats, under the fire of a small force of the enemy, who were driven precipitately across to the Broad River, a distance of about two miles. He here crossed the bridge and burned it. Three men were wounded to-day. On the 17th the command marched through Columbia, taking post about one mile south of it, where it remained on the 18th. At about 2 a. m. on the 18th one brigade, General Oliver's, was sent through the town to clear it of disorderly men, which was done under the superintendence of General Oliver himself in a very satisfactory manner. During the day the portion of the Columbia and Charleston Railroad assigned the division was destroyed, and on the 20th marched on Camden, but turned to the left in the direction of Peay's Ferry, which was reached the 22d, and on the 23d moved through Liberty Hill, and on the 24th moved to the Marengo Mills, passing the suburbs of Camden, one regiment only passing through that town. Some skirmishing to-day; one rebel killed and several captured. On the 25th and 26th the command moved to Kelly's Bridge, over Lynch's Creek, but the rains had raised the water so as to make the flats impassable. We remained here for the water to subside till the 28th, when we commenced the construction of a trestle bridge, which consisted of over ninety trestles, and was completed in twenty hours, when the command moved over and out to Black Creek, which was reached March 2.

During the month of February the division marched 253 miles. It had 22 men killed and wounded; killed and captured 90 of the enemy.

On the 3d [instant] the march toward Cheraw was resumed, reaching that place on the 4th, and on the 5th crossed the Great Pedee, and remained in camp on the 6th at Harrington's plantation. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th the command moved forward toward Fayetteville, crossing Lumber River on the last-named day, and encamped at Bethel Church. It rained severely after the arrival of the troops and previous to the arrival of many of the trains. The entire day, the 10th, was occupied in corduroying roads, and on the 11th the command moved twenty miles, camping at Little Rockfish Creek. On the 12th marched to Fayetteville, where we remained till the 14th, when we moved across Cape Fear River, camping one mile east of that stream. From this point all refugees, some 104 white and 465 black, were sent to Wilmington. On the 15th the march was resumed in the direction of Goldsborough, which was continued at slow stages till midnight of the 19th,

when I received orders to turn back to the assistance of General Slocum, and reported to him with the division near Bentonville at daylight, having marched since sunset twenty miles. At 12 m. the 20th the division was moved to the rear of the Fourteenth Corps, and two regiments were deployed, and connecting with the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps on the right and the Fourteenth Corps on the left, engaged the enemy in their lines, when they were re-enforced by the remainder of the First Brigade, and remained in position till the 21st, when the Second Brigade was posted on their left and the whole line intrenched. Brisk picket skirmishing was kept up till night, when the enemy retreated. Our casualties were 3 officers and men killed and 26 wounded.* On the 22d the division moved to Grantham's house, and on the 23d and 24th to Goldsborough, where it was placed in position on the left of the corps, about two miles east of the town.

The whole number of miles marched on the campaign are 461½; men and officers lost, killed, 17; wounded, 52; lost by capture, 45; total, 114. Enemy captured, 159; number killed and wounded, not known.

I would respectfully call attention to tabulated information accompanying this report, also to reports of brigade commanders.

I have specially to call favorable attention to the members of my staff, as follows:

First, to Lieut. Thaddeus H. Capron, regimental quartermaster Fifty-fifth Illinois, acting quartermaster of this division. Great credit is due for his untiring industry in bringing through the trains of the division in excellent condition, and Capt. John W. Cornyn, commissary of subsistence, for the masterly administration of his department. Also to Doctor Potter, Thirtieth Ohio, medical director of the division.

To Capt. G. Lofland, assistant-adjutant-general; Capt. C. A. Earnest, Thirtieth Ohio, acting inspector; Capt. P. G. Galvin, Sixth Missouri, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. John C. Nelson, Seventieth Ohio, commissary of musters; Capt. Joseph Shultz, One hundred and eleventh Illinois, provost-marshal; Lieut. D. M. Burchfield, Fifty-third Ohio, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. C. H. Johnson, Fifteenth Michigan, acting ordnance officer, credit is due for faithful performance of duty.

Mr. John R. Scupham, of Battery H, First Illinois Artillery, has acted as engineer officer of this division with great efficiency and should be rewarded; also, Lieut. Byron Barrett, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, master of ambulances, and Capt. A. H. Heath, Ninety-ninth Indiana, chief pioneer, deserve special notice for their valuable and untiring services.

No praise can ever reach the full measure due the soldiers of this command, who, without one murmur, have waded rivers and swamps in the most inclement weather, crowding their enemy from every stronghold he chose to occupy, permitting no obstacle, natural or artificial, to check their progress, and gathering for themselves the food that could not be furnished by Government, and without which the campaign could not have been made.

In all this the soldiers of this army, passing through a country traditional for its efforts to destroy the Government, and often from the nature of their duties beyond the control of their officers, have shown a humane forbearance such as was never before seen in any war. A few acts of atrocity by straggling vagabonds that encumber all armies have from time to time been committed, and too often have the good soldiers of the army, who gathered its food and to whom the country owes the

* But see revised table, p. 68.

success of this campaign, been compelled to bear the odium of such conduct. But by a proper attention to this class of duty (foraging), which may at any time become the most important in an army, there is no reason why its dignity should be less conspicuous than its importance.

I have also to call especial attention to the inclosed list for promotions.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Major-General.

Maj. MAX WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 4, 1865.

Recommendations for promotion.

First. Col. Theodore Jones, Thirtieth Ohio, colonel commanding First Brigade, to be brigadier-general of volunteers for conspicuous service at Jonesborough, August 31, 1864, at Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864, and for constant and meritorious attention to duty as brigade commander in the Georgia and South Carolina campaigns.

Second. Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio, commanding Second Brigade, to be brevet brigadier-general of volunteers for meritorious service at Jonesborough, August 31, 1864, at Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864, where he was severely wounded, and for constant attention to duty as brigade commander on the Georgia and South Carolina campaigns.

Third. Capt. Francis De Gress, Battery H, First Illinois Artillery, to be brevet major for constant and meritorious attention to duty as captain of a battery in front of Atlanta, and on the Georgia and South Carolina campaigns.

Fourth. Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, Thirtieth Ohio, acting inspector-general, Second Division, to be brevet major of volunteers for constant and meritorious service on the Georgia and South Carolina campaigns, and for conspicuous attention to duty at Jonesborough, August 31, 1864, and at McAllister, December 13, 1864.

Fifth. Capt. John W. Cornyn, commissary of subsistence, to be brevet major for the masterly administration of his department in the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, on the Georgia and South Carolina campaigns.

Sixth. First Lieut. Thaddeus H. Capron, regimental quartermaster Fifty-fifth Illinois Veteran Infantry and acting assistant quartermaster Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to be brevet captain for his great industry and good service in administering his department in the South Carolina campaign.

Seventh. Acting Lieut. John R. Scupham, Battery H, First Illinois Veteran Artillery, to be brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry and good conduct at Jonesborough, August 31, 1864, at McAllister, December 13, 1864, and for valuable services on the Georgia and South Carolina campaigns.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Eighth. Capt. Giles Hand, Fifty-fifth Illinois Veteran Infantry, to be brevet major, for constant good conduct and courage in all the skirmishes on the Georgia and South Carolina campaigns, and for a severe wound received in action at Bentonville, N. C., March 20, 1865.

Ninth. First Lieut. Theophilus Paesler, Thirtieth Ohio Veteran Infantry, to be brevet captain for constant, brave, and good conduct in the skirmishes on the Georgia and South Carolina campaigns, and for a severe wound received in action at Bentonville, N. C., March 20, 1865.

Tenth. First Lieut. Cyrus M. De Lany, adjutant Thirtieth Ohio Veteran Infantry, to be brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry in all the battles and skirmishes the regiment has been engaged in.

Eleventh. First Lieut. James W. McElravey, Thirtieth Ohio Veteran Infantry, to be brevet captain for constant gallantry and good conduct in all the battles his regiment has been engaged in.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Twelfth. Col. Augustus C. Parry, Forty-seventh Ohio Veteran Infantry, to be brevet brigadier-general for conspicuous gallantry in leading his regiment to the assault of Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864.

Thirteenth. Lieut. Col. Israel T. Moore, commanding Fifty-fourth Ohio Veteran Infantry, to be brevet colonel for conspicuous gallantry in leading his regiment to the assault of McAllister, December 13, 1864.

Fourteenth. Maj. William Mabry, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in leading his regiment at the assault of McAllister, December 13, 1864.

Fifteenth. Maj. Thomas T. Taylor, Forty-seventh Ohio Veteran Infantry, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the assault on Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864, and for a severe wound received in a hand to hand combat at that assault.

Sixteenth. Capt. John Bell, Fifty-fourth Ohio Veteran Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, to be brevet major for gallantry in the assault of Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864.

Seventeenth. Capt. Henry Bremfoerder, Forty-seventh Ohio Veteran Infantry, to be brevet major for distinguished service rendered in the assault of Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Eighteenth. Lieut. Col. F. S. Hutchinson, Fifteenth Michigan Veteran Infantry, to be brevet colonel for distinguished service in leading his regiment at the assault of Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864.

Nineteenth. Lieut. Col. H. L. Philips, Seventieth Ohio Veteran Infantry, to be brevet colonel for distinguished service in leading his regiment at the assault of Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864.

W. B. HAZEN,
Major-General.

ADDENDA.

Official list of casualties in Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, since leaving Savannah, Ga., January 14, 1865, up to the present date, March 24, 1865.*

* Nominal list omitted.

Recapitulation.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	.....	8	6	24	1	19	7	51	58
Second Brigade	.....	5	.....	17	.....	10	.....	32	32
Third Brigade	2	2	1	4	.....	15	3	21	24
Total	2	15	7	45	1	44	10	104	114

W. B. HAZEN,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
January 15, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the command from the 1st instant:

January 1, marched from Fort McAllister at 7 a. m. for Savannah, crossing King's Bridge at 9 a. m. and Little Ogeechee at 2 p. m., and reaching Woodlawn, four miles from Savannah, when came up with Second Brigade and camped for the night, having marched twenty-two miles. January 2, marched to the city, four miles, camping just outside. January 3 to 7, furnished heavy details for fatigue to work on breast-works; meantime drilling, reviewing, and holding frequent inspections. January 7, the division with the rest of the Fifteenth Army Corps was reviewed by General Sherman. January 8 to 14, spent in drilling and fatigue duty. January 14, command marched at 6 a. m. for Thunderbolt, which reached and camped 9 a. m. and prepared to embark for Beaufort, S. C., as rapidly as possible. One regiment, Fifteenth Michigan, embarked at 5 p. m., on steamer Louisa. January 15, remainder of Third Brigade embarked to-day for and arrived at Beaufort, distance sixty miles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. EARNEST,
Capt., 30th Ohio Vols., Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 2d Div., 15th A. C.

Lieut. Col. L. E. YORKE,
Assistant Inspector-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Pocotaligo Station, S. C., January 31, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following record of events in this command since the 15th instant:

January 16, 17, and 18, the remainder of the command, except the supply train and two regiments, having arrived from Fort Thunderbolt, camp was established two miles from the city (Beaufort). January 19 to 24, remained in same camp, during which time the troops were exercised in company and battalion drills and evolutions of the line. January 24, to-day nine regiments, three from each brigade, were distributed along the Shell road to Port Royal Ferry, for the purpose of repairing the road, and commenced work. January 25, in compliance with

orders Captain De Gress, commanding Battery H, First Illinois Light Artillery, reported to this command for duty. January 26, to-day the column moved out to Gray's Hill, seven miles from the city, where camped, having marched five miles. January 27, finished the road to-day, having built since the 24th 3,670 yards of corduroy. January 28, in same place preparing for campaign. January 29, the supply train and remainder of troops having arrived by water, arrangements for marching were completed by drawing supplies, &c. The command was reviewed this p. m. by General Hazen. January 30, marched this a. m. at 7 o'clock, crossing the Coosaw River at Port Royal Ferry, and taking the Pocotaligo road, which point we reached at 2 p. m.; then moved on to Pocotaligo Station on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, where camped at 3.30 p. m., having marched seventeen miles. January 31, remained in camp at Pocotaligo Station. Number of miles marched, twenty-four. Total distance traveled, eighty-four miles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. EARNEST,

Capt., 30th Ohio Vols., Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 2d Div., 15th A. C.

Lieut. Col. L. E. YORKE,

Assistant Inspector-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Before Columbia, S. C., February 16, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this command from February 1 to the present date:

February 1, marched at 7 a. m., reaching McPhersonville (five miles) at 8.45 a. m., where we halted two hours, then moved on through Brailsfordville to Sand Hill Church, near Alligator Creek, where camped, having marched thirteen miles. February 2, marched at 6.30 a. m., crossing Alligator Creek and many swamps during the day, on account of which the marching was very severe. The infantry marched on the right of the road and crossing all of the swamps on fallen trees. The enemy was encountered a few miles from Loper's Cross-Roads, but driven without difficulty beyond that point by two regiments of the First Brigade. Two of the enemy were killed and five of our men wounded. Camped at this point, having marched seventeen miles. February 3, remained in same position during to-day. The Third Brigade effected a crossing of Duck Creek this morning. One gun of De Gress' battery was also engaged. The enemy was driven three miles beyond the creek. Our casualties were 1 man killed and 1 officer wounded. Captured 1 prisoner. February 4, this morning thirty wagons from supply train were sent back for additional supplies. Several men who had the small-pox were sent back also. The command marched at 12 m. on road to Angley's Post-Office, which was reached at 5 p. m.; distance, eight miles. The road was corduroyed nearly all the way by three regiments sent ahead of the command. Had a small skirmish with enemy this evening, who captured 2 horses and wounded 2 men. One rebel man was killed. February 5, marched at 9 a. m. Crossed Great Salkehatchie on Buford's Bridge, six miles and a half from Angley's, at 12 m. Marched one mile after crossing on Barnwell road, where camped at 3 p. m., having marched eight miles. February 6, marched at 12 m. on Orangeburg road in rear of column, crossing Little Salkehatchie at dark and camping at Springtown Church, one mile from the river, at 8.30 p. m., having marched eight miles. Rained

all night. The thirty wagons sent from Loper's Cross-Roads rejoined the column, not having any supplies, as they had been turned back at Hickory Hill. Captured one prisoner to-day. February 7, cold and rainy. Marched at daylight in rear of First Division and on Orangeburg road, reaching the Charleston and Augusta Railroad at Bamberg Station at 11 a. m., and camped one mile west, having marched eight miles. The Third Brigade destroyed one mile of the railroad toward Midway. February 8, remained in same position to-day. The Second Brigade destroyed half a mile of railroad toward Midway. The Second Brigade made a reconnaissance to Cannon's Bridge, on the Edisto River, finding bridge burned and the enemy intrenched on opposite side, and returned to camp.

February 9, marched at daylight on Augusta and Charleston road, crossing Binnaker's Bridge road, crossing Bryan's and Sykes' Creeks, and taking road to Holman's Bridge, when, finding enemy on opposite side, took position, having marched eleven miles. The First Brigade was sent forward to reconnoiter and effect a crossing. One battalion crossed on fallen trees three-quarters of a mile above the bridge, advanced into the swamp beyond, and night coming on were unable to accomplish anything. Casualties, two men wounded. To-night the enemy retired on road to Columbia. February 10, the First Brigade crossed at 9 a. m. and went into position at forks of Orangeburg and Columbia roads. Three-quarters of a mile of corduroy had to be made from bridge for the infantry to cross the swamps. The remainder of division crossed at 4 p. m. and moved out one mile and a half on Columbia road, where camped and intrenched the position, having marched two miles and a half. February 11, marched at daylight on Orangeburg road in advance, crossing several small streams and arriving at Poplar Springs at 4 p. m. and camped, having marched fifteen miles. Intrenched this position. February 12, marched at 7 a. m. in advance, reaching Shilling's Bridge (four miles) at 9 a. m., when, finding the bridge burned and enemy intrenched on opposite side, the Second Brigade was sent forward to cross. The enemy engaged them sharply. A crossing was effected on fallen trees and timber at 11 a. m. at two different points above the bridge, at which this brigade crossed, while at the same time the First and Third Brigades crossed two miles below. In advancing a swamp three-quarters of a mile in width and waist deep was encountered, which all the officers and men waded with cheerfulness and enthusiasm. The Second Brigade drove the enemy from his works, killing 2 and capturing 57. Our casualties were 5 men wounded. The First and Third Brigades, under the immediate command of General Hazen, having crossed below, moved forward and struck the Orangeburg road four miles from that point, where camped. The Second Brigade joined them at 11 p. m. The trains were also brought forward. Distance marched, seven miles. February 13, marched at 8 a. m. in rear of Third Division. Crossed Caw Caw Swamp, then taking a neighborhood road across Columbia road, on which we crossed Sadler's and Little Crotchpen Swamps, crossing on south side of Big Crotchpen Swamp, having marched thirteen miles. Captured one prisoner. February 14, marched at 6.30 a. m. in advance and on Columbia road, crossing Big Beaver Creek at 10 a. m. Arrived at Sandy Run Post-Office at 1 p. m., crossing Sandy Run and moving forward three miles and a half to Thomas' Creek in support of First Division, where camped. Distance marched, seventeen miles. Captured seven prisoners. February 15, marched at 7 a. m. on old State road in rear of First Division, which encountered the enemy at Congaree Creek, where one gun of De

Gress' battery was engaged in shelling the enemy. As soon as the First Division had crossed this followed, taking up a position on right of First Division, the right resting on the Congaree River and in front of the enemy's line. This position was intrenched. Marched nine miles. At night the enemy opened a battery on the opposite side of the Congaree, shelling our lines severely. One officer and two men were wounded. Since the 4th instant three regiments have been constantly sent forward to corduroy the road in advance of the column and open a road for the infantry on the right of the road. This has been found to be the best system of repairing the roads yet tried.

Recapitulation.—Casualties: Killed, 1; wounded, 18. Number of miles marched, 136½. Enemy killed, 5; enemy captured, 67.

The command is in a fine condition for further movements.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. EARNEST,
Capt., 30th Ohio Vols., Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 2d Div., 15th A. C.

Lieut. Col. L. E. YORKE,
Asst. Inspector-General and Chief of Staff, 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Lynch's Creek, S. C., February 28, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this command from the 15th instant up to the present date:

February 16, the skirmish line was pushed forward this morning on the Columbia road, reaching the Congaree bridge (four miles) at daylight. The bridge had been destroyed, the enemy having retreated across it during the night. The column moved forward at 8 a. m., the enemy firing from opposite bank and wounding two men severely. One section of De Gress' battery and a regiment of sharpshooters engaged the battery on opposite bank and succeeded in silencing it for the time. One section was brought forward and engaged in shelling the city. It being deemed impracticable to attempt a crossing at the Congaree bridge the command moved at 11 a. m. two miles up the river to the Saluda bridge, which having been burned, two regiments of the First Brigade were crossed on pontoon-boats and pushed forward, driving the enemy from the opposite bank. The remainder of this brigade, supported by the rest of the command, followed as soon as the bridge was laid, driving the enemy rapidly across to and through the Broad River bridge, but did not succeed in saving the bridge from being fired and burned by the enemy. The command camped at this point at 5.30 p. m., having marched eight miles. Casualties, 1 officer and 2 men wounded. Captured 8 prisoners. February 17, the command moved at 3 p. m. in rear of the corps, leaving the train behind and crossing Broad River on the pontoon bridge. Marched through the city at 5.30 p. m. and took position one mile beyond on the Columbia and South Carolina Railroad, having marched five miles. February 18, the Second Brigade was sent through the city at 3 a. m. to clear it and prevent further destruction of property. The division was engaged during the day in destroying the railroad. February 19, the command finished destroying the half of the lengths of railroad assigned to it and the Fourth Division, being seven miles and a half, in addition to

which three 10-pounder Parrott guns, a large amount of machinery for rolling mills and foundries, and six stationary engines were destroyed. Captured 7 prisoners. February 20, marched on Camden road, in rear of Third Division, eleven miles and a half, then, taking road to Muddy Springs, marched nine miles and a half, where camped at 6.30 p. m., having marched twenty miles. The One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois reported back to the division for duty, having been relieved from special service at department headquarters. February 21, marched at 8 a. m. in rear of Fourth Division. Roads hilly, mud and quicksand delaying the march greatly. Arrived at and crossed Dutchman's Creek at 8 p. m., where camped, having marched twenty-two miles. February 22, marched at 6 a. m., passing Poplar Springs (three miles) at 8 a. m., and moving to Peay's Ferry, on the Wateree River, where halted until pontoon bridge was laid. Crossed at 3 p. m. and moved forward two miles to Singleton's Creek, where camped, having marched eleven miles.

February 23, marched at 1 p. m. in rear of Third and First Divisions, passing Liberty Hill and marching on Camden road six miles, then on settlement road across to Lancaster and Camden road on White Oak Creek, five miles from Flat Rock, one mile south of Red Hill Post-Office, where camped at 5 p. m., having marched twelve miles. February 24, marched at 9 a. m. in rear of Fourth Division on Camden road. After passing Saunders' Creek, six miles from Camden, turned to the left, crossing the Camden and Lancaster road at Cool Springs, leaving Kirkwood on the right, striking the Cheraw and Camden road two miles from Camden. Camped at Marengo Mills, six miles northeast of Camden, at 9 p. m., having marched twenty miles. The day rainy and roads heavy, especially near camp. Foragers killed one rebel in skirmish at Cool Springs. February 25, marched at 8 a. m. in the advance on Cheraw road. Roads good; timber, pine. Camped at 1 p. m. at Sandy Grove Church, having marched eight miles. The First Brigade went forward to Tiller's and Kelly's Bridges, on Lynch's Creek, eight miles, securing both and camping at those points. February 26, marched at 8 a. m. on Darlington road, reaching Kelly's Bridge at 11 a. m., eight miles; roads good. The water was found very high, extending nearly a mile in width, and a crossing of trains was deemed impracticable. The Second and Third Brigades and the battery were pushed across with so much difficulty, however, that with the continued rise of water further crossing was abandoned. The Second and Third Brigades, under command of General Oliver, took up a defensive position one mile from the bridge. February 27, remained in same position to-day. At 1 p. m. the water ceased to rise. Enemy's cavalry made their appearance in small parties on east side of the river. Captured one prisoner. February 28, in same position. The water falling slowly. Commenced building a bridge across the creek. General Oliver pushed forward a reconnaissance five miles on the Darlington road, not finding any force of the enemy. Captured one prisoner.

Recapitulation.—Number of miles marched, 117. Casualties: Commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 2; total, 3. Enemy killed, 1; captured, 17.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. EARNEST,

Captain, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. L. E. YORKE,
Asst. Inspector-General and Chief of Staff, 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Bethel Church, N. C., March 15, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this command from the 1st instant.

March 1, the Second and Third Brigades, under command of Brigadier-General Oliver, moved forward to Kellytown, six miles and a half. The bridge across Lynch's Creek was relaid on the ground. The First Brigade crossed at 6 p. m. Captured sixteen prisoners. March 2, the trains of division finished crossing at 1.15 p. m. The First Brigade with trains moved forward to Kellytown, arriving at 4 p. m. The whole command then moved on to Black Creek, where arrived at 6.30 p. m. and camped, having marched eleven miles. March 3, commenced crossing Black Creek at 6.30 a. m. Roads to-day were good. Crossed Juniper Creek at 6.30 p. m. and camped, having marched eighteen miles. Captured two prisoners. March 4, marched at daylight, coming upon the First Division near Thompson's Creek, five miles, where halted till 2 p. m.; then moved on to Cheraw, six miles, where camped, having marched eleven miles. Casualties, one man wounded. March 5, marched at 4 p. m. to pontoon bridge across the Great Pedee, one mile, and pushed forward on Fayetteville road to Harrington's plantation, four miles, where camped, having marched five miles. Captured eight prisoners. March 6, remained in camp at Harrington's plantation. Captured eleven prisoners. March 7, marched at 12 m. on Fayetteville road in rear of Third Division, crossing Society Hill and Rockingham road, five miles and a half, and Phill's and Hill's Creeks, and camping on east side of Crooked Creek, having marched eleven miles. Captured two prisoners. March 8, marched at 6.30 a. m. on telegraph road to Fayetteville. Crossed State line one mile from camp, and during the day Little Pedee River and Joe's Creek, reaching Laurel Hill at 12 m. Moved across Jordan's Creek and camped, having marched fifteen miles. Captured three prisoners. Two regiments of Second Brigade were sent forward to Lumber River, seven miles and a half. March 9, marched at 6.30 a. m. on the Fayetteville road, crossing Shoe Heel Creek and reaching Lumber River at Gilchrist's Bridge at 11.30 a. m., where halted half an hour, then crossed on pontoon bridge and moved forward to Bethel Church, where camped, having marched fourteen miles. The roads were impassable on account of rain, and trains did not come up. One regiment of the Second Brigade was sent to the right with department headquarters. March 10, spent day in corduroying roads. Moved across Raft Swamp at 2 p. m., two miles, sending the advance forward six miles and bringing up the trains to Bethel Church. March 11, marched at 7 a. m. Crossed Duke's Branch and Rockfish Creek, thirteen miles, and moved on toward Fayetteville to Little Rockfish Creek, seven miles, where camped, having marched twenty miles. Casualties, 1 man killed and 2 missing. March 12, marched at 7 a. m. on Fayetteville road. Crossed Little Rockfish Creek near camp and camped one mile nearly south of the city, having marched six miles. March 13, remained in camp at Fayetteville. March 14, marched at 3 p. m. Arrived at pontoon bridge one mile below city, two miles; halted one hour and a half to get the bridge finished, crossing at 8.30 p. m., and moved out to Warsaw road, where camped, having marched three miles and a half. Left refugees and surplus negroes at this point, also the ordnance and supply trains. March 15, marched at 11 a. m. on Goldsborough road. Camped at 6.30 p. m. in rear of Fourth

Division and one mile and a half from Maxwell's Bridge, on South River, at Bethany Church, having marched ten miles.

Recapitulation.—Number of miles marched, 126½. Casualties: Killed, enlisted men, 2. Wounded, enlisted men, 6. Missing, commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 9. Enemy captured, 42.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

C. A. EARNEST,
Captain, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. L. E. YORKE,
Assistant Inspector-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this command from the 15th instant:

March 16, marched at 7.30 a. m. to Maxwell's Bridge across South River, one mile and a half; then on Fayetteville and Beaman's Cross-Roads, four miles and a half; then up the river, crossing Jones' Swamp, to Wesley Church, three miles, where camped, having marched nine miles. Captured five prisoners. March 17, marched at 9 a. m. to the intersection of Bentonville road, crossing Taylor's Swamp, and camping at Roberts' Cross-Roads, having marched six miles. Casualties, one man wounded. March 18, marched at 6 a. m. in advance, crossing Little Cohera, Seven-Mile, and Great Cohera Creeks, taking the shortest routes toward Everettsville, and camping east of Newton Grove Cross-Roads, having marched eleven miles. March 19, marched at 12 m. in rear of corps, halting at Pleasant Union and Canaan Churches, one mile, until 4 p. m., then moved on toward Cox's Bridge over Neuse River, corduroying much on the road, which was found next to impassable. Crossed a branch of Falling Creek, and arrived at King's plantation at midnight, having marched seven miles. March 20, marched at near 1 a. m. back on road we had come on, having received orders to report to Major-General Slocum, commanding Left Wing of the army. Passed camp of previous night and Benton's plantation (eight miles) and arrived at Harper's house in rear of Left Wing and reported to General Slocum at 6.30 a. m., having marched fourteen miles. Moved forward at 12 m. to rear of Fourteenth Corps, two miles, where camped. Two regiments of the First Brigade were pushed forward two miles farther to develop the left flank of the enemy. At about 2.30 p. m. these regiments formed on the right of the Fourteenth Corps, three miles from Bentonville, joining at the same time with the left of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, shortly after which the line moved forward, driving the enemy's skirmishers and developing his main line, which position they held until the remainder of this brigade moved to their support and threw up temporary works. The command reported back to Major-General Logan, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps. Our casualties were: Officers wounded, 4; men killed, 3; wounded, 7; total, 14.

March 21, the Second and Third Brigades, after corduroying a road through the swamp to rear of First Brigade, went into position on same line and threw up works, having marched three miles. Casualties

to-day: Killed, commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 2. Wounded, commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 15. Aggregate, 19. March 22, the enemy having retreated during the night the skirmishers pushed forward at daylight, capturing 4 prisoners. The command marched at 12 m. on Goldsborough road, corduroying it as far as Grantham's house, where camped, having marched nine miles. March 23, marched at 7 a. m. on lower Goldsborough road half a mile, then on Everettsville road, crossing Falling Creek, and camping at 9.30 a. m. at Hall's plantation, having marched six miles and a half. March 24, marched at 7 a. m., crossing Neuse River near the Wilmington Railroad bridge, four miles and a half, at 9 a. m., and moved through Goldsborough (three miles) at 12 m.; then moved out two miles on the New Berne road, where went into position on right of road and of Seventeenth Corps, facing eastward, the First and Third Brigades in front line intrenched, the Second Brigade in rear. Distance marched, nine miles and a half. March 25, remained in camp. Quite a number of officers and about 350 men (recruits and convalescents), who came to Goldsborough with the Twenty-third Corps, rejoined the command to-day. March 26 to 31, quite a number of officers and men have constantly been rejoining the command. The time has been spent in completing a line of works in front of the division, cleaning up the camps, and drawing supplies of clothing, &c. Forage parties have been sent out from time to time to procure forage for animals while we remain at this point. The casualties while foraging have been 20 men captured; enemy captured, 4.

Recapitulation.—Number of miles marched, 77. Casualties: Killed, commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 5. Wounded, commissioned officers, 5; enlisted men, 23. Missing, enlisted men, 20. Aggregate, 54. Enemy captured, commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 16; aggregate, 18.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. EARNEST,
Capt., 30th Ohio Vols., Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 2d Div., 15th A. C.

Lieut. Col. S. D. NICHOLS,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Raleigh, N. C., April 16, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from the 1st to the 15th instant, inclusive:

April 1, the command was in camp two miles northeast of Goldsborough, on the Snow Hill road. In compliance with orders all foraging was suspended, and all surplus vehicles and animals were turned over to the quartermaster's department. The day was spent in working on the defenses of the position and completing camps. April 2, the commanding general reviewed the division at 3.30 p. m. and inspected the camps. April 3, commenced company and battalion drills. April 4, spent in drilling. April 5, spent in drilling. Received two deserters from the enemy. April 6, spent in drilling. April 7, spent in drilling. The commanding general exercised the division in evolutions of the line at 3 p. m. April 8, division drill at 3.30 p. m. April 9, the commanding general inspected the transportation of the division. The trains were loaded for marching. April 10, marched at 7 a. m. on Snow

Hill road five miles; then across to Pikeville on the Weldon Railroad eight miles; then on Whitley's Mill road four miles and a half, camping on Pike's plantation at dark, having marched seventeen miles and a half. April 11, marched at 8.30 a. m. on Whitley's Mill road six miles; then to Lowell Factory on Little River seven miles, where crossed and marched out one mile to Tilghman's place, where camped at dark, having marched fourteen miles on very bad roads, which required much corduroying to be made passable. Received seven deserters from the rebel army. April 12, marched at 9 a. m. on direct road to Pineville, finding the roads comparatively good. Crossed the Saint Charles road eight miles at 3 p. m., reaching Pineville at 6 p. m., where camped, having marched fourteen miles. Received two rebel deserters. April 13, marched at 11 a. m. on Louisburg road to the intersection of the Earpsborough and Raleigh road, nine miles, and from thence on Raleigh road, passing Eagle Rock, and camping at dark on Clay Hill plantation, one mile from Hinton's Bridge, across Neuse River, having marched sixteen miles. Received three rebel deserters. Loss, eleven men captured. April 14, marched at 6 a. m., crossing Hinton's Bridge and massing the division in rear of the First Division until 11.30 a. m., when moved on to and through Raleigh, being reviewed by General Sherman while passing the capitol. Marched four miles northwest of the city to Crab Tree Creek, where camped at 3.30 p. m., having marched eleven miles. Roads good. Loss, one man captured. April 15, remained in same position, orders for marching having been countermanded. Received one deserter from the enemy. Loss, two men captured.

Recapitulation.—Casualties, 14; number of miles marched, 72½; number of deserters received, 15.

While at Goldsborough the command was thoroughly equipped and supplied with everything necessary to prepare them perfectly for any movement that might be deemed necessary.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. EARNEST,

Capt., 30th Ohio Vols., Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 2d Div., 15th A. C.

Lieut. Col. S. D. NICHOLS,

Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Neuse River, N. C., April 30, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from the 15th instant:

April 15, remained in camp on Crab Tree Creek. Orders for march were countermanded. Received one deserter from enemy. April 16 and 17, remained in same position. April 18, moved back to city and camped one mile east on Mordecai's plantation, having marched three miles and a half. April 19 to 22, were devoted to drills, cleaning camp, parades, reviews, &c. April 23, the Second and Third Brigades were reviewed by the division commander. April 24, the First Brigade was reviewed by the division commander. Saber drill at division headquarters by General Hazen. April 25, division was reviewed by General Grant. April 26 and 27, spent in drilling and making preparations for marching. April 28, in compliance with General Orders, No. 28, dated headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, Raleigh, N. C., April 26, 1865, the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Tenth Iowa Infantry, Eightieth Ohio

Infantry, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and First Battalion Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry were assigned to this command for duty. April 29, marched at 9 a. m., reaching the Neuse River at Rogers' Bridge at 4 p. m., and camped two miles beyond at 5 p. m., having marched eleven miles. April 30, remained in same position and made periodical muster.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. EARNEST,

Capt., 30th Ohio Vols., Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 2d Div., 15th A. C.

Lieut. Col. S. D. NICHOLS,

Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 22.

Report of Col. Theodore Jones, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 16–March 24.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March —, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

January 16, the brigade moved at 8 a. m. to Fort Thunderbolt, distance seven miles, where it remained until the 19th instant. January 19, at 3 p. m. the brigade embarked on boats for Beaufort, S. C., where it arrived at 10 p. m. and went into camp about three miles west of Buford, where it remained until January 27, repairing the roads for seven miles west of Beaufort. January 27, moved at 9 a. m., marching six miles and going into camp at Gray's Hill, remaining until January 30. January 30, broke camp at 9 a. m., crossing the pontoon bridge at Port Royal Ferry at 10.30 a. m., passing Garden's Corners and camping at Pocotaligo Station, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad; distance marched, fifteen miles. January 31, remained in same position.

February 1, moved at 7 a. m., passing through McPhersonville and camping near Hickory Hill; distance, fourteen miles. February 2, left camp at 6 a. m., the brigade having the advance moving on the right side of the road; met the enemy's cavalry about 2 o'clock. The Sixth Missouri and Thirtieth Ohio skirmished with them until dark, driving them across Duck Creek, where the brigade went into camp, having made fifteen miles. Casualties to-day, 4 enlisted men wounded and 1 man's leg broken by a falling tree. February 3, remained in same position. February 4, moved at 12 m. on the Orangeburg road and going into camp at Angley's Post-Office, having marched seven miles. February 5, the brigade moved at daybreak, crossing the Big Salkehatchie at Big Buford's bridge and going into camp on Barnwell road, about one mile and a half from the bridge; distance, about eight miles. February 6, moved at 10 a. m. on the Orangeburg road, going into camp on the north side of the Little Salkehatchie Swamp; distance, about nine miles. February 7, moved at 6.30 a. m., striking the South Carolina Railroad at Bamberg at 11 a. m., going into camp one mile north of the station; distance, seven miles. February 8, remained in same position, assisting in the destruction of the South Carolina Railroad. February 9, moved at daylight on the old Charleston and Augusta road, a distance of nine miles, and went into camp early in the evening. The Fifty-fifth Illinois and Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers

skirmished with the enemy a greater part of the afternoon at Holman's Bridge on South Edisto River. Loss, 1 enlisted man killed and 1 wounded in Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers. February 10, the enemy having evacuated during the night, the pontoons were laid. The brigade crossed the river and went into camp; distance marched, two miles. February 11, the brigade moved at 7 a. m. on Orangeburg road and went into camp at Poplar Springs, a distance of thirteen miles. February 12, moved at 7 a. m. and found the enemy in position on North Edisto River, at Glover's Bridge. The brigade crossed the river about one mile and a half below the bridge and then waded a large swamp in order to flank the enemy out of his position, but arrived too late to be of any service, the Second Brigade having come in on the opposite flank of the enemy and routed him; distance marched, seven miles.

February 13, the brigade moved at 9 a. m. on Columbia and Orangeburg roads, marching fifteen miles and going into camp. February 14, moved at 7 a. m., passing Sandy Run Post-Office, and camped near Sandy Run Creek; distance, fourteen miles. February 15, broke camp at 7 a. m., crossed Congaree Creek and went into position four miles from Columbia, the brigade occupying the center of the division, and threw up temporary works; distance marched, seven miles. During the night the brigade was subjected to the fire of three or four guns that the enemy had planted on the opposite side of the Congaree River, from which two men were wounded. February 16, the enemy having evacuated his position during the night the brigade was moved up to a position opposite the city of Columbia, and from thence to a bridge over the Saluda River near the factory. The Thirtieth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois were crossed in pontoon-boats, and drove the enemy over the crest of the first ridge, where they remained, covering the working party until the bridge was completed. The rest of the brigade then crossed over the bridge. The command "forward" was then given to the skirmishers, who advanced, driving the enemy with great rapidity across Broad River, the enemy burning the bridge. The brigade then went into camp; distance marched, eight miles. February 17, the brigade moved at 2 p. m., crossed Broad River, marching through Columbia, and encamped on Columbia Branch of South Carolina Railroad; distance marched, four miles. February 18 and 19, were engaged in destroying Columbia Branch of South Carolina Railroad. February 20, moved at 8 a. m. on the Camden road; took Winnsborough road, near Traveler's Rest, and encamped at Muddy Springs; distance marched, twenty miles. The One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry reported for duty to-day. February 21, moved at 7 a. m. and camped near Poplar Springs Post-Office; distance, twenty miles. February 22, moved at 7 a. m.; crossed the Wateree River on pontoon bridge at Peay's Ferry and encamped on Singleton's Creek; distance, nine miles. February 23, moved at 1 p. m., passing through Liberty Hill, and encamped near Red Hill Post-Office; distance, ten miles. February 24, moved at 8 a. m., passing through Kirkwood, and encamping at Marengo Mills, on Big Pine Tree Creek; distance, seventeen miles. February 25, broke camp at 8 a. m. and encamped at Tiller's Bridge, on Lynch's Creek; distance, fourteen miles. February 26, moved at 2 p. m. to Kelly's Bridge; distance, four miles. February 27 and 28, remained in same camp, awaiting the erection of bridge over Lynch's Creek.

March 1, moved at 4 p. m., crossing the creek, and marched one mile and went into camp. March 2, moved at 2 p. m., encamping on Black Creek; distance, nine miles. March 3, moved at 6 a. m., crossing Black Creek, and encamping on Juniper Creek; distance, fourteen miles.

March 4, moved at 9 a. m., crossing Thompson's Creek to Cheraw; distance, nine miles. March 5, moved at 3 p. m.; marched two miles and encamped on the Harrington plantation. March 6, remained in same position. March 7, moved at 12 m., in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., and encamped on Crooked Creek, marching ten miles. March 8, moved at 7 a. m. and encamped near Laurel Hill; distance, twelve miles. March 9, moved at 7 a. m., crossing Lumber River at Gilchrist's Bridge, and encamped at Raft Swamp; distance, fourteen miles. March 10, moved at 1 p. m. and repaired the road for five miles. March 11, moved at 7 a. m. and was engaged nearly all day repairing the road, crossing Rockfish Creek, and encamped near Little Rockfish Creek; distance, thirteen miles. March 12, moved at 7 a. m. and encamped near Fayetteville, marching eight miles. March 13, remained in same camp. March 14, moved at 4 p. m.; crossed Cape Fear River; distance, three miles. March 15, moved at 11 a. m. in the direction of Beaman's Cross-Roads and encamped near South River; distance, nine miles. March 16, moved at 7.30 a. m.; after crossing South River turned to the left and moved north, a distance of eight miles. March 17, moved at 9 a. m. and encamped at the Clinton and Raleigh Cross-Roads, marching five miles. March 18, moved at 6 a. m. and encamped on the Clinton road, near Lee's Store; distance, twelve miles. March 19, moved at 12 m. in the direction of Everettsville, but owing to bad roads seven miles was only made by midnight. The brigade, with division, then retraced its steps and moved to the support of the Left Wing, arriving there at 8 a. m. March 20; distance marched since breaking camp, nineteen miles. At 1 p. m. March 20 the Sixth Missouri and Thirtieth Ohio were ordered out to reconnoiter on the right of the Fourteenth Corps, in order to develop the enemy's position. In doing so they met the enemy's pickets, driving them into their works, with a loss of sixteen men, including four officers. About this time the rest of the brigade was ordered up to their support, in which position we remained until noon of the 21st, when we moved to the right, connecting with the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps, where we erected log-works. Heavy skirmishing took place during the afternoon, in which detachments from all the regiments were engaged, with a loss of 1 officer and 5 men wounded. March 22, early this morning it was found that the enemy had evacuated during the night. The picket-line was pushed forward as far as Bentonville, and then returned to camp. About 12 m. the brigade moved toward Everettsville, repairing the roads as it went, and encamped near Grantham's Cross-Roads; distance, nine miles. March 23, moved at 6.30 a. m. and encamped near Falling Creek; distance, five miles. March 24, broke camp at 7 a. m. and moved to Goldsborough, crossing the Neuse River near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad bridge, going into camp two miles east of Goldsborough on the Snow Hill road, where we erected works and now remain.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the officers and soldiers of the entire command throughout the campaign, as all worked cheerfully and displayed gallantry known only to brave and efficient soldiers.

Special mention will be made of none here, as a list has already been forwarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

THEO. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. G. LOFLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a special report of events of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, since my last report to present date, February 15, 1865:

January 15, in camp at Savannah, Ga. January 16, First Brigade left camp at Savannah, Ga., at 8 a. m. Ordered to proceed to Fort Thunderbolt. Reached the fort and went in camp, marching seven miles. January 17 and 18, in camp at Fort Thunderbolt. January 19, at 3 p. m. the First Brigade embarked on boats for Beaufort, S. C. Reached Beaufort, distance forty-five miles, at 7 p. m. Disembarked the troops at 9 p. m. Marched to camp, three miles west of Beaufort. The One hundred and sixteenth Illinois left at Thunderbolt to assist in loading transportation. January 20 to 27, in camp. The time was occupied in laying out camp, policing the same. The usual drills of the brigade were kept up, including a review of the brigade. Making and repairing roads, which occupied three days. January 27 the brigade left camp at 9 a. m. Roads good. Went into camp, marching seven miles, which was reached at 12 m. in good order. January 28, the brigade laid out camp, cutting brush, laying out streets. January 29, preparing for a campaign. January 30, the brigade left camp at 9 a. m. on Port Royal road. Crossed Port Royal bridge at 10.30 a. m. Roads fair. Reached Garden's Corners at 11.30 a. m. Remained at this place three hours for division train to come up. Escorted the train in camp. Resumed the march at 2.30 p. m., in charge of train. Roads bad. Reached Pocotaligo Station at 5 p. m. and went into camp in good order, marching fifteen miles. January 31, in camp at Pocotaligo Station.

February 1, broke camp at 6 a. m. Progress slow, owing to cutting roads through the woods by the side of road. Halted at McPhersonville one hour. Roads heavy. Camped in the field, marching fourteen miles. February 2, broke camp at 6 a. m., marching right side of the road, crossing low plains frequently. Water deep in the road. Progress very slow, owing to cutting roads through the woods. Found the enemy at 2 p. m. Thirtieth Ohio and Sixth Missouri skirmished with the enemy this afternoon. Went into camp at Duck Creek at 5 p. m., marching fifteen miles. While skirmishing with the enemy the First Brigade lost five enlisted men: Sergt. B. Stark, Sixth Missouri, Company G, wounded slightly in the leg; Private Jacob Stubbs, Company A, Sixth Missouri, severely in the face; Private John Buckries, Company C, Sixth Missouri, leg broken by a tree falling; Corpl. William Hill, Company F, Thirtieth Ohio, wounded severely in the arm; Private David Cooper, Company B, Thirtieth Ohio, slightly in the arm. February 3, the brigade in camp. The enemy still in front on west side of Duck Creek. February 4, the brigade broke camp at 12 m. Enemy disappeared from the front. Marched on Orangeburg road, right side of train. Roads bad. Passed Palmer's Mills at 5 p. m. Went into camp at Angley's Post-Office at 6 p. m., marching seven miles. February 5, the brigade marched at daylight, one regiment and tool wagon ahead to repair roads on line of march. Roads bad; moved slowly; halted at 9.30 a. m.; resumed the march at 11.30 a. m.; passed Salkehatchie River, or Swamp, and Combahee River at 12.30 p. m.

Passed through the town of Buford's Bridge at 1 p. m. Went into camp one mile and a half west of town on the Barnwell road, marching nine miles. February 6, broke camp at 12 m. One regiment and tool wagon ahead to repair roads. Marched on the Orangeburg road. Passed Little Salkehatchie River at 5 p. m. Went into camp on west side of the river at 6 p. m., marching nine miles. February 7, the brigade broke camp at 6.30 a. m., marching on Barnwell road two miles. Reached Bamberg Station at 11 a. m. Road bad. Went into camp one mile from station at 1 p. m. February 8, the First Brigade broke camp at 6 a. m., with orders to report on railroad adjoining Twentieth Corps, burn ties, and heat and twist rails, marching five miles. Went to work. Did it effectually in two hours after commencing. Returned to camp at 1.30 p. m. in good order, marching in all ten miles. February 9, the brigade broke camp at 5.30 a. m. Roads good. Went in camp one mile east of the Edisto River, marching nine miles. Found enemy on opposite side. Skirmishing by the First Brigade. First Brigade ordered to make a crossing above—one mile and a half. Was successful in reaching the river and making raft to cross. Four companies of Fifty-fifth Illinois attempted to cross the swamp and succeeded. The brigade lost two men on skirmish line: Private James Ardinger, Company I, Fifty-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, killed; Private Samuel Gordon, Company I, Fifty-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, wounded slightly.

February 10, the enemy disappeared in the night. Troops were immediately put across in boats and passed through the swamp. Road deep with water. Not finding the enemy, made a lodgment on the Columbia and Charleston road. The brigade commenced passing on the pontoon bridge at 12 m. The crossing was made in good order, both men and teams going into camp on good ground, marching two miles, occupying and throwing up works on both roads. February 11, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m., marching on the Orangeburg road. Roads good. Went into camp at 3 p. m., marching in good order, marching twelve miles. February 12, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. on road to North Edisto River. Reached the river at 8.30 a. m. Massed the troops on east side at 10 a. m. Ordered to make a crossing above—one mile and a half. Reached the point to cross at 10.30 a. m. Crossed the river at once. Crossed the river and swamp, troops wading in deep water about 500 yards wide. On reaching the opposite side reformed troops and marched two miles on Orangeburg road. Went into camp and made works at 4.30 p. m., marching in all seven miles. February 13, the brigade broke camp at 9 a. m. on road toward Orangeburg. Marched two miles, halted, turned to the left on Columbia road at Lawrence's plantation. Troops marched on right side of the road in good order. Went in camp in the field at 5 p. m., marching seven miles. February 14, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. to march on the Columbia road on right side of the road. Passed Sandy Run Post-Office at 3 p. m. Went into camp four miles west of post-office in the field, marching fourteen miles. February 15, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. on the Columbia road—left side of the road. Roads heavy. The enemy in front. Halted near the Congaree River. Roads bad; progress slow. Went into camp on a plantation. The enemy kept up firing all night. Made works in front of the brigade. Made camp at 5 p. m., marching seven miles.

This report will be found as correct as circumstances would permit, owing to the imperfect way of getting information as regards distances and places. The system of repairing bad roads by sending repairers

ahead in advance of the brigade is a decided improvement upon the former plan of brigade pioneers marching along, with the troops awaiting until the roads are improved.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. BUNN,

Captain, 127th Illinois Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,

Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lynch's Creek, S. C., February 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following record of events or letter of advice of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, semi-monthly, ending February 28, 1865:

February 16. This date finds the First Brigade at Congaree River. First Brigade broke camp at 7 a. m., skirmish line in advance, finding no enemy. Reached the bridge. The balance of the brigade moved at 9 a. m., which also reached the river, with orders to proceed to Saluda River bridge and make a crossing under cover of a strong skirmish line. A crossing was made of two regiments and drove the enemy away from their position. The pontoon being laid the balance of the brigade followed. A spirited attack was made by the enemy's cavalry on our advance and the enemy was handsomely repulsed. Encamped for the night one mile and a half from crossing at 5 p. m., marching in all eight miles. February 17, the brigade broke camp at 2 p. m. Crossed Broad River. Marched through Columbia, S. C. Encamped for the night on the Columbia and Charleston Railroad, marching three miles. February 18, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. to tear up and destroy railroad track on Columbia and Charleston Railroad, between two and three miles, which occupied the whole day, by burning all the ties and heating and twisting all of the rails. The brigade returned to camp for the night, marching in and out three miles. February 19, the brigade ordered to march to the Six-Mile Post and destroy the seventh mile. Upon arriving on the ground found the Second Brigade engaged destroying the same. The First Brigade assisting, completed the work and returned to old camp for the night, marching in and out twelve miles. February 20, the brigade broke camp at 8 a. m. and marched on Winnsborough road, then on Camden road. At 11 a. m. the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois reported to the brigade; reported to Col. Theodore Jones for duty. Roads this day were hilly. Passed Muddy Springs at 5 p. m. Encamped for the night in the field at 6 p. m., marching twenty miles.

February 21, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. Marched on Camden road, stopping frequently owing to bad places in the road for teams; roads bad. Marching five miles, turned on Winnsborough and Poplar Springs road. Encamped for the night in the field at 8 p. m., marching twenty miles. Roads this day hilly. February 22, First Brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. on Poplar Springs road. Reached the Wateree River at Peay's Ferry at 10 a. m. Roads heavy and hilly. The brigade commenced crossing the river at 4 p. m. All animals that were foraged were taken up at the crossing and regulated by the provost-marshal, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Encamped for

the night after crossing in good order at Singleton's Creek, marching in all nine miles. Forage plenty for men and animals. February 23, the brigade broke camp at 1 p. m. At 2 p. m. turned to the right at Liberty Hill, on Camden road. Passed over Bear Creek at 3 p. m. Roads heavy and hilly. Encamped for the night at Red Hill Post-Office, marching ten miles. Forage plenty. Captured some horses and mules. February 24, the First Brigade broke camp at 8 p. m. Weather raining and dull; roads heavy, this day marching very slowly, owing to slow progress of the teams. When turning from Camden road two regiments left to protect the rear from toward Camden. Crossed Little Pine Tree Creek at 7 p. m. Encamped for the night at Marengo Mills at 9 p. m., marching seventeen miles. February 25, the brigade broke camp at 8 a. m. Encamped for the night on King's plantation, near Big Pine Tree Creek, on Tiller's Ferry [road], two regiments taking the road from Methodist Church for Kelly's Ferry. This day marched fourteen miles. No crossing made owing to recent heavy rains. An attack was made on our foragers at dusk, but no losses. February 26, the brigade broke camp at 2 p. m. for Kelly's Ferry to make a crossing. The water at the ferry was found to be very high and still rising. The brigade went in camp west side of the swamp at 4 p. m., marching four miles. February 27, the brigade in camp. Water high. No attempt made to cross the troops or trains of this brigade. February 28, the brigade in camp.

This report is brief of its march of the brigade since last report of January 15, 1865. Marching being done in good order, considering the situation of the roads on the line of march, which being mostly by the side of main road in the woods, through brush and fallen timber. Order existing in reference to one wagon to each regiment has been generally complied with, and kept reasonably filled with forage for animals and provisions for men. On the line of march forage of all kinds has been plenty. Regular detailed foragers have been sent out every day when practicable for this purpose. Many animals have been captured and turned over for packing purposes, as well as the best for teams and mounting foragers. The wants of the command are reasonably supplied except clothing, which is getting much worn. The brigade has not experienced any losses nor gained by prisoners.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. BUNN,

Capt. and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 15th A.C.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,

Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the following record of events of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, semi-monthly, from March 1, 1865, to present date:

March 1, the brigade broke camp at and crossed Lynch's Creek at 4 p. m., leaving the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois in the rear to guard train. The brigade encamped for the night on the east side of the creek at 7 p. m., marching one mile. March 2, the First Brigade broke camp at 2 p. m. in charge of the trains as a guard until

reaching some mills, then relieved by the Third Brigade. Reached camp on Black Creek for the night at 7 p. m., marching nine miles. Passed Gum Branch at 6 p. m. Roads heavy. March 3, the brigade broke camp at 6 a. m. Crossed Black Creek at 7 a. m. and halted on the opposite side. Resumed the march. Passed Beaver Dam at 12 m. Water very scarce. Crossed Juniper Creek at 5.30 p. m. Roads undulating. Encamped for the night at Juniper Creek at 6 p. m., marching fourteen miles. Water and forage scarce; roads good. March 4, the brigade broke camp at 6 a. m. Line of march on Cheraw road. Halted at Thompson's Creek at 10 a. m. Resumed march again at 3 p. m., crossing Wilson's Creek. Passed through Cheraw at 7 p. m. Encamped for the night west of Cheraw at 7.30 p. m., marching nine miles, with roads good and undulating until near the town; then not good. March 5, the brigade broke camp at 3 p. m. to cross Great Pedee River. Crossed the river at 7 p. m. Roads on the opposite side very bad. Marched two miles and encamped for the night at 8 p. m. on Harrington's plantation. March 6, the First Brigade in camp all of this day. March 7, the brigade broke camp at 12 m., marching on Fayetteville road. Crossed the Rockingham and Chesterfield road at 3 p. m. and encamped for the night near Crooked Creek at 5 p. m., marching ten miles. March 8, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. Crossed Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad at 12 m. Road very heavy. Passed through Laurel Hill at 4 p. m. Encamped for the night one mile west of the town at 6 p. m., marching twelve miles. Roads heavy and swampy. March 9, the First Brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. Two regiments left to the rear to bring up pontoon train. Marching on road to Lumber River passed Spring Hill Church at 10 a. m. Reached Lumber River at 12 m. Massed the troops at 12. Resumed the march again at 1 p. m. Roads bad and swampy. Encamped for the night at Raft Creek at 8 p. m., marching fourteen miles. March 10, the brigade broke camp at 1 p. m. Encamped for the night in the field at 5 p. m., marching five miles. March 11, the First Brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. The whole brigade as pioneers to work on roads. The most of the day was occupied in making corduroy road to the creek, which was crossed by the brigade at 4 p. m. Encamped for the night in the field, marching thirteen miles. This day the brigade lost one man, a forager, in a skirmish at Fayetteville, Francis P. Imhoff, private, Company B, One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, killed in a skirmish. March 12, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. Encamped for the night one mile and a half south of Fayetteville. Roads good, marching eight miles. March 13, in camp. March 14, the brigade broke camp at 8 a. m. Troops commenced crossing Cape Fear River at 4 p. m. Encamped for the night half a mile north of the river at 7 p. m., marching in all two miles and a half. March 15, in camp.

On the march forage has been furnished sufficient for both men and animals. The roads have been most of the route bad. By good management and perseverance have been made good by the troops and pioneers, so that good progress has been made throughout the march. Clothing is getting to be much wanted in the command. Transportation is well regulated and conducted on this present campaign. Under all circumstances and privations of the troops in this command the men are in fine spirits to complete the balance of the campaign. The regulation of animals for foraging and pack-animals for regiments is at this point made quite complete, according to existing orders.

The report of this present month is as complete as could well be, after making such observations, which could only be made while upon the

march and encroachments on the time whilst in camp, invariably giving the command the benefit of all parts that could not be made thorough by any of strict camp inspections.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. BUNN,

Captain, 127th Illinois Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,

Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following record of events, semi-monthly, of First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, March 15, 1865, to present date:

March 16, the First Brigade broke camp at 7.30 a. m. Weather good; roads bad, but level. Halted near South River at 9 a. m. Crossed the river at 11 a. m. Progress very slow, marching on the right-hand side of the road. Encamped for the night in the field at 7 p. m., marching eight miles; raining hard all the afternoon. March 17, the brigade broke camp at 9 a. m. One regiment and tool wagon [ahead] to repair roads, which were very bad. Marching on right-hand side of the road; progress slow, halting often owing to bad condition of the roads. Encamped for the night near Goldsborough, Clinton, and Raleigh Cross-Roads at 3 p. m., marching five miles. Forage plenty for men and animals. Nature of the country undulating. March 18, the brigade broke camp at 6 a. m. One regiment and one tool wagon ahead to repair the road. Troops marching on the left-hand side of the road. Encamped for the night in the field at 1 p. m., marching twelve miles. Forage plenty; country level. One man wounded by a pistol-shot while foraging, George Bennington, corporal, Company I, Fifty-seventh Ohio, slightly. March 19, the brigade broke camp at 12 m., troops marching on right-hand side of the road on Goldsborough road; progress very slow, owing to the bad condition of the roads. Marched nine miles and halted for supper. Orders to march to cross-roads of Goldsborough, Clinton, and Raleigh; resumed the march at 8 p. m.; reached the cross-roads; thence toward Goldsborough, marching all night; marched in all nineteen miles. Encamped at 7 a. m. of the 20th. Roads good; forage plenty. The enemy in our front. March 20, the brigade moved to the right and massed. Orders at 1 p. m. to move forward two regiments as skirmishers (Sixth Missouri and Thirtieth Ohio) on the line. Very swampy in front. A steady advance of two miles brought the line in front of the enemy's works. Under a heavy fire dug pits. The balance of the brigade moved forward at 3 p. m. Several casualties this afternoon. The whole brigade skirmished until evening. List of casualties March 20, 1865.*

March 21, the situation of the brigade the same as the 20th—the enemy in front. Found the main line; strengthened the works. At 3 p. m. engaged them with the whole brigade. Four casualties this day. March 22, this morning found the enemy away from our front. Thirtieth Ohio sent toward Bentonville as skirmishers; reached Bentonville and ordered to return. One regiment and tool wagon ahead to repair

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed, 2 officers and 11 men wounded.

roads. At 9 a. m. the brigade took up the line of march. Encamped for the night on Hill's plantation, marching nine miles. March 23, the brigade broke camp at 6.30 a. m. One regiment and tool wagon ahead to repair roads on Everettsville and Goldsborough road. Crossed Falling Creek at 8 a. m. Roads good. Encamped in the field at 9.30 a. m., marching five miles. Remained in camp the balance of the day. March 24, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. Marched on Goldsborough road. Roads good. Crossed Neuse River at 10 a. m. Went into permanent camp east of Goldsborough at 12 m., marching nine miles. March 25 to 31, the brigade regulating camp; foraging for animals, and preparing for a rest. The wants of the command have been relieved by some clothing. Forage has been drawn in to last thirty days. Animals have all been turned over, except what are properly accounted for and allowed.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. BUNN,

Capt. and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 15th A. C.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,

Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Near Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a report of the movements of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from the 1st instant to the present date:

April 1 to 9 inclusive, strict regulations of camp are enforced according to existing orders from superior headquarters. Drills are exercised in daily, such as company, battalion, brigade, and division, with the usual success. Camps are well regulated and policed. Location of hospitals as well as the nature of the ground would permit. Works have been thrown up in front of the line and protected. Transportation has improved on the last campaign. Forage well supplied from the surrounding country, attending with but few losses in captures by the enemy. Pickets are well established; works thrown up and well posted with men. April 10, the brigade broke camp and took up the line of march toward Raleigh, N. C., marching on Snow Hill road, marching two miles and a half. Verged to the left, marching on right hand side of the road. Roads fine; halted at cross-roads two hours and a half for First Division train to close up. Roads very bad in the afternoon. Passed Pikeville at 5.30 p. m. Encamped for the night in the field at 8.30 p. m., marching seventeen miles. April 11, the brigade broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched at 8 a. m. One regiment and tool wagon ahead to repair roads; level and swampy; making good progress. Encamped for the night at Lowell at 7 p. m., marching thirteen miles. April 12, the brigade broke camp at 8 a. m., marching on Smithfield road. At 11 a. m. took the left-hand road for Raleigh; roads fair and level; halting frequently to repair roads. Encamped for the night at Pineville, N. C., marching twelve miles. April 13 the brigade broke camp and marched at 10 a. m. on Raleigh road. One regiment and tool wagon ahead to repair roads. Roads good. Passed junction of Raleigh and Tarborough roads at 3.15 p. m. Encamped for the night at 6.30 p. m., marching sixteen miles. April 14, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m., marching on road to Raleigh. Roads good; some hilly.

Reached and passed through Raleigh in review at 2 p. m. Marched three miles and a half west of Raleigh. Encamped for the balance of the day, marching ten miles. April 15, Frederick K. Smith, corporal, Company F, and Frank Winom, private, Company A, One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, captured by the enemy while foraging. The brigade in camp three miles and a half west of Raleigh. The wants of the command are well anticipated. The health of the troops good. Orders regulating the march are well enforced; in fact, all that pertains to the welfare of the troops. This will comprise as much as can be ascertained under the few facilities of inserting anything like a letter of advice after a thorough inspection.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. BUNN,

Captain, 127th Illinois Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,

Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Rogers' Cross-Roads, April 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit report of the movements of First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from the 15th instant to present date:

April 15, the brigade in camp three miles and a half northeast of Raleigh. April 17, the brigade changed location of camp to one mile east of Raleigh. The line being established, the usual routine of laying out camp, regulating streets and quarters, and policing the same, the time of both officers and men was occupied until completed. Since then the troops have been acquiring an efficiency in the usual drills. Guard mounts, parades, the orders of camp and its duties were strictly enforced, guards well posted, and the duties strictly adhered to. April 29, the brigade broke camp at 9 a. m.; took up line of march at 10 a. m. in the direction of Louisburg, N. C.; crossed Crabtree Creek at 11 a. m.; roads hilly and good; crossed Neuse River at 4 p. m. Encamped for the night at Rogers' Cross-Roads at 5 p. m., marching eleven miles. April 30, the brigade in camp at Rogers' Cross-Roads. Orders to muster for pay. Much interest is felt by many officers of this command in reference to company books and valuable papers, in view of closing accounts with the United States Government in anticipation of mustering out the service in a short time, their papers in part [being] beyond their control, by orders from superior headquarters. Mention is made of this that it may ultimately result in relieving the officers of that which is of so much importance.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. BUNN,

Captain, 127th Illinois Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,

Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 23.

Reports of Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 14–March 24.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Bamberg, S. C., February 8, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to the order of General Hazen I marched my brigade this afternoon to Cannon's Bridge on the Edisto River. I found no enemy on this side of the river, but found him in works on the north bank. At the point where the works are, and for a long distance both below and above the bridge, there is a swamp about 600 yards wide on the south side of the river. I threw forward a line of skirmishers through the swamp to the main stream, and found that the bridge had been burned; that there was a line of works along the banks of the river several hundred yards in length with an embrasure in it covering the road. The works seemed to be well manned; the men could be seen and heard all along them. I think that a crossing might be effected here without very much difficulty, as the main stream does not seem to be very large. The distance from this camp to the bridge is about five miles. The road is a very bad one. I believe that one-fourth of it is covered with water. After exchanging some shots with the enemy, having learned all that could be learned about his position and strength without making a positive attack, I withdrew my line and returned to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. G. LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from headquarters Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade in the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the 14th of January the brigade marched with the division from Savannah to Thunderbolt, a point on the Savannah River, where it embarked on the evening of the 15th and the morning of the 16th for Beaufort, S. C., where it arrived on the night of the 16th. On the morning of the 17th it went into camp near Beaufort, where it remained until the 27th, having assisted to make a corduroy road across Port Royal Island. On the 27th it marched with the division to near Port Royal Ferry, where it remained until January 30, when it marched to Pocotaligo, where it remained in bivouac until February 1, when it again marched with the division toward the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, passing through McPhersonville, Hickory Hill, Angley's, and arrived at Bamberg, a point on the railroad about fifteen miles west of Branchville, on the 7th of February. Went into position and built temporary works about a mile northwest of the town.

February 8, in obedience to an order from General Hazen I made a reconnaissance with my brigade to Cannon's Bridge, on the South Edisto River. Found the enemy intrenched on the north side of the

river. After a slight skirmish returned to old camp near Bamberg. On the 9th marched to Holman's Bridge and bivouacked; 10th, crossed South Edisto River and bivouacked; 11th, marched on Orangeburg road and bivouacked at Poplar Springs; 12th, marched to Shilling's Bridge on the North Edisto River, where we found the enemy in considerable force intrenched on the north side of the river to oppose our crossing. After a pretty severe skirmish I succeeded in crossing the river above the bridge on trees, which we felled across the river, though we had to wade for several hundred yards on either side of main stream. This enabled us to flank and take the enemy's works in front of the bridge with a large number of prisoners; 13th, marched in the direction of Columbia, and on the evening of the 14th bivouacked near Sandy Run. On 15th, the advance of our corps, the First Division, having become engaged with the enemy at Congaree Creek, we were ordered forward to support them, and when the enemy was driven from his position we crossed the creek and formed line on the right of the division, where we lay all night under the enfilading fire of one of the enemy's batteries, which was on the east side of the Congaree River. 16th, the enemy having retired from our front, after deploying one regiment—the Fifty-third Ohio—along the west bank of the river as sharpshooters to silence the rebel battery, the remainder of the brigade marched past Columbia, crossed the Saluda River at the Saluda Factory, and bivouacked near Broad River. 17th, the brigade crossed Broad River and marched into Columbia. 18th and 19th, destroyed three miles of the Columbia and Charleston Railroad, and on the 20th marched again in a northerly direction, crossed the Wateree River on the 22d at Peay's Ferry, and bivouacked near Sprue's [Singleton's?] Creek. 23d, marched through Liberty Hill in the direction of Camden, and on the 26th we crossed Lynch's Creek, the men having to wade.

Remained at Lynch's Creek constructing a bridge to cross our transportation until March 1, when we marched by the way of Kelly's Cross-Roads and New Market to Cheraw, where we arrived on the evening of the 4th. On the 5th we crossed the Great Pedee River and marched in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., where we arrived on the 12th, after having crossed Lumber River and the worst swamps we had seen on the campaign. We remained in camp at Fayetteville until the afternoon of the 15th, when we crossed Cape Fear River and bivouacked. 16th, marched in the direction of Goldsborough, after crossing South River and some of the worst swamps in North Carolina. On the night of the 19th, when within twenty miles of Goldsborough, we learned that the Army of the Cumberland had been engaged with Johnston's army, and we were ordered to re-enforce it. After marching all night, at daylight we joined the army of General Slocum, where, there being no general engagement, we remained in reserve until the 21st, when our division having reported to General Logan, the brigade was formed on the left of Col. Theodore Jones' brigade, being the extreme left of the Army of the Tennessee, and advanced across the Goldsborough road to within about 300 yards of the rebel works, where, under the severe fire from the enemy's skirmishers, it erected a temporary work. The brigade remained in this position, its left being several hundred yards in advance of the troops on the left, the Fourteenth Army Corps, skirmishing with the enemy until about 4 a. m. the 22d, when the skirmishers advanced to the rebel line of works and found that they had been evacuated during the night. They immediately advanced to Mill Creek, but finding nothing but a few stragglers of the enemy, whom they captured, returned to our works, where the brigade remained until

12 m., when we marched with the division toward Goldsborough, where we arrived on the 24th and went into our present camp, having marched since we left Savannah 500 miles. The brigade took about 100 prisoners during the campaign and captured probably 100 stand of small-arms.

Our loss in the campaign is 5 enlisted men killed, 17 wounded, and 10 missing. The ten missing men all belonged to the foraging parties of the brigade, and were no doubt captured by the enemy's cavalry.

I cannot close this report without expressing my admiration for the patience and courage the officers and men of this brigade have shown during the long and arduous campaign which has just closed, often without bread, and many of them barefooted and destitute of clothing to make them comfortable; inspired by the zeal of true patriots they have cheerfully performed all their duties.

To my staff officers I am under many obligations for the intelligence and zeal which they have displayed in the discharge of their onerous duties. I cheerfully commend them to the favorable consideration of their superior officers.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. GORDON LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Fort Thunderbolt, January 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following record of events of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from the 31st day of December, 1864, to the 15th day of January, 1865:

The command broke camp four miles west of Savannah, Ga., January 2, 1865, and moved to the city, where it remained until January 14, 1865. The greater part of the time the brigade remained in camp near Savannah they were on fatigue duty on fortifications. Broke camp 7 a. m. January 14, and marched to Fort Thunderbolt, five miles southwest of Savannah, Ga., for the purpose of embarking for Beaufort, S. C., which they did as fast as transportation could be furnished. Fifty-third Ohio, Forty-seventh Ohio, and Thirty-seventh Ohio embarked during the afternoon of January 15, 1865.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. PEIRCE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Pocotaligo, S. C., January 31, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following record of events of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from the 15th to the 31st January, 1865:

On the morning of the 16th instant the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers and Eighty-third Indiana Volunteers embarked on steamer at Fort

Thunderbolt, Ga., for Beaufort, S. C., where they arrived 7 p. m. same day. The One hundred and eleventh Illinois Volunteers was left at Fort Thunderbolt to guard division transportation. On the 17th the command went into camp two miles from Beaufort, where they remained until the morning of the 24th, when the Forty-seventh, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers were ordered out five miles on the Port Royal Ferry road for the purpose of building corduroy road from a point four miles west of Beaufort to the Seven-Mile Post, which work was finished on the evening of the 27th, when, the One hundred and eleventh Illinois Volunteers having arrived the evening previous, the command went into camp seven miles northwest of Beaufort on the Port Royal Ferry road, where the command remained until the 30th, when they broke camp at 7 a. m. and moved with the division on the road to Pocotaligo, where they encamped for the night, having marched seventeen miles. January 31, remained in camp at Pocotaligo all day. Total number of miles marched since last report, twenty-four.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. PEIRCE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following record of events of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from February 1 to 15, 1865:

February 1, broke camp at Pocotaligo, S. C., 7 a. m. and moved on the road to McPhersonville. Encamped at 6 p. m. five miles from Hickory Hill, having marched thirteen miles. February 2, marched 6.30 a. m. for Owens' Cross-Roads, where the command encamped; marched eighteen miles. February 3, remained in camp all day at Owens' Cross-Roads. February 4, broke camp at 2 p. m. and moved on the Orangeburg road; camped at the crossing of the Orangeburg and Broxton roads 5 p. m., having marched eight miles. February 5, marched 7 a. m. on the Orangeburg road; crossed the Salkehatchie River at Buford's Bridge and encamped 4 p. m. one mile out from bridge; marched seven miles. The bridge across the Salkehatchie River was burned by the enemy. February 6, broke camp 12 m. and marched on the Orangeburg road and encamped 3 p. m. six miles from Bamberg, on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad; marched seven miles. February 7, marched at 7 a. m. and struck the Augusta and Charleston Railroad at Bamberg Station 10 a. m., and encamped near same 12 m.; marched seven miles. February 8, Colonel Jones, commanding brigade, was ordered to move his brigade on the Cannon's Bridge road and make a reconnaissance and ascertain if the bridge over the South Edisto River was destroyed and whether the enemy were in force at that point. Brigade moved as ordered at 12 m. for Cannon's Bridge, five miles from Bamberg. Found the bridge burned and the enemy intrenched on the opposite side of the river and in strong force. Returned to former camp, where the command arrived 6 p. m., having marched eight miles. February 9, broke camp 7 a. m. and marched on the Augusta road to where it crosses the Holman's Bridge road, and one mile and a half from

where it crosses the South Edisto River, where the command camped for the night at 3 p. m.; marched ten miles. February 10, marched 3 p. m. and crossed the South Edisto River at Holman's Bridge, which was burned by the enemy, and camped one mile and a half out from the river, having marched three miles.

February 11, marched 7 a. m. on the Orangeburg road and camped 3 p. m. at Poplar Springs; marched thirteen miles. February 12, marched 7 a. m. on the Shilling's Bridge road; arrived at North Edisto River 9 a. m. Colonel Jones, commanding brigade, was ordered to effect a crossing at this point with his brigade. Fifty-third Ohio and One hundred and eleventh Illinois were deployed as skirmishers, and advanced to the river through a swamp half a mile wide and found the enemy on the north side and intrenched. Timber was felled in the river three-quarters of a mile above the bridge and the Eighty-third Indiana, One hundred and eleventh Illinois, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fourth Ohio waded the swamp and effected a crossing at this point, and drove the enemy from their works, capturing fifty-three prisoners and a number of small-arms. The Forty-seventh Ohio was sent up the river two miles and crossed at Michael's Landing, and marched down the river and formed a junction with the brigade soon after it had crossed. Lost 1 man killed, 1 mortally wounded, and 2 slightly. Camped on the Columbia and Orangeburg road, four miles from Shilling's Bridge, 9 a. m.; marched five miles. February 13, marched 7 a. m. on the Orangeburg road to within two miles of town, when the division turned to the left, taking the Orangeburg and Columbia road via Sandy Run.; camped 5 p. m., having marched thirteen miles. February 14, marched 7 a. m. on the road to Sandy Run, where we struck the Columbia and Charleston road. Moved out two miles toward Columbia and camped 5 p. m.; marched fifteen miles. February 15, marched 7 a. m. on the Columbia and Charleston road. Moved in the rear of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, which encountered the enemy early in the morning; made slow progress; moved about five miles and camped six miles from Columbia, on the Columbia and Charleston road. The enemy shelled our camp all night from the north side of the Congaree River.

Since the 1st of the month the brigade has marched 120 miles, captured 53 prisoners of war, lost 1 man killed, 1 mortally wounded, and 2 slightly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. PEIRCE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Lynch's Creek, S. C., February 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following record of events of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from the 15th to the 28th of February, 1865:

February 16, marched 8 a. m. on the Columbia road. The enemy evacuated their position in our front and fell back to Columbia on the north side of the Congaree River, destroying the bridge in front of the city. Second Division being in the advance, they reached the bridge in

front of the city 10 a. m. Moved up the river to Saluda Mills and crossed Saluda River 4 p. m., and encamped between Saluda and Broad Rivers at 4 p. m.; marched seven miles. February 17, moved 2 p. m. for Columbia and entered the city 5 p. m., and camped on the east side of the city 6 p. m.; marched four miles. February 18, destroyed the South Carolina Railroad from the Two-Mile Post one mile east, then marched out to the Eight-Mile Post and destroyed one mile more; camped at the Seven-Mile Post; marched nine miles. February 19, destroyed one mile more of the railroad and returned to Columbia, where the command arrived 2 p. m.; marched seven miles. February 20, marched 8 a. m. on the Camden road; camped 5 p. m.; marched seventeen miles. Traveled over a high sandy ridge road to-day. February 21, marched 7 a. m. on the Camden road, but left the Camden road to our right and took the Peay's Ferry road. Camped 8 p. m. on Dutchman's Creek, having marched twenty-one miles. February 22, marched 6.30 a. m. on Peay's Ferry road; crossed the Wateree River 3 p. m. at Peay's Ferry; moved out three miles from the river and camped on Singleton's Creek 5 p. m.; marched eight miles. February 23, marched 12 m. to Liberty Hill, where the Second Division turned to the right, taking the Camden road. Crossed Beaver Creek and camped 5 p. m. five miles from Flat Rock Post-Office; marched ten miles. February 24, broke camp 9 a. m.; moved in rear of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, on the Camden road; camped five miles north of Camden 10 p. m.; marched twenty miles; rained all day; roads very muddy. February 25, marched 9 a. m. on the Camden and Cheraw road; roads good, being high and sandy; camped at Shady Grove Church 2 p. m.; marched eight miles. February 26, marched 7.30 a. m. on the Cheraw and Camden road; crossed Lynch's Creek at Kelly's Bridge; water high and the entire bottom overflowed; water so deep the wagons could not cross; camped 3 p. m. near the creek; marched eight miles. February 27, remained in camp all day near Lynch's Creek, the water being so high the transportation could not cross and still rising. February 28, in camp near Lynch's Creek; water falling some; command mustered for pay to-day.

Since the 15th the command has marched 119 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. PEIRCE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
In the Field, March 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following record of events of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from the 1st to the 15th day of March, 1865:

March 1, broke camp 3 p. m. at Lynch's Creek and marched on the Cheraw and Camden road; camped 6 p. m. at Kelly's Cross-Roads; marched six miles. March 2, marched 3 p. m. on the road to New Market bridge over Black Creek via Kelly's Mill; camped near New Market bridge 6 p. m.; marched six miles. March 3, marched 7 a. m. on the Cheraw road; crossed Black Creek at New Market bridge 8 a. m.; brigade moved with pontoon train; camped on Juniper Creek 9

p. m.; marched eighteen miles; road very bad. March 4, marched 7 a. m. on the Cheraw road; crossed Thompson's Creek four miles from town; camped 5 p. m. at Cheraw; marched ten miles. March 5, broke camp at Cheraw 3 p. m.; moved on the Cheraw and Fayetteville road, and camped 6 p. m. on Colonel Harrington's plantation; marched three miles. March 6, remained in camp all day at Colonel Harrington's plantation; turned over three prisoners of war captured by foragers to division provost-marshal. March 7, marched 12 m. on the Fayetteville road; camped near Crooked Creek and half a mile from State line between North Carolina and South Carolina; marched ten miles. March 8, marched 7 a. m. on the Fayetteville road; camped 12 m. at Laurel Hill Church; rained all day; marched fifteen miles. March 9, marched 7 a. m. on the Fayetteville road; crossed Lumber River at Gilchrist's Bridge; camped in Raft Swamp four miles from river 6 p. m.; marched twelve miles; rained during the afternoon; road very bad. March 10, brigade built one mile corduroy road and marched 12 m. on Fayetteville road; camped at Bethel Church 5 p. m., having marched three miles. March 11, marched 7 a. m. on the Fayetteville road; road very bad; brigade worked several hours repairing the road; crossed Big Rockfish Creek at 7 p. m. and camped on Little Rockfish Creek 9.30 p. m.; marched nineteen miles. March 12, marched 7 a. m. on the Fayetteville road; camped near Fayetteville 10 a. m.; marched seven miles. March 13, remained in camp all day near Fayetteville, N. C. March 14, broke camp 2 p. m.; crossed Cape Fear River on pontoon bridge; camped one mile and a half out from river 7 p. m.; marched three miles. March 15, marched 11 a. m. on the Goldsborough road; roads very muddy and rainy; camped at Bethany Camp-Ground 4 p. m.; marched ten miles.

Since the 1st of March the command has marched 122 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. PEIRCE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following record of events of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from the 15th to the 31st of March, 1865:

March 16, marched 9 a. m. on the Goldsborough road; crossed South River; camped at Ray's Store 5 p. m.; marched eight miles. March 17, marched 9 a. m. on the Goldsborough road; camped 3 p. m. at Clinton Cross-Roads; marched six miles. March 18, marched 6 a. m. on the Goldsborough road; crossed Great Cohera River 9 a. m.; left the Goldsborough road 11 a. m., turning to the right and moving down the Clinton road; camped 12 m. near Troublefield's Store; marched twelve miles. March 19, marched 12 m.; left the Clinton road, turning to the left, taking the Goldsborough road to Cox's Bridge; moved in rear of corps, and about 10 p. m. received orders to return on the road just marched over and join Slocum's command on the upper road to Goldsborough, near Mill Creek, where they had become hotly engaged with the enemy; joined the Left Wing at daylight; marched twenty-two

miles. March 20, remained in reserve near Fourteenth Army Corps. March 21, marched 12 m. and took up a position on the extreme left of the Army of the Tennessee; built a line of works within 400 yards of the enemy's main line, and that, too, under a severe fire from the enemy's skirmishers; lost 2 men killed and 11 wounded. March 22, enemy evacuated their lines last night and our skirmishers occupied their works at daylight; picked up three rebel stragglers; marched at 12 m. in the direction of Goldsborough; camped 6 p. m.; marched eight miles. March 23, marched 6.30 a. m. on the Goldsborough road; camped 10 a. m.; marched eight miles. March 24, marched 7 a. m. for Goldsborough; crossed Neuse River at railroad bridge on pontoons; camped near Goldsborough, N. C., 1 p. m., where the command remained to present date; marched eight miles.

Since arriving at present camp 8 men have been captured by the enemy while out foraging, 4 from the Forty-seventh Ohio, and 4 from One hundred and eleventh Illinois. Command has marched 72 miles since March 15, 1865; captured and turned over 3 prisoners of war; lost 2 men killed and 11 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. PEIRCE.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following record of events of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from the 1st to the 15th instant:

The command remained in camp near Goldsborough, N. C., until the 10th instant, when it broke camp 8 a. m. and moved on the Snow Hill road four miles, then turned to the left, marching on the Wilson-Goldsborough road six miles, when the command turned to the left again, taking the Raleigh road; crossed the Weldon railroad at Pikeville; camped 6 p. m; marched eighteen miles. April 11, marched 8 a. m. on the Raleigh road via Whitley's Mills; when within two miles of Little River turned to the right, taking the road to Lowell Factory; crossed Little River at Lowell Factory and camped near the same 7 p. m; marched twelve miles. April 12, marched 10 a. m. on the Raleigh road; camped 6 p. m. at Pineville; marched twelve miles. April 13, marched 10 a. m. on the Raleigh road; camped 6 p. m. near Neuse River; marched fifteen miles. April 14, marched 7 a. m. on the Raleigh road; crossed the Neuse River at Neuse Factory; passed through Raleigh and camped three miles northwest of Raleigh at 3 p. m.; marched ten miles. April 15, remained in camp near Raleigh, N. C.

Since the 1st instant the command has marched sixty-seven miles, lost 2 men died of wounds received in action, 1 of disease, and 3 captured by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. O. PEIRCE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
In the Field, April 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following record of events of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from the 15th to the 30th day of April, 1865:

The command remained in camp at Raleigh, N. C., from the 15th to the 29th, when it broke camp at 9 a. m. and marched on the Raleigh and Louisburg road; camped 4 p. m. near Neuse River, having marched eleven miles. April 30, remained in camp near Neuse River. No casualties have occurred in this command since last report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. PEIRCE,
Capt., 111th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 24.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Black, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS 111TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment during the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

Having been detained in command of a detachment and the transportation of the division at Fort Thunderbolt January 18, by an order of Major-General Hazen I embarked my command at Savannah on the 25th of January for Beaufort, S. C.; arrived at that place on the 26th; disembarked on the 27th and reported to Colonel Jones, commanding brigade, in the afternoon of that day in camp near Beaufort. Subsequently my regiment has participated in all the various duties of the campaign, and deserve praise for the patience with which they have performed many hard marches over swamps and difficult roads, many being destitute of shoes, and the willingness with which they have engaged in the several skirmishes, especially at North Edisto River, February 12, where they were compelled to wade for several hours in water waist deep until the crossing was effected. Officers and men have almost without exception performed their duties, and have been encouraged to continue faithful and obedient, hoping that the coming campaign may culminate in the complete suppression of the rebellion, and those who have been remiss have been punished by arrest, reprimand, reduction to the ranks, or otherwise.

During the campaign I have sustained the loss of two men killed; none wounded or missing.

Very respectfully,

J. F. BLACK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. FRANK M. LEWIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 25.

Report of Capt. William N. Craw, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 29, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, March 26, 1865, I have the honor to herewith report the operations of the Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers since leaving Savannah, Ga.:

Regiment embarked on board transport at Fort Thunderbolt, January 16, 1865, and arrived at Beaufort, S. C., 17th. Encamped near Beaufort until January 27; marched toward Pocotaligo; arrived January 30; from thence toward Columbia, crossing Salkehatchie and South Edisto Rivers; found the enemy posted on the north bank of Edisto River. February 12, crossed the river above and dislodged them; slight skirmish; no loss. Arrived in front of Columbia February 15; skirmished some 15th and 16th; entered Columbia 17th, after crossing the Saluda and Broad Rivers; destroyed railroad two days; moved toward Fayetteville, crossing Wateree, Great Pedee, Little Pedee, and Rockfish Rivers. Arrived at Fayetteville March 12. Crossed Cape Fear River 14th and moved toward Goldsborough, crossing Black River. Found the enemy on the 21st near Bentonville; skirmished with them and took position on the line; three men wounded. Enemy evacuated night of the 21st and 22d. Moved to Neuse River, crossing near railroad bridge, passing through Goldsborough; encamped northeast of town one mile and a half March 24. Distance traveled since leaving Savannah, by water, sixty miles; by land, 469 miles. Total loss, 2 captured and 3 wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. N. CRAW,
Captain, Commanding Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. FRANK M. LEWIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 26.

Report of Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh, Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations January 14–March 24.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the campaign since leaving Savannah, Ga.:

On the 14th of January, 1865, the regiment broke camp at Savannah, Ga., and marched with the brigade to Fort Thunderbolt. On the evening of the 15th the regiment embarked on the steamer Crescent for Beaufort, S. C., where it arrived on the morning of the 16th, and went into bivouac three miles from the town. On the 26th were ordered to march to Beaufort, S. C., to disembark the division train. This finished, the regiment went with the train to close up on the division; went into bivouac near Pocotaligo, S. C., and remained there until the 31st. On the 1st of February, 1865, marched about ten miles and rejoined the brigade and division at McPhersonville, S. C.; marched in

a northwest direction and bivouacked on the 4th at Angley's Post-Office; crossed the Big Combahee River on the 5th. On the 6th waded the Little Combahee. On the 7th struck the Augusta and Charleston Railroad at Bamberg, S. C; bivouacked two miles from town. On the 8th the regiment went with the brigade on a reconnaissance to the South Edisto River, and returned to camp. On the 10th crossed the South Edisto River. On the 12th the regiment with the brigade waded the swamps, one mile and a half in breadth, near the North Edisto River and crossed the river, forced the rebels from their position on the left bank of the river, thereby effecting a crossing for the corps. On the 14th passed through Sandy Run. On the 15th crossed Congaree Creek and bivouacked five miles from Columbia, S. C. On the 16th crossed Saluda River four miles above Columbia. On the 17th the regiment was detached to the train as guards, while the balance of the troops crossed Broad River. On the 18th rejoined the brigade at Columbia and marched to Section 7 on the South Carolina Railroad, and began tearing up and burning the track. On the 19th completed the destruction and returned to Columbia. On the 20th the march was continued in a northeast direction; crossed Dutchman's Creek on the 21st, and the Wateree River on the 22d; passed through Liberty Hill on the 23d. On the 26th waded Lynch's Creek, made a reconnaissance with the Fifty-fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry and returned the same evening; bivouacked till the 28th.

On the 1st of March the march was continued. On the 2d reached Black Creek and bivouacked. On the 3d crossed the creek and marched with the pontoon train. On the 4th marched through Cheraw, S. C., on the Pedee River. On the 5th crossed the Pedee River and marched on the Fayetteville road. On the 6th remained in bivouac. On the 7th continued the march. On the 8th crossed the line of North Carolina; went into bivouac near Laurel Hill, N. C.; in the evening broke up camp and marched in company with the Forty-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry to Lumber River; bivouacked for the night. On the 9th attempted to bridge it. The regiment was detached by order of Major-General Howard to escort department headquarters to Randallsville, N. C. On the 10th were relieved from the train and ordered to bring pontoon train through; crossed Raft Swamp. On the 11th crossed Big and Little Rockfish Creeks; bivouacked one mile from Fayetteville, N. C. On the 12th rejoined the brigade; the regiment went as escort with a forage train and returned in the evening. On the 14th crossed Cape Fear River. On the 16th crossed South River. On the 17th crossed Cohera Creek. On the 19th marched all day and at night retraced our steps, marching till broad daylight; joined the Twentieth Army Corps; bivouacked. On the 21st took up our position in the line of battle near Mill Creek, N. C., under fire of the enemy; threw up temporary works. The regiment suffered a loss of 1 man killed and 3 wounded. On the 22d discovered that the enemy had fled. We took up our line of march at 4 a. m.; advanced our skirmishers, who closed up on the enemy's rear guard with the brigade for Goldsborough. On the 24th the regiment brought up the rear of the division, crossed the Neuse River, and passed through Goldsborough and occupied our present camping-ground.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS VON BLESSINGH,

Lieut. Col. Thirty-seventh Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Commanding.

Capt. FRANK M. LEWIS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 27.

Report of Capt. Robert Curren, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations January 30–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late campaign:

We left Port Royal Island on the 30th day of January, 1865, and nothing occurred worthy of note until the 12th day of February, when the regiment at North Edisto River was deployed as skirmishers, and moved forward to the river through the swamps and found the enemy well posted on the opposite bank, and we engaged them. After a brief skirmish we succeeded in crossing the river and captured 1 commissioned officer and 22 enlisted men. Our loss was 1 killed and 4 wounded. Nothing more than the ordinary toils of a campaign occurred until we arrived at Columbia, S. C., when we were ordered out to engage and, if possible, silence a rebel battery, which we did effectually during the passage of the entire army and its trains. About noon I received orders to remain there and keep up a brisk fire until ordered away. About midnight I was ordered to join the brigade, which had moved up the river to the second pontoon at Columbia.

The conduct of officers and men was all that could be expected during the entire campaign.

The loss of the regiment was 1 enlisted man killed, 4 wounded, and 3 missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT CURREN,
Captain, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. F. M. LEWIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 28.

Report of Lieut. Col. Israel T. Moore, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 14–March 24.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 29, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade calling for a report of operations since leaving Savannah, Ga., I have the honor to transmit the following:

Leaving Savannah, Ga., January 14, arrived at Thunderbolt same day; took passage on steamer George Leary on the 16th, and arrived at Beaufort, S. C., on morning of the 17th; moved to near Port Royal Ferry on the 24th, where we remained making roads till 30th, when we moved via Pocotaligo Station and Hickory Hill, arriving at Owens' Cross-Roads February 2. February 4, detailed to guard supply train to Pocotaligo, but when near Pocotaligo Station on the 5th were ordered to rejoin command with train, which we did, taking supplies left at Owens' Cross-Roads. Overtook our brigade February 6 and moved across railroad at Bamberg on 7th. February 8, made reconnaissance

to Cannon's Bridge, on South Edisto River, four companies deployed under command of Major Kili advanced, skirmishing through water two to three feet deep within few rods of enemy's works. After ascertaining the enemy's position returned to camp same night. 9th, moved up South Edisto River, crossed on pontoon on 10th, and arrived at Poplar Springs 11th. Crossed North Edisto River on 12th by felling trees and wading water three to five feet deep for more than a mile; engaged the enemy on opposite shore; drove him from his works, then proceeded down the river two miles to communicate with General Hazen, who was crossing First and Third Brigades at this point; took a number of rebel pickets who were stationed along river-bank. Moved to left of Orangeburg on 13th, and arrived on Congaree River and close to Columbia the 15th, where the enemy shelled us with a battery on the opposite shore most of the night. 16th and 17th, crossed Saluda and Broad Rivers, and passed through the city of Columbia. Destroying South Carolina Railroad 18th; and 19th moved via Muddy Springs. February 20 crossed Wateree River above Liberty Hill. 22d, leaving Camden to our right, arrived at and crossed Lynch's River on bridge and by wading. February 26, taking position and making works on opposite side.

March 1, moved toward and arrived at Cheraw on 4th and crossed Great Pedee on 5th. March 7, moved forward toward Fayetteville, N. C., via Laurel Hill Church. 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, making road and assisting train in crossing swamps. Arrived at Fayetteville March 12, where we remained till 15th, when we again moved toward Goldsborough. At 9 p. m. of 19th moved to rear and left to support Fourteenth Corps, marching all night, arriving near Bentonville at sunrise of 20th, and took position on right of Fourteenth Corps. Moved forward on 21st, driving enemy before us till within 200 yards of his works, where we made temporary works of logs. Loss to-day, 1 killed and 2 wounded. The enemy having evacuated during the night, at 1 p. m. of 22d moved to right and took Goldsborough road, arriving at Goldsborough on the 24th, and camped near it, where we still remain.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. T. MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. F. M. LEWIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Oliver, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 30–March 24.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following memoranda of marches of this brigade on the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

January 30, 1865, broke camp near Beaufort, S. C., at 7 a. m. and crossed Port Royal River, at the ferry, on pontoon bridge; took road through Garden's Corners past Bridge Church, and then left-hand road to Pocotaligo; reached camp 3.45 p. m.; distance marched, seventeen miles.

February 1, moved at 7 a. m. and went into camp near Sand Hill Church at 7 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles. February 2, started at 7 a. m.; went into camp near Duck Creek, on Barnesville and Orangeburg road, at 4 p. m.; distance, fourteen miles. February 3, had a skirmish with the enemy; flanked them with a detachment of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and drove them from their position on the opposite bank of Duck Creek, taking their camp, &c. We sustained a loss of 1 man killed and 1 wounded. February 4, moved at 12 m. and went into camp near Angley's Post-Office at 5 p. m.; distance, eight miles. February 5, broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched to and crossed Salkehatchie River at Buford's Bridge; went into camp near the river at 4 p. m.; distance, eight miles. February 6, marched about seven miles; crossed Little Salkehatchie and encamped at 7 p. m. February 7, broke camp at 8 a. m. and marched to Bamberg Station; destroyed one mile and a half of railroad toward Midway Station; went into camp in reserve at 4 p. m.; distance marched, six miles. February 9, left Bamberg Station at 5.30 a. m. and marched to Holman's Bridge, South Fork Edisto River; went into camp at 1 p. m.; distance, eight miles. February 10, crossed South Fork Edisto at 5 p. m. and went into camp on road leading toward Columbia, about one mile and a half from river; distance, two miles and a half. February 11, moved at 7 a. m., Third Brigade in advance; went into camp at Poplar Springs at 2.30 p. m.; distance, fourteen miles. February 12, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched to North Fork Edisto River; Third Brigade in rear countermarched and succeeded in crossing Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry over main river in advance of everything. After the Second Brigade had gained the other crossing we waded the swamp (one mile and a half in width and waist deep) and went into camp on Orangeburg and Columbia road; distance, nine miles. February 13, broke camp at 9 a. m. and marched toward Sandy Run Post-Office; went into camp 5 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles.

February 14, moved at 7 a. m.; marched to within eleven miles of Columbia; distance, seventeen miles. February 15, marched at 8 a. m.; crossed Congaree Creek at 5 p. m. and went into camp on right of First Division; distance, six miles; enemy shelled our line in rear from the bluff across Congaree River. February 16, moved at 9 a. m. and halted opposite the city of Columbia; the Ninety-ninth Indiana and Fifteenth Michigan were sent to hold the crossing at Saluda Creek, and, after a short skirmish with the enemy, we succeeded in crossing about dark and encamped on the banks of Broad River; distance, seven miles. February 17, left camp at 3 p. m.; crossed Broad River and marched through Columbia, which was formally surrendered that morning by the mayor, the main force of the enemy having evacuated the city the night previous. February 18, at 4 a. m. the Third Brigade was called out to suppress riot; did so, killing 2 men, wounding 30, and arresting 370; Fifteenth Michigan and Ninety-ninth Indiana destroyed one mile of Columbia and Charleston Railroad; sent the Seventieth Ohio, Forty-eighth and Ninetieth Illinois to destroy one mile from Eight to Nine-Mile Post on same road. February 20, left Columbia at 8 a. m.; marched easterly on road to Traveler's Rest; leaving that place to our right we turned to the north toward Liberty Hill; went into camp at 5 p. m.; distance, twenty miles. February 21, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched twenty-two miles; encamped at 8 p. m. February 22, left camp 6.30 a. m.; arrived at Wateree River, at Peay's Ferry; crossed brigade in pontoon-boats; went into camp across Singleton's Creek, two miles from the river; distance, eight miles. Febru-

ary 24, marched twenty miles; went into camp 10 p. m., one mile from Camden. February 25, broke camp at 8 a. m. and marched to Pine Tree Church, on Camden and Society Hill road; went into camp 12 m.; distance, eight miles. February 26, left camp at 9 a. m. and marched to and waded Lynch's Creek at Kelly's Bridge; water very high and rising; Second and Third Brigades crossed and went into camp 5 p. m.; no wagons got over; distance, ten miles. February 28, commenced to build bridge; made good progress; stopped work at dark.

March 1, moved at 3 p. m.; arrived at Kellytown and went into camp 5.30 p. m.; distance, six miles. March 2, marched at 3.30 p. m. and went into camp 8.30 p. m.; distance, four miles. March 3, moved at 7 a. m.; crossed Black Creek at New Market; camped at Campbell's Mills on Juniper Creek, 7 p. m.; distance, twenty miles. March 4, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched to Cheraw; went into camp at 5 p. m. on the right of the First Division, on the ridge to the left of town; distance, thirteen miles. March 5, marched at 5 p. m.; crossed Great Pedee and went into camp at 8 p. m.; distance, four miles. March 7, left camp at 12 m. and marched to Crooked Creek and encamped at 5.30 p. m.; distance, ten miles. March 8, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched to Laurel Hill; went into camp at 3 p. m.; distance, fourteen miles. March 9, moved at 7 a. m.; crossed Lumber River on pontoon bridge; camped near Bethel Church at 5 p. m.; distance, fourteen miles. March 10, marched at 3 p. m.; corduroyed roads for nearly four miles; distance to brigade headquarters from yesterday's camp, three miles. March 11, marched at 8 a. m.; crossed Rockfish Creek, and camped on Little Rockfish Creek, seven miles from Fayetteville, at 5 p. m.; distance, seventeen miles. March 12, marched at 7 a. m.; camped south of Fayetteville at 12 m.; distance, six miles and a half. March 14, at 3.30 p. m. crossed Cape Fear River and encamped on Warsaw road at 7 p. m.; distance, three miles. March 15, marched at 11 a. m. on Goldsborough road and camped at Bethany Church at 5 p. m.; distance, nine miles. March 16, moved at 8 a. m.; crossed Black Creek and went into camp 7 p. m. near Wesley Chapel; distance, eight miles. March 17, moved at 7 a. m.; camped at Peters' Cross-Roads at 3 p. m.; distance, eight miles. March 18, moved at 5.30 a. m.; crossed Cohera Creek and went into camp 2 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles. March 19, moved at 1 p. m.; marched in direction of Everettsville until 11 p. m.; countermarched at 1 o'clock at night to re-enforce the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, who had engaged the enemy; distance, twenty-four miles. March 21, changed position; relieved skirmishers; put up lines and took part in the engagement of that day. Captain Hare, of Seventieth Ohio, a brave and gallant officer, was killed near the left of our division line. March 22, marched on direct road to Everettsville about ten miles; camped at 5.30 p. m. March 23, marched eight miles and went into camp six miles from Goldsborough. March 24, to-day we crossed the Neuse River, and ended a campaign in which the command has shown an endurance and steady faith in themselves, their cause, and a confidence in their great leader, such as I believe no troops have before felt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. OLIVER,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. G. LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

I have the honor to submit the following report of casualties of this brigade since leaving Savannah, Ga.; also the number of miles corduroyed by this command during the same period:

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
15th Michigan Infantry	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	1	1	------	1	1
70th Ohio Infantry	1	------	1	------	2	2	------	------	------	1	2	3
48th Illinois Infantry	1	1	2	1	------	1	------	3	3	2	4	6
90th Illinois Infantry	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	7	7	------	9	9
99th Indiana Infantry	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	1	1
Total	2	1	3	1	4	5	------	12	12	3	17	20

Distance corduroyed.

	Miles.
15th Michigan Infantry	3
70th Ohio Infantry	3
48th Illinois Infantry	3
90th Illinois Infantry	3
99th Indiana Infantry	4
Total	16

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. OLIVER,
Brigadier-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, since March 15, 1865:

March 15, was encamped on Warsaw road, three miles from Fayetteville, N. C.; marched at 11 a. m. on Goldsborough road and camped at Bethany Church at 5 p. m.; distance, nine miles. March 16, moved at 8 a. m.; crossed Black Creek and went into camp at 7 p. m. near Wesley Chapel; distance, eight miles. March 17, moved at 7 p. m.; camped at Peters' Cross-Roads at 3 p. m.; distance, eight miles. March 18, marched at 5.30 a. m.; crossed Cohera Creek and went into camp 2 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles. March 19, moved at 1 p. m.; marched in direction Everettsville until 11 p. m.; countermarched at 1 o'clock at night to re-enforce the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, who had engaged the enemy; distance, twenty-four miles.

March 21, changed position; relieved skirmishers; put up lines and took part in the engagement of that day. Captain Hare, of the Seventieth Ohio, a brave and gallant officer, was killed near the left of our division line. March 22, marched on direct road to Everettsville about ten miles; camped at 5.30 p. m. March 23, marched eight miles and went into camp six miles from Goldsborough. March 24, crossed Neuse River and went into camp about two miles east of Goldsborough. March 28, was called to guard forage train; went fifteen miles; pro-

cured good supply of forage. Have remained in camp ever since. I have established lines, thrown up breast-works, and have arranged good camps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. LA POINT,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Near Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following record of events in this command from the 1st to the 15th instant, inclusive:

April 1, were encamped two miles east of Goldsborough. April 2, the Second Division was reviewed by General Hazen. Remained in camp until April 10, when we broke camp at 7.30 a. m., Third Brigade occupying the advance; marched on Snow Hill road seven miles, then took road leading to Pikeville; crossed Weldon and Wilmington Railroad and went into camp at 6 p. m. at Nahunta Church, three miles from Pikeville, on road leading to Whitley's Mill; distance marched, sixteen miles. April 11, left camp at 7 a. m; marched in rear of division, repairing road for trains; marched five miles on Pikeville and Whitley's Mill road, then moved to right on Lowell road; crossed Little River and encamped at 9 p. m. near Lowell Factory; distance, twelve miles; corduroyed three miles of road. April 12, broke camp at 8.30 a. m., Third Brigade occupying the center; marched three miles on Smithfield road, then turned to the right on Raleigh road; went into camp near Pineville at 6 p. m.; distance, fourteen miles. April 13, marched at 10.30 a. m., taking the Oxford road until striking the Raleigh road; took Raleigh road and went into camp at 5.30 p. m. near Hinton's Bridge, on Neuse River; Third Brigade had the advance of the division; distance, sixteen miles. April 14, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched across Neuse River and entered the city of Raleigh, General Sherman reviewing the troops while passing through the city; went into camp four miles northeast of the city at 5 p. m; distance, twelve miles.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. LA POINT,
Captain, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
In the Field, N. C., April 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following record of events in this command from the 16th to the 30th instant, inclusive:

April 16, were encamped three miles northeast of the city of Raleigh; remained in camp until the 18th, when we moved camp to within one

mile north of the city of Raleigh. On the 23d the brigade was reviewed by Major-General Hazen, division commander. On the 27th the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry was transferred from the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to the Second Division, and was assigned to this brigade. Remained in camp until the 29th, when we broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched out on the Lewisburg road, crossed the Neuse River, and encamped at 4 p. m.; distance marched, eleven miles. 30th, remained in camp.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. LA POINT,

Captain, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. C. A. EARNEST,

Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 30.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations January 19–March 24.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command during the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

In compliance with orders I broke camp at Savannah, Ga., at 6 a. m. January 19, 1865, and moved with the Second Brigade of my division in advance, crossing the Savannah River on pontoons to Hutchinson's Island. Here I found the roads badly cut up, almost impassable, and consequently the movements were slow, thence crossing on pontoons to Pennyworth's Island. Arriving at the last pontoon I found it unsafe to cross; several of the boats were loose, and the officer in charge making no efforts, or very faint ones, for its safety. I at once detailed fifty men to report to him, and by a little urging succeeded in getting it in position and made fast, having been delayed one hour. Having crossed over to Cheves' rice plantation, I moved over one of the causeways running through the plantation, which for some distance was high but quite narrow, barely admitting the passage of wagons. About this time (9.30 a. m.) it commenced raining slightly, and it was evident that unless we could cross before it rained much it would be impossible to get through, as our heavy wagons would soon cut down the slight embankment. I therefore made every effort to reach the Union Causeway as soon as possible. Upon reaching the latter point, finding that the train was moving without difficulty, and as I thought it had not rained sufficiently to soften the roads, I pushed forward as rapidly as possible to New River bridge, to clear the road for the Fourth Division, following me, and at the same time, if necessary, cover the working party (from the Fourth Division) constructing a bridge across New River. I arrived at 1 p. m. with head of column, and about 2 p. m. Battery B, First Michigan Artillery, wagon train of Second Brigade, ammunition, and nearly all of the supply train came into camp well closed up, having marched a distance of twelve miles. At about 11 a. m. it commenced raining very hard, and continued to do so

during the day. At about 3 p. m. it was reported to me that the water about the plantation referred to had swollen so that the corduroy on the low portions of the causeway, or dike, had floated off, and that in consequence a few wagons of the supply train were stalled, and that the First Brigade, in the rear, could not come forward. I at once sent one of my staff officers (Captain Wellman) to direct Col. J. B. McCown, commanding First Brigade, to have the contents of the wagons carried by the men of his command, and to have the wagons dragged through to this side. I also directed Captain Wellman to communicate with Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse and report to him the condition of the roads as he (Wellman) might find them. Captain Wellman found that owing to the sudden and unlooked-for rise in the Savannah River the whole of the country over which we had passed was submerged, and only succeeded in reaching Colonel McCown by leaving his horse and wading in places up to his armpits.

I was not aware of the extent of the flood until the next morning (20th) when I rode down intending to report our condition in person, thinking I could make my way to Savannah via Scribner's [Screven's?] Ferry; but this was impossible; the whole country to the extent of three miles back from the river was submerged. In the meantime I directed Colonel McCown to return to Savannah with his command and all of his wagons, abandoning such wagons as he could not get off. This was done with a loss of nine wagons of the supply train, together with their contents. Captain Wellman joined me on the Union Causeway at about 4 p. m., having just succeeded in getting back. Finding that the troops and nearly all of the wagons would be saved I ordered the pioneer corps of my own and of the Fourth Division, which had been sent to assist the trains, to return to camp near New River bridge, where I arrived at about 9 p. m., and found the camps covered with water to the depth of from six inches to two feet. There had been no cessation of rain since noon of the 19th instant. Our advent upon sacred soil was not calculated to produce a very good impression, and I fear that some of our officers and men lost their usual equanimity of temper. Our camps were on the site of one formerly occupied by the chivalry, who had dug, I suppose in a dry season, a number of wells from twelve to fifteen feet deep. These being now full could not be seen, and a number of men contributed to the merriment of their comrades by suddenly disappearing from view. I was a victim to some extent. Upon my return to camp, tired and hungry, I called upon the major domo of our mess for something to eat. He presented himself with a pig's foot in one hand and some hard-tack in the other. This unusual proceeding I resented, when he informed me that "dere was no plate, knife and fork, left; dey was all clean done gone." Upon inquiry I ascertained that he had taken a plunge and deposited the whole of our scanty mess kit in one of these wells. January 21, broke camp at 8.30 a. m.; detained by pioneers not having closed up with the command on the 20th, as ordered. Crossed New River and marched eleven miles, going into camp at 3.30 p. m., three miles south of Hazzard's Bridge. Seven small bridges were built and 380 yards of road corduroyed. It rained all day and three miles of the road was covered with water to the depth of from one to two feet. January 22, broke camp near Hazzard's Bridge at 7 a. m.; marched twelve miles and encamped at 4 p. m. on J. J. Huguenin's plantation, near Bee's Creek; rained hard all day; built five small bridges, in the aggregate seventy feet. About four miles of the road was through swamps, covered with water and very bad. January 23, broke camp near Bee's Creek at 8.30 a. m.; marched ten miles

and encamped near Pocotaligo at 3 p. m.; rained all day; corduroyed 480 yards of the road. January 24 to 29, inclusive, in camp, getting supplies for next movement; weather clear with cold winds. January 30, command broke camp (the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. T. Clark commanding, having reported at 9 a. m.), near Pocotaligo at 12 m., and marched six miles, encamping one mile west of McPhersonville. Weather clear and pleasant. January 31, remained in camp.

February 1, broke camp near McPhersonville, S. C., at 7 a. m., under orders to follow the First Division. Did not get the road until 11 a. m.; marched fifteen miles and encamped at Hickory Hill, head of column arriving at 5.30, and rear guard at 10 p. m.; roads cut badly. February 2, broke camp at 9 a. m., to follow Second Division; 12 m. before rear of Second Division passed; marched ten miles and encamped at Anderson's Cross-Roads, advance arriving at 5, and rear guard at 8 p. m.; weather clear and pleasant; roads bad; crossed several small streams. February 3, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched to Duck Creek; distance, five miles; weather cloudy with rain; foragers had a sharp skirmish with the enemy's pickets on Duck Creek for possession of a mill which they captured, together with a quantity of corn meal, without loss. The Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry was ordered to cross Duck Creek and encamp, which was done without opposition from the enemy. Division encamped at 2 p. m. February 4, broke camp at 6 a. m.; weather cloudy with rain; roads in places very heavy; marched ten miles and encamped at Harrison's Cross-Roads, near Wills Creek. February 5, broke camp at 7 a. m.; weather cloudy; crossed Big Salkehatchie River at Buford's Bridge, passing through one mile of swamp on causeways bridged at twenty-six places; marched four miles and encamped at Moye's plantation at 10 a. m. February 6, broke camp at 6 a. m.; weather cloudy. About two miles from Lane's Bridge over the Little Salkehatchie, the enemy's pickets were discovered. Two companies of the Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry were deployed and thrown forward in advance of the column. The enemy retiring rapidly, we advanced in this manner to the river, and upon reconnoitering found that there was a narrow causeway leading to the bridge which had been obstructed by felling trees. It was supposed also that the enemy had works on the other side, which proved true. I at once made preparation to force the crossing and directed Col. C. R. Wever, commanding the Second Brigade, and in the advance, to send one regiment (the Tenth Iowa) about three-quarters of a mile to our left, at a mill, and one regiment (the Eightieth Ohio) about the same distance to the right, to protect our flanks, and also, if possible, to effect a crossing, and attack the enemy in flank. The Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was ordered to make a direct attack from both sides of the road. These dispositions having been made, the skirmishers from the center plunged into the swamp, the water up to their knees, and the thickets so dense that it required such energetic action as none but our brave soldiers possess to penetrate them at all. After contending with these difficulties a short time a lively skirmish fire was opened. A section of artillery was now brought up and a few shots fired to develop the enemy's guns, if he had any. Not receiving any reply the order was given to the center to force their way through, which they did, gallantly wading the main stream, waist deep, the enemy retiring precipitately, and halting on a ridge half a mile distant, where they showed themselves in full force to the number of from 1,200 to 1,500 cavalry. The regiment in advance hastily threw up a slight work of rails, until support should get across,

when skirmishers were again deployed and advanced upon the enemy; but as usual they proved themselves very discreet, and fled faster than we could follow. Our casualties were five men slightly wounded. The command encamped on Doctor Fishburn's plantation on the road to Bamberg. Distance marched, ten miles.

February 7, broke camp at 8 a. m.; rained all night and continues to do so to-day; in charge of trains of First and Second Divisions; roads bad, requiring a great deal of work; marched five miles and encamped near Bamberg Station, on the South Carolina Railroad. February 8, remained in camp; weather clear and cool. First Brigade was detailed to destroy three miles of South Carolina Railroad, which was thoroughly done. February 9, broke camp at 6.30 a. m.; weather clear and cool; marched seven miles and encamped two miles northwest of Graham's Turnout. February 10, remained in camp during the a. m.; weather clear and cool. The First Brigade destroyed two miles and a half of South Carolina Railroad. The Second Brigade completed the destruction of about one mile and a half of same road, which had been imperfectly done by the Twentieth Army Corps. Broke camp at 3 p. m.; marched three miles and a half and encamped at cross-roads near Holman's Bridge. February 11, broke camp at 6.30 a. m., crossed the South Edisto River on pontoons, passed through Willow Swamp, the water for one mile about two feet deep, and marched sixteen miles, encamping at Poplar Springs at 4.30 p. m.; roads good; weather cool. February 12, broke camp at 8.30 a. m. The Second Division, in advance, had a skirmish with the enemy at Shilling's Bridge, over North Edisto River. Was ordered to hold my command in readiness to support the Second Division, but it was not required. The division commenced crossing the North Edisto River on pontoons at dark and encamped near the Orangeburg road. The rear guard did not arrive in camp until 1 a. m. 13th instant; distance marched, five miles; weather warm and sultry. February 13, broke camp at 6.30 a. m.; marched seventeen miles and encamped near Big Crotchpen Creek; weather clear and cool; roads good. February 14, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched twelve miles and encamped at 3 p. m. near Sandy Run Post-Office; roads good. Wagons moved in double column, the troops on either flank. Weather cloudy and cool. February 15, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched to Bates' Ferry, on the Congaree River, where, in compliance with orders, a demonstration to cross was made. We discovered upon the opposite side a picket guard of from twenty-five to thirty men. Our skirmishers opened fire upon them, which they returned, seemingly disposed to contest the ground. In the meantime I ordered one section of Battery B, First Michigan Artillery, in position, and made such disposition of my command as would create the impression that I had a much larger force. A few well directed shells dispersed the enemy's pickets, and they did not again make their appearance. The crossing at this point was practicable, had it been desirable. At dark, in compliance with instructions, I withdrew my command, leaving one regiment on picket, with instructions to keep fires burning for a distance of one mile and a half along the river, thereby giving the appearance of a large camp. The command encamped near Tom's Creek. Distance marched, six miles. February 16, broke camp at 7 a. m. The supply trains of the divisions were massed. The command during a portion of the day were near Congaree Creek awaiting orders. In the p. m. moved up, crossing the Saluda River, near Saluda Factory, on pontoons at 11.30 p. m. and encamped at 1.30 a. m. on the 17th on Columbia road near Broad River bridge. Distance

marched, five miles. February 17, remained in camp until 3 p. m. and then following the Second and Fourth Divisions crossed Broad River on pontoons, and marched through Columbia to camp one mile east of the city. Observing that soldiers were obtaining liquor freely, I gave orders that no one should leave camp, and remained with my command. February 18, command in camp. A detail of 500 men each, from the First and Second Brigades, properly officered for fatigue duty, together with the pioneer corps and fifty wagons, reported to Captain Buel, chief ordnance officer, to destroy public works, machinery, ordnance, ordnance stores, and ammunition, of which there were large quantities. February 19, the work of demolishing stores of all kinds continued. During the day an explosion took place near the river, where a detail of the Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry were unloading ammunition and throwing it into the river, caused by the reckless habits our soldiers get into by their familiarity with danger. By this explosion Capt. W. M. Davis, Jesse Johnson, and James Kilpatrick, of Company F, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Coleman P. Wright, of the Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, were instantly killed. Twenty-one men of the Sixty-third Illinois were severely burnt and wounded. (Sergeant Dalbey is dead.) One wagon and six mules were burned up and a number of animals more or less injured. I am unable to report the amount of machinery, ordnance, ordnance stores, and ammunition destroyed by the detail from my command, but some idea may be formed from the fact that it occupied 1,200 men (including pioneer corps) and 50 wagons from 1 p. m. on the 18th until 6 p. m. on the 19th. February 20, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched out on Camden road twenty-two miles, encamping at 4 p. m. near Rice Creek; weather clear and roads good. February 21, broke camp at 12 m. and marched seventeen miles, encamping at Harrison's Cross-Roads at 11 p. m., rear guard arriving at camp at 12.30 a. m. 22d. February 22, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched to Peay's Ferry, on the Wateree River, arriving at noon. At this point all surplus animals were turned over to Col. G. L. Fort, chief quartermaster. Command commenced crossing on pontoons at dark and encamped near the river between the hours of 8.30 and 11.30 p. m.; distance marched, eleven miles. February 23, broke camp at 6.30 a. m. and marched eighteen miles, encamping at 3.30 p. m. on J. R. Dye's plantation, near Flat Rock; weather cloudy; country very broken; roads good. February 24, broke camp at 6.30 a. m. and marched sixteen miles, encamping at 5 p. m. at West's Cross-Roads. Quite a large force of Butler's cavalry was seen during the day upon our left flank, but they kept at a respectful distance. Weather was rainy and road in bad condition. February 25, at about 10 a. m. Young's command, of Butler's division, cavalry, 600 or 700 strong, captured 7 wagons, 7 enlisted men, and 4 contrabands while after corn at a plantation two miles in rear of the camp. Some of the enemy came up to within fifty yards of our picket-posts, when one of their horses was shot. This being reported to me I ordered one regiment to move out to drive them off and if possible recover our wagons. The Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry was selected, and deploying skirmishers moved out, driving the enemy back, off the Camden road. Our wagons, however, had been driven rapidly over the bridge across Little Lynch's Creek, and having no mounted force I could not pursue them. In this skirmish we lost 2 enlisted men killed and 1 wounded. Two of our men were brutally murdered, in plain view of our skirmishers, after having surrendered, in retaliation for which I ordered two of their men, who were taken in our uniform,

to be shot, which was done on the spot. All necessary dispositions were made to guard the camp against surprise in the event that there was a large force, but we were not molested any further. February 26, broke camp at 9 a. m. and marched twelve miles, encamping at 4.30 p. m. at Kelly's Bridge, on Lynch's Creek. February 27, 28, and March 1, the command remained in camp at Kelly's Bridge waiting for a bridge to be built across Lynch's Creek, the water being too high to ford. My pioneer corps was ordered to assist that of General Hazen's in constructing the bridge. On the 28th the trains were inspected, and about 3,000 pounds of tobacco and sundries, which had gathered since a similar inspection was made at West's Cross-Roads, was thrown out.

March 2, broke camp at 2 p. m. and following the Second Division crossed Lynch's Creek over a bridge about 580 yards long, which had been constructed by the pioneer corps, and marched seven miles, encamping at 8 p. m. at Kellytown. March 3, broke camp at 6 a. m. and crossed Black Creek, on Camden and Cheraw road. Just before arriving at this point I rode about half a mile in advance of the column to examine the crossing at the creek, which I found in bad condition, and requiring considerable work to make it passable. While waiting the arrival of the command I heard five distinct and successive reports of a pistol, and ten minutes after five more, not fired rapidly, but rather deliberately. I thought it some thoughtless person at the head of the column discharging his pistols. I was vexed, as these things, if done in my command, are in violation of positive orders. I soon learned, however, that Lieut. Col. James Isaminger, of the Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, had been captured by a squad of twenty rebels clothed in the uniform of our soldiers. Colonel Isaminger had been detached from his regiment for a few days, and was in charge of the pioneer corps. He had ridden 200 or 300 yards ahead of the column, and discovering the road obstructed by a tree that had fallen he sent back to the pioneer corps for a few axmen to come forward and clear the road. He was thus engaged when these men, whom from their dress he supposed to be our men, approached him, without suspicion on his part. This occurred within 200 yards of the advancing column, but owing to a hill between them could not be seen. The pioneers returning to the head of the column gave the alarm, when the advanced guard immediately deployed. (As soon as I learned what had taken place I sent my mounted men in pursuit.) It would seem that after capturing Colonel Isaminger they rode off a short distance, say 200 or 300 yards, and halted, and so completely deceived were our men as to their appearance that two mounted men from the train rode up to them, seeing Colonel Isaminger with the group, inquiring where the "rebs" were. One of the men was taken prisoner, the other, refusing to surrender, was killed. Had our men known they were enemies they would not have escaped so easily.

I regret the loss of Colonel Isaminger, as he has proven himself one of the most reliable and energetic officers in the command.

Division marched twenty-nine miles, two of which was cut through the woods on the side of the main road, and encamped at 6.30 p. m. on the Widow Campbell's plantation, on Juniper Creek. Weather during the a. m. cloudy and rainy. March 4, broke camp at 7 a. m. and following the remainder of the corps marched eight miles, passing over Thompson's Creek, through Cheraw, and encamping one mile northwest of town on Chesterfield road. March 5, broke camp at 6.30 a. m.; crossed Big Pedee River. About two miles from the river our foragers

ran into what was supposed to be a picket-post, but what proved to be a portion of the rear guard of the enemy moving out on the Rockingham road. The advance guards were deployed and were soon engaged in a skirmish with them. They retired precipitately, abandoning 2 caissons, 2 forges, and 1 battery wagon, at the edge of Harrington's farm. Two miles farther on the road they cut three horses from and abandoned two more caissons. All the ammunition chests were filled with light 12-pounder ammunition. They were all destroyed. Command marched four miles, encamping on Grant's plantation, near Phill's Creek. March 6, command remained in camp, running four grist-mills; weather clear and cool. March 7, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched twelve miles and encamped at 2.30 p. m., one mile from the State line, on Oldham's plantation. March 8, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched thirteen miles and encamped at Laurel Hill. Rained hard all day, and the roads were heavy. The trains and rear guard arrived at camp at 3 a. m. on the 9th. March 9, broke camp at 7 a. m. The roads continued good and the trains moved along well until 2 p. m., when it commenced raining very hard. The roads, as soon as they got wet, seemed to melt away, and for four miles, before reaching Gilchrist's Bridge, it was impossible to find enough solid ground for a mule to stand upon. I cannot find language to describe the condition of our trains; it must have been seen to be appreciated. By the indomitable energy of the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. T. Clark commanding, amid torrents of rain, they succeeded in reaching our camp at Colonel McCann's residence, near Randallsville, at 6.30 the next morning. The Second Brigade had been sent forward from Gilchrist's Bridge, and encamped at 8 p. m. near Randallsville; distance marched, twelve miles. March 10, broke camp at 9 a. m.; crossed Raft Swamp and encamped at 6 p. m.; distance marched, five miles. March 11, broke camp at 10.30 a. m. Just as the rear of the division was moving out of camp a small party of the rebel cavalry, dressed in our uniform, dashed up, cut out two horses from an ambulance, and succeeded in getting off with them. Marched six miles and encamped at 11 p. m. at Nelson's Post-Office. It is nearly a continuous swamp from Gilchrist's Bridge to Rockfish Creek. Weather clear. March 12, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched seven miles and encamped at 6 p. m. two miles from Fayetteville on the left of the plank road. Weather clear. March 13, command remained in camp. Weather clear and warm. March 14, broke camp at 11 a. m.; crossed Cape Fear River on pontoons at 4 p. m. and encamped one mile from crossing. Rear of command reached camp at 11 p. m.; distance marched, three miles and a half; weather warm and cloudy. March 15, during the a. m. the non-veterans of the division, principally from the Fifty-ninth Indiana and Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, were ordered to proceed as guard to refugees, white and black, to Wilmington, N. C., and upon their arrival there to be mustered out of service. Broke camp at 2.30 p. m. and marched twelve miles, encamping two miles from South River at 6.30 p. m. Weather was rainy and roads very bad.

March 16, broke camp at 9 a. m. The crossing at South River was in very bad condition. My command was delayed at this point by Fourth and Second Divisions until 3 p. m. Had great difficulty in getting my wagons across. Marched seven miles over very bad roads and encamped at forks of road near the head of Jones' Swamp. March 17, broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched eight miles and encamped at 3 p. m. at Jackson's Cross-Roads; weather clear; roads bad. March 18, broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched twelve miles and encamped at Newton's Cross-Roads at 4 p. m. A rebel cavalry picket having been reported to

be one mile out on our front, I sent the Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry to reconnoiter. The regiment went out three miles without meeting an enemy, but saw quite a large force of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps bummers. Weather cloudy; roads good. March 19, broke camp at 6 a. m., with the expectation of marching to Goldsborough. The officers and men were very much elated at the prospect. The crossing at Falling Creek was very bad, the water being deep, and the corduroy on the bottom being full of holes. From this point I moved on with the advance of the division (Second Brigade), and a portion of the train (including department and corps headquarters), to Falling Creek School-House. Being ordered to halt, I sent one regiment (the Eightieth Ohio) to cover the Goldsborough road; one (the Tenth Iowa) was sent out in charge of Lieut. Col. William E. Strong, of General Howard's staff, to reconnoiter toward Cox's Bridge, and one (the Fifty-sixth Illinois) was left as guard with the trains. At 4 p. m. the First Brigade, with the remainder of the trains, arrived. At 5 p. m. that portion of the Second Brigade in camp and on Goldsborough road (Fifty-sixth Illinois and Eightieth Ohio) was ordered forward to Cox's Cross-Roads to the support of the Tenth Iowa, it being reported that the enemy were moving toward us in considerable force. The First Brigade encamped at 6 p. m. on the left of the Cox's Bridge road, one mile from the school-house, where a line of works was thrown up. Heavy firing on the left was heard during the day, occasioned, it was reported, by an attack upon the Fourteenth Corps. Distance marched, fifteen miles; roads very bad in places; weather clear and cool. March 20, in compliance with orders received, the Second Brigade, Col. C. R. Wever commanding, with one section of Battery B, First Michigan Artillery, moved down toward Cox's Bridge. After a sharp skirmish for one hour our men penetrated the swamps and thickets, and, obtaining a good position, succeeded in driving the enemy to the other side of the river. The enemy used artillery freely, having four guns in position, completely covering the bridge and narrow road leading to it. Our guns could not be used with effect, as we could not get a position in range for them. At 7.45 a. m. we had possession of the bridge and completed its destruction, which had already been commenced by the enemy, who fired it as they retired to the opposite side. At 8.30 a. m. I moved forward, following the Fourth Division, with the First Brigade and artillery, to Bentonville Cross-Roads, and placed my command in line, as reserve, in rear of the First Division. The Second Brigade, which had been left at Cox's Cross-Roads as guard for the trains of the corps, came up with the same at 5 p. m. Our loss in the skirmish at Cox's Bridge was three wounded. One of the men has since died. March 21, position of command unchanged. March 22, the enemy having retreated during last night, the division remained in camp. March 23, broke camp at 7.30 a. m.; marched via Falling Creek School-House and encamped at 3.30 p. m. near Falling Creek, on Everettsville road; distance marched, twelve miles; roads good. March 24, broke camp at 7 a. m.; crossed Neuse River, near railroad bridge, on pontoons, marched through Goldsborough, and encamped at 4 p. m. in line one mile east of town, the left of the command resting on the New Berne railroad; distance marched, nine miles; weather clear and windy.

In concluding my report, I beg to return my sincere thanks to Brig. Gen. W. T. Clark, commanding First Brigade, and Col. C. R. Wever, commanding Second Brigade, as well as regimental commanders, for their active and cheerful co-operation during the most laborious cam-

paign of ancient or modern history, taking into consideration the character of the country, with its innumerable rivers and swamps, hitherto considered impassable by all military men, save our indomitable leader. The cheerful conduct of our men on their toilsome marches, making roads, wading streams and swamps, often up to their waists, almost daily, and during the last twenty days many of them without shoes, merits the highest consideration that can be given them. There can be no better soldiers.

To my staff—Capt. S. M. Budlong, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. H. Skinner, assistant quartermaster; Capt. Jasper Johnson, commissary of subsistence; Capt. J. W. Roberts, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. J. E. Simpson, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. S. M. Archer, division officer of the day, and Capt. D. L. Wellman, provost-marshal—I am much indebted for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

I would respectfully recommend for promotion Col. John E. Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, for his soldierly qualities. His gallantry upon all occasions, particularly during the assault, October 5, 1864, upon Allatoona, Ga., when he was severely wounded, but remained at his post, which he commanded during the Atlanta campaign, merits consideration.

I would also respectfully recommend that Capt. Syria M. Budlong, assistant adjutant-general, be promoted to the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general, for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties. Captain Budlong has been in all the battles of the West, from Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh (where he was severely wounded), Siege of Corinth, Mississippi campaign, all of the battles in rear of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Georgia and Carolina campaigns, and in all he has proven himself a worthy officer for the consideration of the War Department.

The distance marched from Savannah Ga., is 485½ miles, number of marching days 46, making an average of $10\frac{25}{46}$ miles per day. I also submit herewith reports of casualties, as received from brigade commanders, and tabular statements of amount of forage and supplies, and number of horses, mules, and vehicles of all sorts taken from the country, amount of property destroyed, including railroads, gin-houses, resin and turpentine factories, &c.; also number of rivers and swamps crossed, amount of work done by pioneer corps and command, number of prisoners captured, Federal officers and enlisted men, and white and colored refugees joined the command.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. SMITH,
Brevet Major-General.

Maj. MAX WOODHULL, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fifteenth Army Corps.*

Report of casualties in Third Division, Fifteenth Corps, since leaving Savannah, Ga.

	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
Killed	1	6
Died of wounds		4
Died of disease		5
Drowned		1
Wounded		19
Captured by the enemy	2	8
Missing		10
Deserted		7

Aggregate, 54.

Refugees joined command from Columbia and other places, including men, women, and children, white and black.

White:	
Adults	52
Children	38
Colored	730
Total	820

At Fayetteville the refugees were supplied with as follows, and sent under guard to Wilmington, N. C.:

Days' rations	4
Government wagon	1
Captured vehicles of all sorts	30
Animals:	
Horses	41
Mules	65
Harness in sufficient quantity for the animals.	

The number of carriages, buggies, wagons, and carts captured, and used principally for bringing forage into camp, is estimated to average one daily for each regiment; this would make in all 512. After deducting 32 turned over to refugees, and 11 delivered by the division assistant quartermaster to Captain Lynch, there would remain 469 to be accounted for. They were ordered to be destroyed daily, as they would have encumbered the trains so as to have seriously embarrassed their movements.

The following named property has been destroyed:

South Carolina Railroad:	
Near Bamberg Station ..... miles	3
Between Graham's Turnout and Blackville ..... do	3½
Total ..... do	6½
Cotton:	
Under direction of division provost-marshal	1,400
By detachments of command	800
Total	2,200
Gins and presses:	
Gins	*a* 4
Presses	2
Whisky distilleries	2
Turpentine distilleries	2
Resin	(*b*)
Ordnance	(*c*)
Ordnance stores	(*c*)
Ammunition	(*c*)
Machinery	(*c*)

Prisoners captured and Federal prisoners escaped from the enemy and joined this command.

Confederate prisoners captured	50
Federal officers escaped from enemy and joined command	*d* 10
Enlisted men escaped from enemy and joined command	*d* 25

a A large amount of unbaled cotton was also destroyed.

b A large quantity of resin was burned at different points on the road.

c A large amount of ordnance, ordnance stores, ammunition, and machinery was destroyed at Columbia, S. C. I have no means of giving an estimate.

d The officers and men who escaped from the enemy and joined us were in a destitute condition. Their wants were partially supplied by our officers.

Animals captured.

Horses	83
Mules	81
Total	*a* 164

Forage for animals.

	Pounds.
Corn	1,000,000
Fodder	500,000
Total	*b* 1,500,000

Commissary of subsistence department.

This command marched from Savannah with the following supplies of rations:

Articles.	Number of rations.	Number of days' rations (full).
Salt and fresh meat	81,280	21
Hard bread	77,400	19
Coffee	13,700	3½
Sugar	179,600	45
Salt	134,400	34

The amount required, including sales to officers, was 4,000 rations per day. The command was out sixty-four days. The deficit was supplied from the country, as follows: 172,000 rations meat, or its equivalent in turkeys, chickens, geese, &c.; 180,000 rations breadstuffs, consisting principally of corn meal, ground by the command, as flour and meal were scarce and hard to find. Sweet potatoes were also used as a substitute. It is fair to presume that the foragers did not confine themselves strictly to the army ration, but indulged in many of the luxuries found while gathering the substantials, and that the quantity of honey, preserves, and other et ceteras was quite large, but of which I can give no estimate.

Number of principal rivers, creeks, and miles of swamps crossed.

Principal rivers: Savannah, New, Coosawhatchie, Tullifinny, Pocotaligo, Big Salkehatchie, Little Salkehatchie, Broad, Wateree, Lynch's, Big Pedee, Cape Fear, Neuse, and Saluda Rivers; total, fourteen. Small creeks, varying from a few yards to 500 yards in width, ninety-two. Swamps, exclusive of creeks, thirty-eight. The whole estimated at forty-seven miles.

At all the rivers and creeks, with the exception of the Saluda, Broad, and Cape Fear Rivers, at the points where we crossed, the banks were low and swampy; generally both sides had to be crossed on narrow causeways from one to two miles in length. Many of them, however, had to be forded for the same distance.

a The 164 animals reported were serviceable and were branded and properly accounted for. At Kelly's Ferry a large number (estimated at 150) of unserviceable animals were taken from foragers and other mounted soldiers, and killed as worthless. There was also delivered to Capt. J. A. Lynch, at Goldsborough, in compliance with orders from corps headquarters, 140 horses, 55 mules, 2 carriages, 5 buggies, and 4 carts.

b Whole amount was gathered from the country.

Work done by pioneer corps.

	Corduroy of cut timber.	Bridging.
	Yards.	*Yards.*
Savannah to Pocotaligo	860	66
Since leaving Pocotaligo	7,000	125
Total	7,860	191

In addition to the above there has been laid with fence rails nineteen miles. At one point four miles and at another two miles and a half. The corps also worked one and a half days at Kelly's Bridge, assisting the Second Division corps to build a bridge.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. E. SMITH,
Brevet Major-General.

No. 31.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William T. Clark, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 10–March 13, and April 10–15.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Binnaker's Ferry, February 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to report the following summary of operations of my command this day as directed by Special Orders, No. 40, headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps:

I moved from my camp at daylight this morning out upon the railroad about five miles toward Blackville, halting in rear of Second Brigade, First Division, whose line extended to the point where the railroad was already destroyed. My command then commenced the destruction of the road, burning every tie and twisting every rail for the distance of two miles and a half, with the exception of about fifty yards, in which interval the rails were not twisted, the command being ordered to move before that could be accomplished. I returned to camp upon receipt of orders at 2.30 p. m., and thence moved my command to a point near Binnaker's Ferry, marching a distance of four miles.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report operations of this command for 12th and 13th instant, as follows:

On the morning of 12th instant this brigade broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched from Poplar Springs across the North Fork of Edisto River at Cannon's Bridge and camped one mile and a half beyond on Keitt's plantation. 13th instant, broke camp at 6.30 a. m.; marched via Orangeburg toward Columbia, a distance of about twenty miles, going into camp at 5 p. m.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH CORPS,
Tom's Creek, S. C., February 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of this command for to-day, as follows:

Broke camp in compliance with orders at 7 a. m.; moved upon the road; found the division in advance still in camp; waited two hours and a half, then moved forward about one mile, when the brigade came upon the rear of the Fourth Division; halted one hour till that division moved on; marched to Bates' Ferry; made demonstration as if to cross the Congaree River at that point; drove away with skirmishers the enemy's pickets about 1 p. m.; no signs of any enemy thereafter; kept up demonstrations until 7.30 p. m., when the command was ordered forward to this point, leaving Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry as picket guard at the ferry. Arrived in camp at 10 p. m.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH CORPS,
On Broad River, S. C., February 17, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report operations of 16th instant, as follows:

Broke camp at 7 a. m.; moved in rear of Fourth Division; crossed Congaree Creek at 10.30 a. m.; bivouacked until 5 p. m.; crossed the Saluda River at 12 o'clock midnight and went into camp on Broad River at 1.30 a. m.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH CORPS,
Near Columbia, S. C., February 18, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report operations of this command for 17th instant:

This brigade broke camp at 2 p. m.; crossed Broad River and marched through the city of Columbia, camping on the east side near the railroad, at 5 p. m.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH CORPS,
Muddy Springs, S. C., February 20, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this command broke camp at 7 o'clock this a. m.; marched upon the right flank of the train, in compliance with orders, arriving in camp at 5.30 p. m.; distance, eighteen miles.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH CORPS,
Near Flat Rock Post-Office, S. C., February 23, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report operations of this command for 21st, 22d, and 23d instant, as follows:

This brigade broke camp at 1.30 p. m. on 21st instant, and marched to Harrison's Cross-Roads, a distance of seventeen miles and a half, camping at 1.30 a. m. on the morning of 22d instant. Broke camp at 7 a. m. on 22d instant; marched to and crossed the Wateree River at Peay's Ferry, going into camp on the east bank at 10.30 p. m., marching a distance of twelve miles. 23d instant, broke camp at 6.30 a. m. and marched to near Flat Rock Post-Office; distance, fifteen miles, camping at 2.30 p. m.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Fifteenth Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH CORPS,
Near West's Corners, February 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the result of the affair to-day:

While a foraging party from this command, in connection with a party of the same character from the division train, were engaged in procuring corn and fodder from a plantation one mile and a half in rear of my camp, they were attacked by a party of rebels, the majority of whom were dressed in our own uniform. They killed 2 men of Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, wounded 1 and captured 2; wounded 1 of Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and captured 1; wounded 1

of Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry and captured 2 on duty at these headquarters. They also captured 2 wagons—1 farm wagon from Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry and 1 forage team detailed for these headquarters. The men killed were murdered in cold blood after being taken prisoners. After the attack on the forage party they charged upon the pickets of this brigade, when they were immediately checked and driven back with a loss, as far as ascertained, of 1 wounded and 1 prisoner. Upon the first alarm this command was ordered under arms, and a regiment thrown forward to the cross-roads, forming a grand guard with the line well extended on either flank. The Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. E. Tourtellotte commanding, now occupies that position. A picket guard has also been placed on the left flank of the brigade at a point where a road running nearly north crosses the creek. It is ascertained that the attacking party were a portion of the Jeff. Davis Legion, two brigades of whom were hanging on our rear. The brigade occupies an intrenched line to-night.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH CORPS,
Grant's Plantation, S. C., March 5, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report operations of this brigade since 27th ultimo, as follows:

February 28 and March 1, this command lay in camp on Kelly's plantation, west side of Lynch's Creek. Broke camp at 1 p. m. on 2d instant, marched to the bridge at 3 p. m. and crossed at 6.30 p. m., going into camp at 9.30 p. m. at Kellysville; distance, six miles. 3d instant, broke camp at 6 a. m.; crossed Black Creek on main Camden and Cheraw road, camping on Little Juniper Creek at 7.30 p. m.; distance, twenty-eight miles. 4th instant, broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched one mile north of Cheraw, camping at 9 p. m.; distance, eleven miles. 5th instant, broke camp at 6.30 a. m.; crossed the Great Pedee River and went into camp at 11 a. m. on Grant's plantation; distance, six miles and a half.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH CORPS,
Crooked Creek, S. C., March 7, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report operations of this brigade for 6th and 7th instant, as follows:

6th instant, remained in camp on Grant's plantation. 7th instant, broke camp at 9 a. m. and marched to Crooked Creek, going into camp on Oldham's plantation at 3.30 p. m.; distance, twelve miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH CORPS,
Near Fayetteville, N. C., March 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report operations of this brigade since 7th instant, as follows:

8th instant, broke camp at 9 a. m. and marched to Laurel Hill, camping at 7.30 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles. 9th instant, broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched at 12 m.; reached the swamp at 2.30 p. m. in a very hard rain-storm, and remained, dragging out the division train, until 7 a. m. the next day, when the command moved on and crossed Big Raft Swamp, going into camp at 5 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles. 11th instant, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched in rear of First Division five miles, camping near Rockfish Creek at 9 p. m. 12th instant, broke camp at 9 a. m. and marched in rear of First Division; crossed Rockfish Creek at 4.30 p. m. and camped near Fayetteville at 9 p. m., marching fourteen miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Fifteenth Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 84, headquarters Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, April 13, 1865, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

April 10, broke camp at Goldsborough at 7 a. m.; marched at 9.30 a. m. in advance of division; corduroyed 150 yards of road; camped near Pikeville, N. C., at 11 p. m.; distance traveled, fifteen miles. April 11, broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched at 11 a. m. as train guard; roads impassable for teams; corduroyed four miles of road with rails and poles; detained on road until very late at night in consequence of sticking fast in the mud of numerous wagons; crossed Little River at Lowell Factory and encamped at 2 a. m. next day; distance, twelve miles. April 12, broke camp at 6 a. m. and marched in advance of division; roads comparatively good; encamped near Pineville, N. C., at 4.30 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles. April 13, broke camp at 5 a. m. and marched as train guard; crossed Mort's Creek and found good roads; crossed Neuse River at Hinton's Bridge and encamped at 3 p. m. near Neuse Mills; distance, sixteen miles. April 14, broke camp at 7.30 a. m. and marched in advance of division to Raleigh, N. C.; reviewed while marching by Major-General Sherman; encamped near Raleigh at 1 p. m.; distance, six miles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade for the 15th instant:

Broke camp at 6.30 a. m. and marched as train guard on right flank of train; moving half a mile the column was halted. At 10.30 a. m. returned to and occupied the camp of last night.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near McPhersonville, January 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of this brigade for the month of January, 1865:

This command remained at Savannah from the 1st until the 19th of January, doing grand guard and fatigue duty and perfecting themselves in drill. The Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry were stationed in the city on Bay street guarding quartermaster's stores from the 2d of January until the 19th. On the 11th instant the Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry were ordered to Forts Wimberly, Rosedew, and Beaulieu, to assist in dismantling them, returning on the 17th instant to their old camp. On the 19th instant this brigade marched from Savannah, Ga., in the rear of division train across the pontoon bridges, opposite the city of Savannah, to a rice plantation. It began raining at 10 a. m., which made the levee on which we were compelled to travel very slippery, and then it was impossible to keep the wagons from sliding in the canal. The Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry were ordered forward to assist in getting and keeping the wagons on the levee. This regiment, under command of Capt. N. Bingham, worked faithfully until dark, when it was compelled to discontinue until daylight. There still remained twenty-four wagons of division train and the entire brigade train (twenty-two wagons) with the brigade, the balance having succeeded in reaching high ground. It continued raining all night, and in the morning the whole country was flooded. All that portion of the levee between high ground and where the brigade was camped on the plantation was covered with water, making it impossible for the command to move forward, and there was no alternative but to return to Savannah (abandoning the hospital wagon of the Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Indiana and eight wagons of the division train), which place they reached at 5 p. m., the 20th instant, and went into camp on the ground they formerly occupied, where they remained until the 23d instant, when this brigade embarked at the foot of Bull street on board the steamships Norfolk, Mariposa, and Mary A. Boardman, arriving at Beaufort, S. C., on the 24th instant. I was then ordered back to Savannah to bring up the mules of the brigade and did not reach here until this evening at 8 o'clock, and am unable to report anything that has transpired since

the 24th instant. There has been mustered out of U. S. service during the month of January, 1865, seven commissioned officers and fifty-six enlisted men belonging to this brigade.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. WARREN,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Inspector-General,
First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. JOS. W. ROBERTS,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Third Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Kelly's Ferry, S. C., February 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade for the month of February, 1865:

February 1, marched from near McPhersonville to Hickory Hill Post-Office; distance, fifteen miles. On 2d instant marched to Richardson's Cross-Roads in rear of Second Division; distance, eleven miles. On 3d instant marched to Duck Branch; distance, five miles. On 4th instant marched to Harrison's plantation over very bad roads; distance, ten miles. On 5th instant marched to near Buford's Bridge; distance, four miles. On 6th instant marched to Doctor Fishburn's plantation; distance, ten miles. On 7th instant marched to Bamberg; distance, six miles. On 8th instant destroyed two miles and a half of railroad. On 9th instant marched one mile beyond Graham's; distance, six miles. On 10th instant, as directed by Special Orders, No. 40, headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, this brigade moved from camp at daylight out upon the railroad about five miles toward Blackville, halting in rear of Second Brigade, First Division, whose line extended to the point where the railroad was already destroyed, and then commenced the destruction of the road, burning every tie and twisting every rail for the distance of two and a half miles with the exception of about fifty yards, in which interval the rails were not twisted, the command being ordered to move before that could be accomplished. The brigades returned to camp upon the receipt of orders at 2.30 p. m., and thence moved to a point near Binnaker's Ferry, marching a distance of four miles. On 11th instant broke camp at 6.30 a. m. and marched to Poplar Springs, going into camp at 5.30 p. m.; distance, fourteen miles. On 12th instant marched across the North Fork of Edisto River at Cannon's Bridge and camped one mile and a half beyond, on Keitt's plantation. On 13th instant broke camp at 6.30 a. m.; marched via Orangeburg toward Columbia, a distance of about twenty miles, going into camp at 5 p. m. On 14th instant broke camp at 10 a. m., and marched half a mile beyond Sandytown Post-Office, making a march of twelve miles, going into camp at 4 p. m. On 15th instant camped in compliance with orders at 7 a. m.; moved upon the road; found the division in advance still in camp; returned by order to camp; waited two and a half hours, then moved forward about one mile, when the brigade came upon the rear of the Fourth Division; halted one hour until that division moved on. Marched to Bates' Ferry; made demonstration as if to cross the Congaree River at that point; drove away with skirmishers the enemy's pickets about 1 p. m. No sign of any enemy thereafter. Kept up demonstrations until 7.30 p. m., when the

command was ordered forward to Tom's Creek, leaving Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry on picket guard at the ferry. Arrived in camp at 10 p. m. On 16th instant broke camp at 7 a. m.; moved in rear of Fourth Division; crossed Congaree Creek at 10.30 a. m.; bivouacked at 5 p. m.; crossed the Saluda River at 12 midnight and went into camp on Broad River at 1.30 a. m. On 17th instant broke camp at 2 p. m.; crossed Broad River and marched through the city of Columbia, camping on the east side near the railroad at 5 p. m. On 18th instant remained in camp. On 19th instant Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry were at work destroying ammunition at the arsenal. Several men were killed and wounded by the explosion of shell. I forward a copy of Col. J. B. McCown's official report. On 20th instant marched to Muddy Springs; distance, eighteen miles. On 21st broke camp at 1.30 p. m.; marched to Harrison's Cross-Roads, a distance of seventeen and a half miles, camping at 1.30 a. m. on the morning of the 22d instant. On 22d instant broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched to and crossed the Wateree River at Peay's Ferry, going into camp on the east bank at 10.30 p. m.; distance, twelve miles. On 23d instant broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched to near Flat Rock Post-Office, camping at 2 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles. On 24th instant broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched to near West's Corners, going into camp at 5.30 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles. On 25th instant remained in camp. While a foraging party from this command, in connection with a party of the same character from division train, were engaged in procuring corn and fodder from a plantation one mile and a half in rear of this brigade's camp they were attacked by a party of rebels, the majority of whom were dressed in our own uniform. They killed 2 men of the Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, wounded 1 and captured 2; wounded 1 of the Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and captured 1; wounded 1 of the Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry and captured 2 on duty at these headquarters. They also captured 2 wagons—1 farm wagon from Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry and 1 forage team detailed for these headquarters. The men killed were murdered in cold blood after being taken prisoners. After the attack on the forage party they charged upon the pickets of this brigade, when they were immediately checked and driven back with a loss, as far as ascertained, of 1 wounded and 1 prisoner. Upon the first alarm this command was ordered under arms, and a regiment thrown forward to the cross-roads, forming a grand guard with the line well extended on either flank. It is ascertained that the attacking party were a portion of the Jeff. Davis Legion, two brigades of whom were hanging on our rear. On 26th instant broke camp at 11.15 a. m. and marched within one mile of Kelly's Ferry, where the brigade is now encamped. The clothing of the men is very poor; indeed many of them are about barefooted, and the entire command is without a day's ration of breadstuff.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. WARREN,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Capt. JOS. W. ROBERTS,

Acty. Asst. Insp. Gen., Third Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Cape Fear River, N. C., March 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report operations of this brigade since March 1, as follows:

On 1st instant this command lay in camp on Kelly's plantation, west side of Lynch's Creek, S. C. Broke camp at 1 p. m. on 2d instant; marched to the bridge at 3 p. m. and crossed at 6.30 p. m., going into camp at 9.30 p. m. at Kellysville; distance, six miles. On 3d instant broke camp at 6 a. m.; crossed Black Creek on main Camden and Cheraw road, camping on Little Juniper Creek at 7.30 p. m.; distance, twenty-eight miles. On 4th instant broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched one mile north of Cheraw, camping at 9 p. m.; distance, eleven miles. On 5th instant broke camp at 6.30 a. m.; crossed the Great Pedee River and went into camp at 11 a. m. on Grant's plantation; distance, six miles and a half. On 6th instant remained in camp on Grant's plantation. On 7th instant broke camp at 9 a. m. and marched to Crooked Creek, camping on Oldham's plantation at 3.30 p. m.; distance, twelve miles. On 8th instant broke camp at 9 a. m. and marched to Laurel Hill, N. C., camping at 7.30 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles. On 9th instant broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched at 12 m.; reached the swamp at 2.30 p. m., in a very hard rain-storm, and remained dragging out the division train until 7 a. m. the next day, when the command moved on and crossed Big Raft Swamp, going into camp at 5 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles. On 11th instant broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched in rear of First Division five miles, camping near Rockfish Creek at 9 p. m. On 12th instant broke camp at 9 a. m. and marched in rear of First Division; crossed Rockfish at 4.30 p. m. and camped near Fayetteville at 9 p. m., marching fourteen miles. On 13th instant remained in camp. On 14th instant broke camp at 11 a. m.; marched through the city of Fayetteville and bivouacked near Cape Fear River until 5 p. m., when the command crossed the river and encamped at 6 p. m., having marched a distance of four miles.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. H. WARREN,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Inspector-General,
First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. JOS. W. ROBERTS,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report operations of this brigade since the 15th instant, as follows:

On 16th instant broke camp on Garry's plantation at 9 a. m.; marched to and crossed South River in rear of Second Division, going into camp at 7 p. m., near Beaman's plantation; distance, six miles and a half. On 17th instant broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched in rear of Second Division to Holly's plantation and camped at 3 p. m.; distance, eight miles. On 18th instant broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched in rear of Second Division to Benton's Cross-Roads and went into camp at 3 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles. On 19th instant broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched in advance of corps to Falling Creek Post-Office, going into camp at dark; distance, twelve miles. On 20th instant broke camp at

5.30 a. m., going into camp at 8 p. m., near Mill Creek. On 21st and 22d instant remained in camp. On 23d instant broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched to and camped near Falling Creek bridge at 5 p. m. On 24th instant broke camp at 7.30 a. m.; marched to and crossed the Neuse River, going into camp two miles east of Goldsborough at 5 p. m., distance, thirteen miles, where the brigade still remains and is being refitted throughout with everything necessary to fit it for active field service.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. WARREN,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Inspector-General,
First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. JOS. W. ROBERTS,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Third Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the operations of this brigade since March 31, 1865:

The brigade remained in camp near Goldsborough, N. C., until the 10th instant. Broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched at 9.30 a. m. in advance over bad roads, some portions of which were corduroyed by this brigade, amounting to about 150 yards; encamped near Pikeville, N. C., at 11 p. m.; day's march, fifteen miles. On 11th instant broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched as train guard at 11 a. m. over very bad roads, in which the wagons mired to such an extent that the entire brigade was used as a pioneer corps, corduroying fully four miles of road and dragging wagons out of the mud continually until 2 a. m. of next day, when the brigade reached and crossed Little River at Lowell Factory, where it encamped for the remainder of the night; day's march, twelve miles. On 12th instant broke camp at 6 a. m. and marched in advance. Roads comparatively good; encamped near Pineville, N. C., at 4.30 p. m.; day's march, thirteen miles. On 13th instant broke camp at 5 a. m. and marched as train guard; country somewhat broken and roads in passable condition for trains. Reached and crossed Neuse River at Hinton's Bridge; encamped near Neuse Mills at 3 p. m.; day's march, sixteen miles. On 14th instant broke camp at 7.30 a. m.; marched in advance; crossed Crabtree Creek; reached Raleigh at 11.30 a. m. Brigade reviewed by Major-General Sherman. Encamped near Raleigh at 1 p. m.; day's march, six miles.

The brigade having received almost a complete outfit at Goldsborough, N. C., is in good condition in this respect. Good discipline is maintained throughout the command. The Eighteenth Wisconsin have some men (recruits and drafted men) armed with the Enfield rifled musket. As soon as practicable measures will be taken to exchange them for Springfield rifled muskets. This regiment rejoined the brigade from veteran furlough on the 26th of March last, and was then commanded by Major Millard. Since that time Lieut. Col. Charles H. Jackson has taken command.

On the 6th instant the Fourth Regiment Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. John E. Tourtellotte commanding, was transferred from this brigade to the Second Brigade of this division in compliance with Special Orders, No. 77, headquarters Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, April 6, 1865.

On the 10th instant one man of the Sixty-third Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry was killed by a limb falling from a tree under which he had gone to sleep and striking him on the head fractured the skull.

On the 13th instant another man of the same regiment shot himself accidentally while foraging for his regiment, the ball passing through his body, causing his death a few hours afterward.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE M. LEE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General,
First Brig., Third Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. JOHN E. SIMPSON,
Acty. Asst. Insp. Gen., Third Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 32.

Reports of Brt. Maj. Gen. John M. Corse, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, on Dutchman's Creek, S. C., February 21, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions received during the night of the 20th instant, I have the honor to make the following as a special report of the operations of my command, from Sandy Run, the 15th instant, to the evacuation of Columbia by our forces, the 20th instant:

Pursuant to orders from the major-general commanding I moved my command from a point on the Orangeburg and Columbia road, four miles distant from Sandy Run, in rear of the Second Division of this corps, breaking camp at 8 a. m., and placed it in position on the Congaree Creek at 6 p. m., having marched six miles. At 10.30 a. m. on the 16th instant I moved my command, in accordance with orders received from corps headquarters, from its position on the Congaree Creek to a position vacated by Major-General Hazen, directly in front of the city of Columbia, where, throwing Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, into position, succeeded in silencing and driving from its position a rebel battery which was directing its fire against the right of my infantry, then in the act of forming, and the trains of the corps. I remained in this position without further demonstration on the part of the enemy until 4 p. m., when in compliance with orders from the major-general commanding corps I moved across the Saluda River, following the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and bivouacked between the Saluda and Broad Rivers at 11 p. m. On the 17th instant I moved in rear of the First Division, across Broad River, passed through Columbia, going into camp on the southeast side of the town, near the junction of the Charlotte and Charleston railroads. On the 18th instant, the command being directed to move down the Charleston railroad and destroy as much of that road as practicable, in conjunction with the Second Division, I moved at daylight and destroyed between the Three and Six Mile Posts, and between the Nine and Twelve Mile Posts, all the iron, ties, switches, and tanks, and then returned toward the city. On arriving to within four miles of Columbia I received orders to finish the destruction of the railroad to the Fifteen-Mile Post; consequently went into bivouac at the point I received the orders, and on the morning of the 19th instant returned

to the Twelve-Mile Post and burned all of the road to the Fifteen-Mile Post; also sent a party to Cedar Creek, and destroyed the railroad bridge over that stream.

The total amount of destruction in those two days may be summed up as follows: 600 bales of cotton, 32 stacks of fodder, 1 saw-mill, 8 barracks, nine miles of railroad, 200 U-rails at Hopkins' Turnout, 2 tanks, 1 depot, 17 box-cars, 5 platform-cars, 2 railroad bridges, and 9 culverts, and captured about 65 head of mules, 8 horses, 2,000 pounds of meal and flour, and a large quantity of salt meat, cattle, sheep, &c.

On the 20th instant the command, in compliance with orders from corps headquarters, moved, via Hopkins' plantation, Traveler's Rest, and Muddy Springs, to camp on Cane Creek, where we joined the corps after an arduous march of twenty-one miles.

The following (or inclosed) is a list of the prisoners and deserters from the Confederate army picked up during the march.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brevet Major-General.

Maj. MAX WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of my command during the campaign just closed, beginning on the 28th of January and ending on the 24th of March, 1865:

In order to connect and complete the military history of the operations of this division from its occupation of Savannah, Ga., on the 21st day of December, 1864, to the present time, I would briefly state that from the day my command entered Savannah up to the 20th day of January it was engaged by heavy details, furnished daily, for fatigue duty in the city, besides one entire regiment for special duty, reporting to the chief quartermaster of the army. On the 20th of January, pursuant to orders from corps headquarters, I broke camp at an early hour, and moving through the city commenced crossing my troops on pontoons to an island in the Savannah River, preparatory to a movement across the main channel, and thence into South Carolina in the direction of Pocotaligo, but had succeeded in crossing only a portion of my command when the head of column came upon the rear of General Smith's division of this corps, whose trains and one brigade of infantry were still upon the island and unable to make the pontoons over the left channel of the river on account of the condition of the roads. At 5 p. m. General Smith's troops, still being unable to make the crossing, and a violent rain-storm having set in about midday and continued up to this hour without abatement, in compliance with instructions from the major-general commanding, I countermarched my division through the city and reoccupied the camps vacated in the morning, where I remained until the 27th instant, the heavy rains making the roads almost impracticable for the movement of army trains. During this interval I received instructions from you, in substance as follows: To move my command as soon as possible to Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, uniting there temporarily with the Left

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 5 enlisted men.

Wing of the army; to cross the river and join my corps (which had left Savannah by water) at or near Hickory Hill, S. C. In compliance with these instructions, on the 27th of January I pushed one brigade out in the direction of Sister's Ferry to repair the road, and on the day following broke camp at 7 a. m., and with the remainder of my command moved upon the Sister's Ferry road to Keller's plantation, a distance of twenty miles, uniting my command en route. Taking up my line of march from this point I moved directly for Sister's Ferry, near which place I arrived on the 30th instant, and reported to Major-General Slocum, from whom I ascertained that it would be utterly impossible to move farther for several days, owing to the swamps on the opposite side of the river being buried by water for several miles out, and in many places not fordable. Here I remained until the 4th of February, furnishing in the meantime heavy details to be sent across the river to corduroy the roads as fast as the water receded sufficiently to enable the men to work.

On the 31st of January I received instructions from corps headquarters to hasten forward with my command as rapidly as possible to Hickory Hill, where corps headquarters would be established on the 1st of February, the army being then in motion from Pocotaligo. On the evening of the 4th instant I moved my command across the Savannah River, following General Geary's division, of the Twentieth Corps, and bivouacked during the night on its opposite bank. At daybreak on the 5th instant I threw forward three regiments to repair the road through Black Swamp, and at 3 p. m., with twenty-two days' rations of hard bread and eighteen of sugar and coffee, and carrying four days' rations on the person, I again took up my line of march, and pushing across the dense swamp just referred to (being three miles wide), moved via Robertsville to the right, crossing the Lawtonville and Lawtonville and Gillisonville roads and Coosawhatchie Swamp, making Hickory Hill at dark on the evening of the 7th of February. At this point I ascertained that the corps had passed but a few days before, and at once dispatched a staff officer to you to report my progress and the roads which I should probably traverse in continuing my march. I would here add that I left the line of march of the Left Wing at the junction of the Sister's Ferry and Lawtonville roads, leaving that column to the left and continuing directly forward on what the citizens designated as the Rock Spring road, bearing well to the left after leaving Johnes' Pen Branch. Before leaving Hickory Hill I was joined by the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry and its train of forty wagons on their way back from Pocotaligo, where they had been with wounded men of their corps. At daybreak on the 8th I continued my march to the right, upon the Sister's Ferry road, crossing Whippy Swamp and Great Salkehatchie at Rivers' Bridge, thence across the Little Salkehatchie River and to the left upon the Holman's Bridge road to Lee's plantation, near Graham's Turnout, on the South Carolina Railroad, where I arrived on the evening of the 10th of February, having made a rapid march during that instant of twenty-two miles, and placed my command in bivouac, being only four miles from headquarters of the corps, with which I had opened communication during the day. Up to this time my command had been compelled to contend with the most inclement weather and roads, which under other circumstances would have been looked upon as almost impassable. The entire division was, as I may say, organized into a temporary pioneer corps (my pioneer organization being absent with the Seventeenth Army Corps), the men marching for miles with fence rails upon their

shoulders with which to corduroy the swamps and quicksand roads before a wagon could pass over them, and in many instances performing the severest labor in water to their waists, remaining thus exposed until in many cases they were brought from the water in a cramped and spasmodic condition. Especially was this the case at Whippy Swamp.

Breaking camp at Lee's plantation at 6 a. m. the 11th of February, I moved rapidly forward, crossing the Branchville and Augusta Railroad to Binnaker's Bridge, over the Little or South Branch of the Edisto River, where, striking the rear of the Seventeenth Army Corps, I made a temporary halt, massing my command until I could get possession of the pontoons. At 1 p. m. I crossed my command, and leaving to my right the road pursued by the Seventeenth Army Corps moved to Hooper's plantation, where I was compelled to place my command in bivouac for the night to wait for the Third and First Divisions to pass my head of column. Continuing my march at daybreak on the 12th, I moved forward to the right, and following the road pursued by the remainder of the corps arrived near the North Branch of the Edisto River at 11 a. m. and took up a position on the left of the First Division, and in support of General Hazen, whose troops at that time were skirmishing with the enemy on the opposite bank. At 6 a. m. on the 13th instant, the enemy having been expelled from the river, I crossed the Edisto and moved forward, bearing well to the left; crossed Little Beaver Creek and from thence to Sandy Run Post-Office, striking at this latter point the Orangeburg and Columbia road, which I pursued to the left a distance of four miles, and placed my command in bivouac at 10.30 a. m. on the 14th. The entire corps concentrated at this point. At 8 a. m. on the 15th I moved out on the road above referred to in the direction of Columbia, following in rear of the Second Division of this corps to Congaree Creek, and from thence, on the 16th, to a position in front, in open view, and nearly in musket range of the city of Columbia. It was here, and while throwing my troops into position, that Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, of this division, silenced a rebel battery which was directing its fire against the right of my infantry and trains of the corps, which were passing in easy range. The firing of Callahan's battery was well executed and rapid, and no doubt saved our trains from being stampeded by the enemy's fire. During the night of this day, pursuant to orders from corps headquarters, I withdrew my command from its position and crossed the Saluda River to Dutch Fork, and from thence, at 8 a. m. on the 17th, crossed Broad River (leaving my trains under a sufficient guard) and moved through the city of Columbia to a position nearly east thereof and in close proximity to the junction of the Charlotte and Charleston railroads. During the 18th and 19th of February my command was engaged in the destruction of the Charleston railroad, nine miles of which was rendered completely useless, and a number of cars, a depot, bridges, tanks, &c., burned, a tabular list of which you will find appended.

On the 20th, pursuant to orders from the major-general commanding corps, I moved my command, via Hopkins' plantation, Traveler's Rest, and Muddy Springs, joining the corps near Cane Creek, after an arduous march of twenty miles. At this point I was joined by my trains which were left at Dutch Fork on the 17th of February. Breaking camp at 5.30 a. m. the 21st, I moved past Round Top, across Twenty-five Mile Creek to the Camden road, at a point three miles from Ridgeway; thence to the right, along the Camden road to its intersection with the

Rocky Mount road, down which I moved to Dutchman's Creek, having marched a distance of twenty-one miles. Crossing this creek on the 22d instant, I continued my march, via Poplar Springs and the intersection of the Carlyle Court-House and Winnsborough and Rocky Mount roads, to Peay's Ferry, on the Wateree River. Crossing this river on pontoons on the 23d, I moved in rear of the Second Division to Liberty Hill; thence to the right on the Camden road, to White Oak Creek. Continuing my march from this point, I moved in advance of the Second Division in the direction of Camden, crossing Saunders' Creek, at which point I detached a small force under the command of Colonel Adams, with instructions to move through Camden, driving out any force of the enemy he might encounter, and destroying all Government property, stores, and cotton in the city, after which to join me during the night either en route or in bivouac. With the remainder of my division I pursued a road to the left, and passing within two miles of Camden struck the Cheraw and Camden road, upon which I moved my command to the left, crossing Big Pine Tree Creek and going into bivouac on its right bank. Here I was joined by the detachment sent through Camden, the commanding officer of which had carried out my instructions with a celerity and promptness highly commendable, having driven the enemy's cavalry from the place, capturing a number of prisoners, and releasing a number of our own men picked up by the enemy; also destroying Government buildings, subsistence stores, mills, &c., a condensed statement of which you will also find appended to this report.

Breaking camp at 10.30 a. m. on the 25th of February, I continued forward on the Cheraw and Camden road, moving via Pine Tree Meeting-House to Lynch's Creek, where I arrived on the 26th at 10.30 a. m., and found the low land contingent to the stream completely submerged, the water being in some places four feet deep and extending over a flat of half a mile in breadth. The bridge (Tiller's) across the main stream I found to be intact, although the road on either side was impracticable for passing trains. In order to secure the bridges and occupy the position designated by orders from corps headquarters, I succeeded in crossing my infantry and artillery, although the men were compelled to wade in water to their waists, making a lodgment on the opposite bank at 12.30 p. m. Before the troops had fairly made this lodgment, and while in the act of returning their clothing, which had been stripped before fording the swamp and creek, the foraging details from my own command and others of the corps had encountered the enemy's cavalry and been driven in toward Tiller's Bridge, but were checked by the appearance of my infantry and the addition of a few mounted men of the Seventh Illinois Volunteers. In the promiscuous skirmishing which took place, nine of the enemy are known to have been killed, besides a number of wounded and prisoners captured. It was here that Corpl. Elijah G. Davis, Company I, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers, distinguished himself, receiving seven wounds. The services which he rendered are more particularly mentioned in my special report of that date. The enemy's strength was variously estimated at from 500 to 2,000 men.

During the 27th and 28th of February, and until 1.30 p. m. March 1, my command was engaged in building bridges and corduroy for the passage of my trains over Lynch's Creek. Breaking camp at the hour above mentioned (1.30 p. m. March 1), I moved on the Cheraw and Camden road, crossing Black, Juniper, and Thompson's Creeks to Cheraw, S. C., and from thence to the left upon the Chesterfield road to Powe's plantation, two miles from the city, where I placed my com-

mand in bivouac and position on the left of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, which position I retained until the 6th instant, with the exception of one brigade assigned to provost duty in Cheraw, relieving a brigade of the Seventeenth Army Corps. Breaking camp on the 6th instant at 7 a. m., I moved through Cheraw in rear of the First Division, and crossing the Pedee River pursued the Fayetteville road, via Harrington's plantation and Grant's Mill, to Irby's plantation, from thence to Goodwin's Mills, on Crooked Creek, via Irby's and Easterling's Mills and the junction of the Bentonville [Bennettsville] and Cheraw roads, to Springfield, N. C., where I arrived on the 8th instant, a portion of my march being over the old Stage road. It was during this instant that the Third Brigade of my division joined me, it having been detached as escort to the pontoon trains from Cheraw.

Moving forward from this point at an early hour on the 9th instant, I made Laurel Hill via the telegraph road at 10 a. m., and thence to Johnson's plantation, where I was compelled to halt at midnight on account of the men and animals being completely exhausted, having marched over flooded and almost impassable roads during a violent rain-storm, which had continued nearly the entire day. At daybreak on the 10th instant I placed heavy details, in addition to my pioneer corps, at work on the road, and succeeded in moving my entire command across Lumber River to Parson McNeill's plantation, on the old Stage road, where I was compelled to make a halt to enable the trains of the Second Division to cross Raft Swamp. As soon as I could get possession of the road I sent three regiments and my pioneer corps into the swamp to repair bridges and roads, and during the night moved my ordnance and supply trains across to Bethel Church and started one brigade of infantry for the same point, but owing to the amount of labor to be performed it did not reach its destination until daylight. Breaking camp at 6 a. m. the 11th instant, crossed Raft Swamp, and uniting my command at Bethel Church moved in rear of the Second Division on the old Stage road, crossing Davis' and Big Rockfish Creeks, thence to the right over fair roads, via Rockfish Factory, on Little Rockfish Creek, to the vicinity of Fayetteville, N. C., arriving abreast of the Second Division, which had pursued a road parallel and to my left. Here my command was placed in position and remained until the 14th instant, when, crossing Cape Fear River, I took up a position two miles therefrom and in rear of the Seventeenth Army Corps. It was during this halt that the refugees (white and colored), some 1,100 in number, and who had marched with my column from the Wateree River and subsisted from my supplies, were dropped from my command and started to Wilmington. In compliance with orders from corps headquarters I turned over for the use of these refugees such transportation as I could spare, cast off all surplus baggage, and supplied my command with five days' half rations preparatory to a movement in the direction of Goldsborough, N. C. Having assigned my supply and the greater portion of my ordnance trains to the corps train, with a sufficient guard, I moved forward upon the Goldsborough road to South River, where the enemy was developed on its opposite bank, made up of cavalry and a few pieces of artillery posted in a strong position, and the bridge over the main channel rendered impassable by the removal of the planking. Throwing forward a line of skirmishers to engage the enemy, I succeeded in moving a force to the left and commenced crossing, the men being compelled to ford the swamps, a distance of 200 yards, but passing the channel of the river on boats floated down and made fast for that purpose. Before this

movement could be completed and the enemy assaulted, as was my intention, night had set in, the intense darkness of which, accompanied by torrents of rain, compelling the men to grope their way with great caution through the boggy swamp (covered with three feet of water), and making it nearly midnight before a lodgment was made on the opposite bank, when it was ascertained that the enemy had not waited to receive us, but had taken advantage of the darkness to fall back in the direction of the Little Cohera Creek.

My thanks are due to the officers and men of the Seventh Iowa Volunteers for the energy they displayed in crossing this river and overcoming the serious obstacles with which they had to contend.

Upon receipt of the information of the flight of the enemy details were at once made to repair the bridge, which labor was complete at 7.30 a. m. on the 16th instant, at which hour I crossed my division, and continuing on the same road a distance of six miles, thence to the left to the Fayetteville and Bentonville road, which I pursued to the right, crossing both Little and Big Cohera Creeks, and arriving at Newton Grove on the 18th instant, taking up a position covering the several roads which form a junction at this place. From this point I moved my command, in rear of the First Division of this corps, on the direct Goldsborough road, crossing Falling Creek to its intersection with the Bentonville road, which road I pursued to the vicinity of Mill Creek, where I arrived on the 20th instant, taking up a position on the right of General Woods with two brigades in line and one in reserve, with a strong line of skirmishers thrown forward to occupy the right bank of the creek and swamp, confronting those of the enemy on the opposite bank. This position was intrenched during the day and made secure against assault. During the 21st instant new and advanced works were constructed and occupied, with the right thrown forward at an angle of 35 degrees. With the exception of desultory firing by skirmishers no very active operations had taken place along my front up to 2.30 p. m. of this instant, at which hour, re-enforcing my skirmishers, ordered an advance upon the rifle pits of the enemy, held by a strong line of skirmishers, driving them from and taking possession of their works, but failed to hold them owing to a flank fire received from the left, the brigade holding General Woods' right failing to support the movement, and the close proximity of the enemy's pits to their main works on the right of my line, which exposed the men to a murderous fire. I, however, maintained an advanced position, within easy musket-range of their main works, and successfully repelled every attempt the enemy made to dislodge this line. Callahan's battery, on the right of my line, was subjected to a warm fire whenever the enemy advanced, but both officers and men behaved with great coolness, and used their guns against the enemy with fine execution. A brisk skirmish fire was continued until long after dark. The loss to my division during the day was something over forty killed and wounded. The reported loss of the enemy on my division front and that of General Woods was 500 men, including prisoners. During the night of this instant the enemy evacuated his works, falling back across Hannah's Creek, and at 3 a. m. on the 22d instant my skirmishers took possession of the deserted works, pushing forward to the bridge over Hannah's Creek, four miles distant, at which point the pursuit was stopped by orders from headquarters of the corps and the men withdrawn to the rebel works. One brigade and the pioneer corps of this division were during the day placed at work upon the roads, repairing them for the movement of the corps, which labor was thoroughly performed.

Pursuant to orders received from corps headquarters I broke camp at 6.30 a. m. the 23d instant, and, commencing a retrograde movement, marched to the right to the Goldsborough and Smithfield road, thence to the left upon this road, crossing Falling Creek, where the command was placed in bivouac. On the 24th instant the movement was continued across Neuse River, through the city of Goldsborough, N. C., two miles to the east thereof, taking up a position on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, which position is at this date thoroughly fortified.

Before closing this report I desire to bear witness to the universal good conduct of the officers and soldiers of this division during the campaign just closed. During a long and arduous march of about 500 miles, occupying fifty-five days, a portion of this time on one-third and one-fourth rations, marching over heavy roads, building bridges, and laying corduroy, and laboring in water during the most inclement and coldest season of the year, without a murmur or complaint from any.

To the several members of my staff I extend my warmest thanks for their cordial aid throughout the campaign. It matters little whether in the swamp or on the battlefield, contending with the elements or an enemy, they manifested such zeal, energy, and willingness of spirit in each capacity, by night or by day, that I am happy to commend them to the especial notice of the general commanding as worthy of his highest praise. Capt. L. H. Everts, assistant adjutant-general, in addition to the arduous duties of his office, rendered services so valuable as to induce me to recommend him to your favorable consideration for promotion in his department.

Permit me to respectfully call your attention to the tabular list or statement hereto appended,* and which embraces as fair an estimate as can possibly be procured.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. MAX WOODHULL, *A. A. G., Fifteenth Army Corps.*

No. 33.

Report of Brig. Gen. Elliott W. Rice, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of my brigade during the campaign from Savannah to this place:

In compliance with orders I moved my command from Savannah, in connection with the division, on the 28th of January, on the Louisville pike toward Sister's Ferry, passing through Springfield and reaching the ferry on the 30th. In consequence of the country being inundated and it being necessary to construct new roads, the command remained in camp until February 4, when, the roads being completed, we crossed the Savannah River and passed through Robertsville; crossed Big Salkehatchie River at Rivers' Bridge, Little Salkehatchie at Oatman's Bridge, South Edisto at Binnaker's Bridge, and North Edisto River on the 13th. On the 16th crossed Big Congaree Creek and reached the vicinity of Columbia, S. C. In compliance with instructions I formed

* Embodied in consolidated statement, pp. 239, 240.

my brigade 100 yards from the bank of Congaree River, directly opposite and in full view of the city. The enemy opened a section of artillery on my line, which was promptly silenced by Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery. A line of skirmishers which I threw forward to the bank of the river prevented any further demonstration being made by the enemy. Moved across Saluda River at Saluda Factory on the night of February 16, crossed Broad River on the 17th, and passed through the city of Columbia and encamped about one mile southeast of it. On the 18th and 19th destroyed three miles of track on the Columbia Branch of the South Carolina Railroad. Moved with the division toward Poplar Springs, crossed Wateree River at Peay's Ferry, passed through Kirkwood, and moved in the direction of Lynch's Creek at Tiller's Bridge. The crossing of Lynch's Creek was effected with much difficulty, the water being from knee to waist deep, and covering the road for three-quarters of a mile. After having crossed I encountered the enemy (Wade Hampton's cavalry), who appeared in force and made two charges on my line, but a strong skirmish line was sufficient to check and repel the charges and capture a number of prisoners and horses.

It being necessary to construct a wagon bridge over the creek before the train could cross we remained in camp until March 1. Moved on the Cheraw road; crossed Black and Thompson's Creeks and entered Cheraw on the 4th. Crossed Great Pedee River at Cheraw on the 6th, and moved in the direction of Fayetteville. Passed through Brightsville, Springfield, and Laurel Hill, and crossed Shoe Heel Creek, Raft Swamp, and Lumber River, and reached the vicinity of Fayetteville March 12. Crossed Cape Fear River on the 14th and moved toward Goldsborough. Reached Black or South River on the 15th. The enemy (Butler's cavalry) having possession of the opposite side of the river, I ordered the Seventh Iowa Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. C. Parrott commanding, to proceed three-quarters of a mile above and effect a crossing if possible. At the same time I sent three companies from Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry half a mile down the river and deployed skirmishers in front for the purpose of making a demonstration. At about 7 o'clock in the evening Colonel Parrott succeeded in effecting a crossing, being forced to wade a swamp 600 yards wide, where the water was from waist to shoulder deep, and ascertained that the enemy had retired. Moved forward on the 16th, crossing Little and Big Cohera Swamps. Crossed Falling Creek on the night of the 19th. Moved via Cox's Cross-Roads on the 20th to Mill Creek, where the enemy was intrenched. I occupied a position assigned me in support of the Second and Third Brigades. On the 21st the enemy's skirmishers were driven in and our line pushed farther to the front. The enemy kept up a sharp fire on the skirmish line during the night and left our front in the morning. Resumed our march to Goldsborough on the 23d; passed through the town on the 24th, and went into camp about one mile east of it, near the railroad.

The following casualties have occurred during the campaign: 1 man killed, 3 men wounded, 20 men captured by the enemy, 3 men died from disease.

It is estimated that my command has marched 470 miles since leaving Savannah, and has passed over thirty-eight miles of corduroy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. RICE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. L. H. EVERTS, *A. A. G., Fourth Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.*

No. 34.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jerome D. Davis, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VETERAN INFTY. VOLS.,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of this regiment during the campaign from Savannah to this place, in obedience to General Orders, No. 8, dated headquarters First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865:

The regiment left camp at Savannah, Ga., on the morning of January 28, and marched eighteen miles on the Louisville pike and encamped for the night. January 29, the regiment marched nine miles nearly parallel with the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and encamped for the night. January 30, the regiment marched fourteen miles and encamped near Sister's Ferry. January 31, the regiment rested in camp.

February 1, the regiment was exercised two hours in the movements of the battalion by its commanding officer. February 2, the regiment, in connection with the other regiments of the brigade, was reviewed at 2 p. m. by Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. M. Corse, after which the regiment, with the other regiments of the brigade, was exercised in the evolutions of the brigade by the same officer. February 3, the regiment remained in camp. February 4, the regiment left camp at 4 p. m.; moved across the Savannah River and encamped for the night two miles from the ferry. February 5, Company B, of this regiment, Capt. D. C. Smith commanding, was detailed for forage duty. The regiment marched at 7 a. m., slowly, four miles, repairing the road through a swamp, and encamped for the night near Robertsville, S. C. February 6, the regiment marched twelve miles and encamped for the night. February 7, the regiment marched seven miles, slowly repairing the road, and encamped for the night at Hickory Hill. February 8, the regiment marched twelve miles and encamped for the night. February 9, the regiment marched six miles, crossed the Salkehatchie River, and encamped for the night. February 10, the regiment marched twenty-two miles in a northeast direction and encamped for the night. February 11, the regiment marched seventeen miles in a northeast direction and encamped for the night. February 12, the regiment marched six miles and encamped for the night. February 13, the regiment marched eighteen miles and encamped for the night. February 14, the regiment marched six miles and encamped on the Baker plantation. February 15, the regiment marched five miles and encamped near Congaree Creek. February 16, the regiment marched at 12 m., crossed Congaree Creek, marching in sight of the city of Columbia, S. C., by a circuitous route four miles, and about 1 p. m. it took a position in line of battle in the left center of the brigade, a few hundred yards from the right bank of the Congaree. About 2.30 p. m. the regiment was moved to the rear 100 yards, and rested until 5 p. m., when it moved to the pontoon bridge across Broad River about two miles above the city, which, after some necessary delay by the train, was passed, and the regiment bivouacked for the night two miles distant at 10 p. m. February 17, the regiment marched at 1 p. m. through Columbia and encamped for the night two miles southeast of the city. February 18, the regiment marched parallel with the South Carolina Railroad seven miles toward Kingsville, burned and destroyed half a mile of railroad,

marched back three miles toward Columbia and encamped for the night. February 19, the regiment marched eight miles toward Kingsville, burned one-quarter of a mile of railroad, marched two miles north and encamped for the night. February 20, the regiment marched twenty miles, reaching the Columbia and Camden road and encamped. February 21, the regiment marched eighteen miles nearly north and encamped for the night. February 22, the regiment marched eight miles and was assigned an advanced position to guard a bridge and crossing over Wateree Creek, two miles to the left of the Peay's Ferry road and four miles distant from said ferry. It having been reported to me by scouts that two soldiers were lying dead across the creek, and about two miles distant, I sent out a detail of men who found and buried them, and a description of said two men and a paper found upon the person of one are herewith inclosed, with the hope that it may lead to their identification. February 23, the regiment rejoined the brigade at Peay's Ferry, crossed the river and encamped about ten miles north of the ferry. First Lieut. M. Canon, with a portion of Captain Smith's company (B) having been relieved from forage duty, rejoined the regiment during the day. February 24, the regiment marched eighteen miles and encamped near Camden, S. C. February 25, the regiment marched eight miles nearly east and encamped at 2 p. m. At 7 p. m. the regiment was ordered to report to Lieut. Col. H. Van Sellar, Twelfth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and together with the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry moved to cross-roads about three miles to the left and rear of the former camp, where it encamped for the night. February 26, the regiment marched eight miles, waded Lynch's Creek, took a position on the left of the brigade upon the bluff near the creek, and built breast-works in its front.

The regiment now remained in camp until the morning of March 2, when it marched nearly northeast eight miles and encamped for the night. March 3, the regiment moved in the same direction fourteen miles and encamped for the night four miles from Cheraw, S. C. March 4, the regiment marched through Cheraw and encamped two miles north of the city. March 5, the regiment remained in camp. March 6, the regiment marched back through Cheraw, crossed the great Pedee River and encamped for the night about six miles east of the bridge. March 7, the regiment marched ten miles and encamped three miles south of the State line. March 8, the regiment marched eight miles and encamped in North Carolina. March 9, the regiment marched ten miles northeast and encamped for the night. March 10, the regiment marched six miles and encamped at 3 p. m. until 8 p. m., when it marched slowly in rear of the train three miles and bivouacked at 3 a. m. March 11, the regiment marched at sunrise seventeen miles and encamped for the night. March 12, the regiment marched nineteen miles and encamped two miles from Fayetteville, N. C. March 13, the regiment rested in camp. Capt. D. C. Smith with the detachment of Company B, which was on forage duty, reported to the regiment for duty, having been relieved. March 14, the regiment moved across Cape Fear River and encamped two miles from the bridge, after which it repaired the road back to the river. March 15, the regiment marched twelve miles and encamped near the South Fork of Black River at 3 p. m. At 7 p. m. the regiment moved down to the river and followed the Sixty-sixth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, which waded the river to support the Seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers. While the regiment was crossing the movement was arrested and the regiment

ordered back to camp for the night. March 16, the regiment marched ten miles and encamped for the night. March 17, the regiment marched five miles and encamped for the night. March 18, the regiment marched twelve miles and encamped for the night. March 19, the regiment marched very slowly eight miles, crossed Mill Creek and was assigned an advance position half a mile to the left on a road leading to Bentonville, where it arrived at 10 p. m. Relieved the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry and built a protection of earth-works. March 20, the regiment marched at 7 a. m. fifteen miles and took a position at 12 m. in the right center of the brigade and constructed works. The regiment in conjunction with the rest of the brigade moved forward about 200 yards at sunset into the next line of works, which were strengthened during the night. March 21, the regiment with the rest of the brigade moved into the next line of works, distant about 300 yards, at 2 p. m. and encamped for the night. March 22, the regiment rested in camp. March 23, the regiment marched twelve miles toward Goldsborough and encamped for the night. March 24, the regiment marched ten miles, crossed the Neuse River, passed through Goldsborough and encamped two miles east of town.

The following is the list of the casualties which occurred in the regiment during the campaign: Privates John W. Ramsdell, Company G, and George Goode, Company A, deserted January 28, 1865; supposed to have gone back to Savannah. Private Andrew S. Abbott, Company G, deserted February 1, 1865; supposed to have gone back to Savannah. Sergt. Henry Harman, Company A, wounded in left thigh before Columbia, S. C., February 16, 1865. Private James Coffee, Company B, captured by the enemy near Florence, S. C., during the retreat of our cavalry from that place March 6, 1865. Privates Charles M. Stanley, Company C, and John Igow and C. A. Stoughton, Company B, missing since March 16, 1865; supposed to have been captured.

Three miles of corduroy road is ventured as an estimate of the amount built by this regiment during the campaign.

Four hundred and fifty miles is ventured as an estimate of the distance marched by the regiment during this campaign.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. DAVIS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifty-second Illinois Infantry Vols.

Lieut. C. H. TROTT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 35.

Report of Lieut. Col. Roger Martin, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with General Orders, No. 8, headquarters First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, dated Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of this regiment during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

January 28, this regiment (Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K) marched with the brigade and division from Savannah, Ga., at 7

a. m. on the Louisville pike and encamped twenty miles north of the city. January 29, moved at 7 a. m., this regiment being the rear guard; marched about ten miles through a barren, swampy country, and encamped after nightfall three miles from Springfield. January 30, this day the regiment was in advance of this division and reached Sister's Ferry about 5 p. m.

January 31, February 1, 2, and 3, remained in camp, nothing of interest occurring. February 4, crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina and encamped ten miles beyond. February 5, at 1 p. m. marched through a large swamp, the entire distance (about five miles) being corduroyed. Encamped near Robertsville. February 6, moved at 7 a. m., passing through Robertsville. Rain fell during the day. February 7, moved at 7 a. m.; roads very bad by reason of the rain which fell in great quantities during the night. Crossed the headwaters of the Combahee River. February 8 and 9, marched each day, nothing occurring worthy of notice. February 10, this regiment, in advance of the division, passed through Buford's Bridge and encamped, having marched about twenty miles the day. February 11, crossed the Charleston and Augusta Railroad near Graham ville, also the South Edisto River and camped three miles beyond, marching fourteen miles. February 12, marched at 6 a. m. and encamped near the North Edisto River. February 13, crossed North Edisto River at 5 a. m. and continued the march on the Columbia road, encamping for the night twenty-three miles from the city. February 14 and 15, moved in the direction of Columbia, passing Sandy Run Post-Office. February 16, crossed the Saluda River and encamped for the night on the peninsula formed by the Saluda and Broad Rivers. February 17, moved at noon and crossed Broad River three miles above Columbia; marched through it and encamped near and east of the city. February 18 and 19, the regiment was engaged in destroying the track on the road leading to Charleston. February 20, marched at 7 a. m., passing through a sandy, barren plain. This was a very severe march on account of the scarcity of water. February 21, marched early, passing Round Top, and encamped on Harrison's plantation. February 22, marched at 10 a. m.; roads good; country very hilly; encamped near the Wateree River. February 23, crossed the Wateree River; passed through the village of Liberty Hill and camped on the Camden road, having marched thirteen miles. February 24, moved at 9 a. m.; rained very hard during the day; roads bad. Crossed Flat Rock Creek; passed through Kirkwood, near Camden, and encamped three miles beyond. February 25, marched at 10 a. m. and encamped six miles from Lynch's Creek. February 26, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed Lynch's Creek about noon, the men wading; some skirmishing in front. Companies A and K, of this regiment, were ordered on the skirmish line, but were not engaged. Having been assigned position, the men of the regiment built a line of works equal to the front of the regiment. February 27 and 28, remained in camp in the earth-works, during this time awaiting the crossing of the trains across the creek.

March 1, marched at 3 p. m. on the Cheraw road, this regiment in rear of the division; encamped on Black Creek. March 2 and 3, marched on the Cheraw road; crossed Black Creek and encamped at Thompson's Creek. March 4, crossed Thompson's Creek and entered Cheraw and encamped two miles north of town. The regiment remained in camp the following day. March 6, this regiment, in rear of the division this day, crossed the Great Pedee River at 1.30 p. m. and camped for the night five miles beyond. March 7, marched in

advance of the division at 7 a. m.; roads were in excellent condition and the country much more productive than any through which we have marched. Bivouacked for the night at Goodwin's Mills. March 8, marched on the Fayetteville road; entered the State of North Carolina at 2.45 p. m.; encamped at Springfield Post-Office for the night. March 9, left camp at 6 a. m.; passed through Laurel Hill. The march this day was undoubtedly the most disagreeable of the campaign, the roads being almost impassable on account of the rain, which fell in torrents for hours. March 10, crossed Lumber River; marched three miles beyond, where this regiment was ordered to build corduroy and a bridge across a stream in a swamp. March 11, moved at 9 a. m., this regiment in advance of the division. The roads were in bad condition a great portion of the distance traveled. March 12, marched on the Fayetteville road; passed through Rockfish village and encamped near Fayetteville. Remained in camp the following day. March 14, moved at daylight; crossed Cape Fear River and encamped on the Wilmington road. March 15, marched on the Goldsborough road and reached Black River late in the afternoon and encamped for the night. The enemy threw one shell into our camp. March 16, at daylight this regiment waded the river and relieved the Seventh Iowa Infantry, which was picketing the road on the opposite bank, having crossed the night before. March 17, continued the march in the direction of Goldsborough, nothing of interest occurring. March 20, 21, and 22, this regiment was not engaged in the fighting that occurred during this time, being in reserve and occupying works built by the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry. March 23, the enemy having retreated, this regiment with the army took up the line of march for Goldsborough, and on the 24th arrived at its present camp without the loss of an officer or enlisted man killed, wounded, or captured by the enemy.

This regiment built probably one mile of corduroy road at different times and places.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROGER MARTIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. C. H. TROTT,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 36.

Report of Col. Noel B. Howard, Second Iowa Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the campaign just closed:

The regiment left Savannah with the brigade to which it belongs on the 28th day of January, 1865. During the march to Columbia, S. C., nothing worthy of note occurred. Daily marches, interspersed with making corduroy roads and passing difficult swamps, occupied the time till the 16th of February. On this day, while the army was passing up the river in front of Columbia, the regiment, as a part of the brigade went into position on the banks of the river below the city. The

enemy soon advanced a line of skirmishers from the opposite side, to gain the river-bank. Company G, First Lieut. J. A. De Muth commanding, was deployed in double-quick time and succeeded in reaching the river before the enemy's skirmishers could do so; and, together with a company from each of the other regiments in the brigade and the battery, succeeded in preventing the enemy's line from gaining the river at all until our line was withdrawn. From this time, in passing through Columbia, destroying the railroad below that town, and until the 26th of February, nothing of interest occurred with which the regiment was specially connected.

On the 26th the regiment was the advance regiment of the division, and reached Lynch's Creek at about 10 a. m. The creek was swollen and it was necessary to wade it. This was done by the men, many of them stripping for the occasion, and the creek passed, the water being waist-deep for about three-quarters of a mile. Company G was the advance guard of the division, and crossed a short time before the regiment. Just as the advance of the regiment had reached the other side, the enemy's cavalry made a dash upon the mounted men who had preceded. Company G deployed as skirmishers, the men not having time to put on their clothing, and the enemy was checked. The first few men who had reached the bank, twelve or fifteen in number, were sent forward, under Captain Heaton, of Company E, to the assistance of Company G, and the regiment was reformed as soon as the circumstances would admit, and advanced in line up the road, Company H being sent forward on a road leading to the left, to meet a flank movement should it be attempted. The remaining regiments of the brigade and a section of Battery H soon came over, and the enemy after some more skirmishing retired.

From this time until the 20th of March nothing but the usual incidents of the march occurred. On that day and the subsequent one, in the operations against the enemy near Bentonville, the regiment did not become engaged, being in reserve.

During the campaign the regiment constructed about one mile and a quarter of corduroy road.

The distance traveled from Savannah to this place is about 470 miles.

The following is the list of casualties: Enlisted men—killed, Company A, 1; died of disease, 3; wounded, 1; captured, 16.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully,

N. B. HOWARD,
Colonel Second Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. H. TROTT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 37.

Report of Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott, Seventh Iowa Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH IOWA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with General Orders, No. 8, headquarters First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, March 27,

1865, I respectfully submit the following report of the movements and operations of the Seventh Iowa Veteran Volunteers during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

The regiment left Savannah on the 28th day of January, 1865, at 7 a. m., moved on the Louisville pike, and camped near Station No. 2, Georgia Central Railroad; distance marched, eighteen miles. January 29, moved from camp at 6 a. m.; moved slowly on account of bad roads, which were almost impassable; marched ten miles and went into camp on east side of Little Ebenezer Creek, near Springfield. January 30, moved from camp at 6 a. m., the regiment being detailed for duty as pioneers; did considerable work; crossed the Big and Little Ebenezer Creeks and camped near Sister's Ferry at 3 p. m.; distance, eleven miles. Remained in camp till February 4, 1865, when the regiment crossed the Savannah River on pontoons and camped about two miles from the crossing; distance marched, four miles. February 5, remained in camp until sundown, then crossed the Black Swamp, and camped at 10 p. m. near Robertsville, S. C.; distance marched, four miles. February 6, moved from camp at 7 a. m., passing through Robertsville; camped at dark, making fourteen miles; rained all day. February 7, the regiment was ordered and moved before daylight to Coosawhatchie Swamp, and were all day engaged in building bridges and corduroying roads. The men were in the water most of the day in collecting the plank, &c., thrown from the bridges by the rebels; rained hard all day; went into camp at 4 p. m. at Hickory Hill; distance marched, seven miles. February 8, moved from camp at 10.30; marched slowly over bad roads; camped near Whippy Swamp at 8 p. m.; distance marched, eight miles. February 9, moved from camp at 6 a. m., crossed the Whippy Swamp, men having to wade; weather very cold and inclement and snowed during the day; crossed the Big Salkehatchie; camped at dark, having marched seven miles. February 10, left camp at 5.30 a. m., passed Buford's Bridge, and crossed the Little Salkehatchie at 12 m.; camped at Lee's Cross-Roads at 4 p. m.; distance, twenty-two miles. February 11, left camp at 8 a. m., crossed the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, and crossed the South Edisto River at 2 p. m.; camped at 4 p. m.; distance marched, fifteen miles. February 12, left camp at 6 a. m., marched ten miles, and camped at 1 p. m. February 13, left camp at 5 a. m., crossed the North Edisto, passed through extensive turpentine orchards, and camped at 3.30 p. m. on Beaver Creek Hills; distance marched, twenty miles. February 14, left camp at 7.30 a. m., crossing Little and Big Beaver Creeks, passed through Lundy's Lane, crossed Sandy Run, and camped at 1 p. m.; distance marched, seven miles. February 15, left camp 7.30 a. m., crossed the Little Congaree, and camped on the Big Congaree; marched ten miles. February 16, left camp at 9 a. m., crossed the Big Congaree, and advanced toward Columbia. My regiment being in advance, was ordered into line facing the enemy; were then ordered to move to the right and rear and stack arms to give room for Battery H, First Missouri Artillery, to get into position. Company B (Captain Folsom) was detailed, with instructions to gain position on the Congaree River, which it did, and skirmished with the enemy for some time. Moved from this position at 5 p. m., crossed the Saluda River on pontoons, and camped at 10 p. m.; distance marched, seven miles. February 17, left camp at 12 m., crossed Broad River on pontoons, marched through the city of Columbia, and camped at Charlotte Junction at dark; distance marched, five miles. February 18, left camp at 8 a. m.; proceeded down South Carolina Railroad and commenced its

destruction, our brigade tearing up and totally destroying two miles of said road same day; camped in vicinity of Hampton's Bridge for the night, having marched twelve miles. February 19, left camp at 7 a. m., the brigade destroying one mile more of the South Carolina Railroad; camped for the night on General Hopkins' plantation; distance marched, eleven miles. February 20, left camp at 7 a. m., passing through a very poor country; marched sixteen miles and camped for the night. February 21, left camp at 7.30 a. m., marched twenty-two miles, and camped near Poplar Springs. February 22, left camp at 9 a. m., passed through Poplar Springs, and camped at 3.30 p. m. near the Wateree River; distance, six miles. February 23, left camp at 7 a. m., crossed the Wateree River at Peay's Ferry, passed through Liberty Hill at 1 p. m., and camped at 8 p. m.; marched twelve miles; the night very rainy and disagreeable. February 24, left camp at 7.30 a. m., marching on the Camden road; passed through Kirkwood about one mile and a half from Camden and camped at 8 p. m., having marched twenty-one miles. Our men skirmished over the old battle-ground of General Gates, near Camden. February 25, left camp at 9 a. m. The Second Division having the road, General Corse took a side track and opened a road for his division, and got into camp before the Second Division. Marched ten miles and went into camp at 2 p. m. February 26, left camp at 6 a. m.; marched to Lynch's Creek. The bottoms were covered with water for a space of three-quarters of a mile, in many places over waist-deep. The regiment was ordered to cross and did so by wading, and did it cheerfully and without a murmur. On reaching the opposite shore the enemy was found in considerable force. My regiment was thrown to the front, where for several hours it had sharp skirmishing. In the afternoon the regiment was ordered into position on a ridge commanding the Cheraw and Darlington roads, where it threw up rail barricades and remained in same position for three days, being in advance of the balance of the brigade about half a mile. During the skirmish this day my regiment came out unscathed; the enemy suffered considerably. Two of their wounded picked up in front of my line were brought in; both being mortally wounded, died same night. I ordered my drum corps to the front to hunt for dead and wounded, but none were found; but from indications several had been killed in front of my line.

March 1, left camp at 3.30 p. m., marched over heavy roads eight miles, and camped at 11 p. m. at Black Creek bridge. March 2, left camp 4 p. m.; crossed Black Creek bridge; about one mile from there halted and stacked arms, waiting for the rear of the train to pass; arrived at camp at 10 p. m.; distance, six miles. March 3, left camp at 7 a. m., marched eleven miles, and camped at the abandoned rebel works on Thompson's Creek. March 4, left camp at 10 a. m., marched through Cheraw, and camped at Blue's plantation. Remained in camp until Monday, March 6. March 6, left camp at 8 a. m., marched through Cheraw, crossed the Great Pedee on pontoons, and camped at 3 p. m. on Phill's Creek. March 7, left camp at 7 a. m., marched twelve miles, and camped at 12 m. at Brightsville. March 8, left camp at 8 a. m., crossed Gum Swamp and camped at Springfield, N. C., at 7 p. m.; this day crossed the last ditch in South Carolina. March 9, left camp at 7 a. m.; crossing Shoe Heel Creek the bridge broke down; the Seventh Iowa, with the assistance of a company of pioneers, rebuilt the bridge; the train then crossed and camped 12 midnight. March 10, left camp at 5 a. m.; crossed Lumber River at 10 a. m.; went into camp at 1 p. m.; ordered out of camp at 8 p. m. to proceed to

Bethel Church. Did not proceed far before we came in contact with train in swamp. At 3 a. m. March 11 bivouacked in an open field till 6 a. m. without shelter or blankets; moved at 6 and succeeded in crossing swamp and finding Bethel Church; marched over heavy roads and camped at 8 p. m. March 12, left camp at 7 a. m.; crossed Big and Little Rockfish Creeks; camped at 2 p. m. near Fayetteville; distance, eleven miles; remaining in camp until March 14. March 14, left camp at 7 a. m.; crossed Cape Fear River half a mile below Fayetteville on pontoons; went into camp about 2 p. m. March 15, left camp at 7 a. m.; regiment ordered to the front with pioneers; camped near Black River at 2 p. m.; at 4 p. m. was ordered to cross the river and swamp about three-quarters of a mile above the bridge for the purpose of attacking and driving away the enemy. The regiment moved promptly at sundown; pontoons were thrown across the main channel, on which I crossed the regiment, and waded the swamp, which was about 500 or 600 yards wide, without road or landmark, being a dense forest, and the water from waist to shoulder deep. I effected a crossing in about half an hour, and after gaining dry land allowed my men a breathing spell; then moved parallel with the river; at 9.30 p. m. struck the main road and the rebel works, but the enemy had retired. I bivouacked my men without blankets, shelter, or rations, and remained the balance of the night. And I am proud to say in connection with the above, although my men were drenching wet, hungry, and cold, I heard no word of complaint; and during the night I often thought that such men were never made to be whipped or conquered. March 16, left camp at 10 a. m., marched over bad roads ten miles, and camped at Cave Church. March 17, left camp at 7 a. m., marched about five miles, camped, and threw up earth-works; had an inspection and found arms in good order and a full amount of ammunition. March 18, left camp at 9 a. m., crossed the Great and Little Cohera Creeks, camped at 4.30 p. m.; distance ten miles. March 19, marched at 7 a. m.; were detained at ——— Creek on account of bridge being gone; bivouacked in vicinity of bridge until 3.30 a. m., March 20, when we crossed the bridge, making about ten miles. On the morning of the 20th joined our corps, and in the afternoon went into camp about three miles from Bentonville. March 21, remained in camp until 2 p. m., when the regiment was moved forward to the second line of works, a portion of the division being in front skirmishing, where it lay until the 23d, when we moved on the road to Goldsborough and camped on the afternoon of the 23d on Falling Water Creek. March 24, left camp at 8 a. m. for Goldsborough, crossed the Neuse River at railroad bridge on pontoons, and passed through Goldsborough in the afternoon and camped same day on the New Berne and Raleigh Railroad, where the regiment now lies encamped, enjoying rest and repose.

My men suffered considerably for want of shoes on the campaign, some seventy-five being barefoot, but they all did their duty like true soldiers, and I am proud to say for my gallant regiment that both officers and men did their duty nobly, and there was scarcely a murmur on the whole march.

My casualties during the march were 1 man captured, H. Warner, of Company I, who was detached from the regiment as orderly to Fourth Division headquarters, and 2 men wounded, Private John C. Palmer, Company B, accidentally shot at the crossing of Black River, and Chief Musician John T. McConehey, wounded in the thigh on the 21st March, near Bentonville. Both of the wounded men are doing well. The regiment captured 7 prisoners of war.

The regiment since leaving Savannah, Ga., has marched 480 miles, and has passed over thirty-eight and five-eighths miles corduroy road by actual measurement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PARROTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. H. TROTT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 38.

Report of Col. Robert N. Adams, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command since leaving Savannah, Ga., up to March 24, the date of our occupation of Goldsborough, N. C.:

Although we have completed successfully a long and arduous campaign, yet to make an extended or elaborate report of it, or to enter into the details of operations of each regiment and brigade, would necessitate almost a repetition of the same thing for each day we marched, owing to the fact that we were hindered but little by the enemy, and consequently our operations consisted chiefly in marching, constructing bridges, and making corduroy roads.

On the morning of the 28th of January the brigade broke camp at Savannah, Ga., having previously been refitted as thoroughly as possible for the campaign, and marched with the division to Sister's Ferry, a distance of forty miles, arriving there January 30; here the brigade remained in camp four days, during which time it was reviewed by Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. M. Corse. February 4, the brigade, with the division, crossed the Savannah River; marched three miles and encamped. Nothing of importance occurred during the march from Sister's Ferry to Columbia, S. C.; much of the way, however, over which we passed was very bad, so bad that in a day's march we would oftentimes be compelled to corduroy fully one-third of the distance marched. 17th, the brigade with the division, entered Columbia, S. C., and camped near the city. On the 18th and 19th the brigade, with the division, was engaged in destroying the Charleston and Columbia Railroad. During the two days the brigade effectually destroyed three miles of track. On the 20th the brigade again took up the line of march in direction of Winnsborough. On the 23d crossed the Wateree River and encamped near Flat Rock Cross-Roads. On the 24th, after having marched ten miles on Young's Point road, the mounted foragers of the Second and Fourth Divisions encountered some of the enemy's cavalry five miles from Camden. Here, by direction of the general commanding division, I left the main column with a portion of my command (the Twelfth Illinois Infantry Volunteers and four companies of the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers) and moved to Camden, S. C. I had a slight skirmish with the enemy on entering the place. I released fourteen of our soldiers who were prisoners, and captured six rebels who were guarding them. I destroyed, as instructed, all public property I could find in the place. The property destroyed was as follows: 2 depot buildings, the engine-house, a commissary building, which con-

tained 300 boxes soap, 200 barrels of meat, 2,000 sacks of flour and corn meal, 20 hogsheads of rice, and 300 horse-collars, also 2,000 bales of cotton, and a large flouring mill, containing several thousand bushels of wheat and corn. I rejoined the division the same evening at dark, six miles northeast of Camden. On the 26th the foragers again encountered some of the enemy's cavalry at Lynch's Creek; a sharp skirmish ensued, in which Private Ellis, Company A, Twelfth Illinois, was captured, and Corpl. E. Davis, Company I, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, was severely wounded. The above-named creek having been swollen by recent rains we were detained three days in effecting the crossing.

March 1, marched ten miles and encamped at Black Creek. 4th, entered Cheraw, S. C., and encamped. Nothing of importance happened during the march from Cheraw, S. C., to Fayetteville, N. C. After leaving Fayetteville the movements of the command were not encumbered by the supply train, but for three days the roads were found very heavy indeed. 16th, marched ten miles, when our foragers met a brigade of rebel cavalry, and one regiment of my command (Eighty-first Ohio Infantry) was ordered forward to dislodge them, and with a heavy skirmish line, supported by the above-named regiment, we succeeded in driving the enemy for a quarter of a mile, when it was discovered that he had taken a strong position, with his flanks protected by an almost impassable swamp, and opened on my line with one piece of artillery. A section of the First Missouri Light Artillery was then ordered forward, the skirmish line strengthened and advanced, which succeeded in again driving the enemy from his position. I then received orders to withdraw to the cross-roads (the main column having taken the road to the left) and remain there until relieved by a brigade from the Second Division, General Hazen commanding. 19th, encamped near Neuse River and intrenched. 20th, moved with the division in the direction of Bentonville and threw up two lines of works, having a position in the evening in the front line on the right of the Third Brigade, with several companies on the skirmish line. On the 21st the main line was advanced some 200 yards and works thrown up. During the afternoon of the same day I was ordered to advance my skirmish line and, if possible, capture the enemy's rifle-pits. The skirmish line was strengthened and was ordered to advance, supported by the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The enemy was driven back to his main line, but, owing to the nearness of the rifle-pits to his main line, it was deemed impracticable to hold the pits, and the skirmishers fell back in good order. Brisk firing was kept up during the rest of the day, but without any result. On the morning of the 22d it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated their works during the night and the command moved forward and occupied them. 23d and 24th, marched to Goldsborough, and on the evening of the 24th reached our present camp.

I transmit with my report the reports of the different regimental commanders.

The miles of corduroy road made by the brigade is estimated at twelve and a half.

Casualties: Killed, 2; wounded, 17; captured (foragers), 5; deserted, 1.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. ADAMS,

Colonel Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, Comdg. Second Brigade.

Capt. L. H. EVERTS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 39.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry Van Sellar, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the campaign history of the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers during the last campaign, commencing January 28, 1865, and ending March 25:

The regiment, having been as thoroughly refitted as possible at Savannah, broke camp on the morning of 28th of January and marched to Sister's Ferry, a distance of forty-one miles, in three days, making 100 rods of corduroy the 29th, and going into camp on the 30th.

Remained in camp the 31st and 1st and 2d of February, and were reviewed on the 3d by General Corse. On the 4th crossed Savannah River and went into camp, marching about three miles. 5th, at dusk crossed a very long corduroy and went into camp at the end of it; distance, three miles. 6th, passed through Robertsville, marching about sixteen miles. 7th, having been detailed for pioneer purposes in company with the Seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, marched to Coosawhatchie River and repaired the causeway and bridges over the river, the amount of bridge repaired being sixty rods, the stream having six different channels. The work was completed by 4 p. m. and went into camp near Hickory Hill, having marched eight miles. On the 8th marched twelve miles, corduroying 200 rods of road, camping at Whippy Swamp. 9th, marched seven miles; crossed Salkehatchie River and camped near Rivers' Bridge. 10th, marched twenty-one miles, camping near Beaufort River bridge. Crossed South Branch of the Edisto on the 11th, marching thirteen miles and making forty rods of corduroy. On the 12th marched seven miles, crossing Memphis and Charleston Railroad and North Branch Edisto River. 13th, marched nineteen miles. 14th, marched eight miles, passing through Sandy Run Post-Office. 15th, marched six miles, and on the 16th marched over a plain in front of Columbia, and went into camp opposite during an artillery skirmish with a rebel battery. At 8 p. m. crossed the Saluda River, a branch of the Congaree River, and camped near Broad River, a branch of the Congaree, having marched eight miles. 17th, crossed Broad River and entered Columbia, camping near the city; distance marched, five miles. On the 18th marched down the Charleston and Columbia Railroad twelve miles and tore up 320 rods of track, marching back six miles to camp, making eighteen miles distance marched. On the 19th again marched down the railroad, tore up eighty rods of track, and then went into camp, marching ten miles. 20th, marched to Muddy Springs, twenty-three miles. 21st, camped near Longtown, having marched twenty-two miles. On the 22d camped near Peay's Ferry, Wateree River, marching nine miles. 23d, camped near Flat Rock Cross-Roads, crossing the Wateree about 12 o'clock, making fourteen miles march. On the 24th marched ten miles, when, with four companies of the Sixty-sixth Illinois, the regiment was detached to make a reconnaissance through Camden. Some foragers had encountered a force and several were captured. On arriving at Camden some mounted men were seen and fired at, but no wounded men fell into our hands. Six foragers of the Second Division were recaptured. Camped near Young's Point road, having marched about eighteen miles. 25th, camped near

Pine Grove Church, and at 8 o'clock, with a command of the Seventh and Fifty-second Illinois and my own regiment, marched to Pine Tree Cross-Roads to guard the flank and a courier post, marching that day eleven miles. 26th, marched eight miles and camped after wading Lynch's Creek. The foragers had met rebel cavalry and had a fight with them, having two or three men badly wounded, the regiment having one man, Ellis, Company A, captured. 27th and 28th, remained in camp waiting for the crossing of the teams, the creek being very high.

March 1, at noon broke camp and marched to Black Creek, ten miles. Remained in camp on the 2d with the brigade near headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee. 3d, marched twenty miles, camping on Julian Creek. 4th, marched through Cheraw and camped; distance, five miles. In camp on the 5th, and on the 6th crossed Great Pedee River; marched five miles. 7th, marched eleven miles. 8th, marched nine miles, corduroying 500 rods of road. 9th, marched ten miles, passing through Laurel Hill, N. C., over very bad roads and the rain falling heavily. 10th, marched nine miles, crossing Lumber River and making sixty rods of corduroy in the night. 11th, marched about seventeen miles, crossing Big and Little Shoe Heel Creeks, camping on Rockfish Creek. 12th, marched twelve miles, passing through Rockfish and camping near Fayetteville. 13th, remained in camp, and on the 14th crossed Cape Fear River, marching five miles. 15th, having drawn five days' rations, moved with none but brigade teams and marched ten miles. 16th, marched ten miles. About noon the foragers met rebel cavalry, and the Eighty-first Ohio was sent forward, the Twelfth being ready to support. The enemy held their position behind a swamp until a section of artillery came up and shelled them, when they left. 17th, marched five miles, corduroying twenty rods of road, after which the regiment was sent to hold Mingo bridge, but after going five miles found it had been destroyed, and returned to camp, having made fifteen miles' march. 18th, marched ten miles and corduroyed fifty rods of road. 19th, marched eighteen miles and camped near Neuse River in line of battle, and threw up fifteen rods of parapet. On the 20th marched nine miles, following the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, skirmishing with the enemy, and threw up fifteen rods of parapet on the right of the Third Brigade. On the 21st sent out skirmishers and tried to advance the skirmish line, but the rebel skirmish pits were so near their main works that nothing could be done without much loss of life. The main line was advanced and the regiment threw up fifteen rods of parapet. At night two men were wounded on the skirmish line—Corporal Gaston, Company D, and Private Schuneman, Company I. On the morning of the 22d found the rebels had left, and we moved into their works; marched three miles and camped, making thirty rods of corduroy. 23d, marched about eleven miles, making twenty rods of corduroy, and camped on Falling Water Creek. On the 24th marched about ten miles, passing through Goldsborough in review before General Sherman, and went into camp on the railroad two miles from town.

Thus ended our journey, after having marched a total of 495 miles, made 1,020 rods of corduroy, repaired 60 rods of bridge, tore up 400 rods of railroad track, and built 45 rods of parapet.

Casualties: Wounded, 2; captured, 1; deserted, 1; total, 4.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY VAN SELLAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. C. PLATTER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 40.

Report of Lieut. Col. Andrew K. Campbell, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions contained in circular of this date from headquarters Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the active military operations of this regiment in the late campaign:

In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters the regiment moved with the other troops composing the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from Savannah, Ga., on the 28th of January, and marching up the west bank of the Savannah River reached Sister's Ferry on the 30th, and on the 4th of March [February] crossed the river to the South Carolina side at that point, and moving across the country in a northwesterly direction passed through Beaufort, Barnwell, Orange, and Lexington Counties or Districts, repairing the roads with corduroy a good part of the way, arrived on the west bank of the Congaree River, opposite Columbia, on the 16th, and moving up the river passed its junction with the Saluda and Broad Rivers, and camped between the two rivers, having crossed the former. On the morning of the 17th crossed Broad River, and, the enemy having evacuated Columbia, passed through the city and camped southeast on the Charleston railroad. On the 18th moved out the railroad toward Charleston a distance of six miles, and tore up the track on that and the succeeding day, this regiment tearing up and burning about one mile and a half, the last of which was sixteen miles from Columbia. On the 20th resumed our march across the country northwest, through Richland and Fairfield Districts, and crossed the Wateree River at Peay's Ferry on the 23d. On the 24th, moving southwest, passed the town of Camden, four companies, in command of Captain Boyd, being sent to the town in company with the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, the whole under the immediate command of Colonel Adams, to destroy certain public property. On the 26th crossed Lynch's Creek, the troops wading, and moving northeast passed through Kershaw, Chesterfield, and Marlborough Districts, and the town of Cheraw, S. C.; and Richmond, Robeson, and Cumberland Counties, N. C.; reached Fayetteville on the 12th of March, nothing of note having occurred on the route.

Crossed Cape Fear River on the 14th, and on the evening of the 15th, soon after making camp on South River, was ordered to report my regiment to Colonel Parrott, of the Seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, on the east bank of the river. Crossed the main stream on pontoons and waded through the swamp with my regiment some 300 yards toward the east side, when I was ordered back, the enemy, who had appeared in our front, having fled. On the 16th, after moving about five miles from South River, the enemy again appeared in our front, and I was ordered forward to support the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, which had been engaged in a sharp skirmish. Moved forward, and taking up position on the left of the road, threw out three companies as skirmishers, but no enemy appearing in front fell back two miles to the cross-roads, where the brigade threw up a barricade of rails, which was occupied to protect our flank while the wagon train passed, when we were relieved by a brigade from the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. On the 19th moved to within three miles of Neuse River, and, the enemy being still

close in our front, threw up a light breast-work, which was occupied during that night. On the 20th advanced on the main Fayetteville wagon road, and about noon, the enemy being in force immediately in our front, took position in line of battle with the brigade, threw up a light line of works in an open field facing a pine timber, and in the evening advanced into the wood and threw up a heavier line of works, keeping out a strong skirmish line in front. On the 21st advanced to within short rifle-range of the enemy's skirmish line and threw [up] a new line of works. At about 3.30 o'clock I was ordered to charge the enemy in my front, and moving my regiment steadily forward in line of battle drove him from his skirmish line and rifle-pits back into his main works, from which he attacked me vigorously and sent out two regiments on my right flank, and not having any support on either flank or directly in my rear I was compelled to fall back to my works, which was accomplished in good order.

My loss in the action was 1 man killed and 6 wounded, one of the latter falling into the hands of the enemy.

Officers and men with scarcely an exception acquitted themselves with the utmost gallantry and only fell back when ordered to do so, and then in good order.

Early on the morning of the 22d, the enemy having left our front, I was ordered forward, and advancing in line of battle moved over both lines of the enemy's works and threw out a line of skirmishers, which advanced still farther without discovering any enemy, the whole rebel army having crossed the river and fled. On the 23d and 24th marched to Goldsborough, and passing through the town encamped near its suburbs. During our march through South and North Carolina a great deal of the road was found swampy and in an impassable condition, and had to be repaired by laying corduroy generally of fence rails, of which it is my opinion my regiment laid five miles in all.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. K. CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. C. PLATTER,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 41.

Report of Maj. William C. Henry, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions received from superior headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment during the recent campaign:

The regiment broke up its camp at Savannah, Ga., on the 28th of January, 1865, and with its brigade and division took up the line of march northward, crossing the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry on the 4th of February. From this time until the occupation of Columbia, S. C., the regiment was with its brigade, nothing of interest taking place. After the occupation of Columbia the regiment was engaged two days (18th and 19th February) in tearing up the Columbia Branch of

the South Carolina Railroad. On the 20th of February the regiment took up the line of march in the direction of Winnsborough, S. C., crossing the Wateree River, and arrived at Cheraw, S. C., on the 4th proximo. Remained in camp the 5th, and on the 6th again took up the line of march, moving in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., and from thence toward Goldsborough, N. C. On the 16th, the regiment being in advance, encountered the enemy posted behind a swamp, with his front covered by thickets and fallen timber. The regiment was formed in line of battle and charged, driving him from the ground.

The regiment was in no other engagement until the 21st of this month, when it was moved forward from a reserve line, and threw up a line of works under the fire of the enemy. Reconnaissances next morning developed no enemy in our front, upon which we moved back, and by easy marches reached our present camp.

I estimate the number of miles of corduroy laid by this regiment during the campaign at four miles and a half.

The regiment lost during the campaign 12 enlisted men—2 died of disease, 1 killed by the explosion at Cheraw, S. C., and 9 wounded.

Before closing I must be permitted to say a word in regard to the manner in which both officers and men have cheerfully endured hardships and privations unexampled in the history of this war.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CLAY HENRY,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. C. PLATTER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 42.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 27–March 24.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 7, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

In accordance with orders received from Bvt. Maj. Gen. John M. Corse the evening of the 26th of January, at 8 a. m. the 27th I broke camp, moved through Savannah, and took the road leading to Edenton, which for the first ten miles out ran parallel with the Georgia Central Railroad. My orders were to repair the road so that it would be suitable for the passage of the division train that was to follow the next day, together with the other brigades. Repaired the dirt road where it was practicable, but for the most of the way made a new road by clearing the railroad of burnt ties and iron and making a road thereon. Went into camp at dark, having marched nine miles. On the 28th began work on the road again at 8 a. m. on the same route; at noon left the railroad, moving more toward the north; went into camp at 3 p. m. under orders from the general commanding, the rest of the division having come up; distance marched this day, ten miles. On the 29th moved out at 6.30 a. m., taking the road leading toward Sister's Ferry; roads swampy and bad; made but ten miles, and

encamped at 4 p. m. Moved out in advance of the division on the 30th to repair the road, and reached Springfield, a small shire town, at 10 a. m. (Said to have been the headquarters of General Wheeler latterly.) Remained here until the division came up, and then moved on the flank of the train; roads still bad, requiring constant repair; camped within three miles of Sister's Ferry, having marched ten miles. Received an informal notice that the command would remain here three days.

January 31 and February 1, remained in camp, furnishing fatigue parties to repair the road to the ferry, and on the opposite side of the river across a bad swamp two miles in extent. February 2, the brigade was reviewed by the general commanding, and after review was drilled for an hour or two by the same officer. February 3, remained in camp. February 4, received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At 4 p. m. broke camp and moved to the ferry; crossed the river a little after dark, and went into camp on the first rise of ground beyond the swamp. February 5, moved one regiment forward at 9 a. m. to repair the road (the balance of the command did not move until 4 p. m.); found the road miserable, and although we marched but five miles did not get into camp until 9 p. m. February 6, moved out at 6.30 a. m., the Third Brigade in advance. At 8 a. m. passed a small village by the name of Robertsville, mostly destroyed by fire; at 10 o'clock came up with a portion of the Twentieth Army Corps in camp. From this point took another road, said to lead to Hickory Hill; found the road some better, though requiring labor every now and then. Marched this day about fifteen miles. In the afternoon it rained most of the time, and when we went into camp at dark and through the night it rained hard. February 7, still raining; roads almost impassable; had to corduroy over a mile before the rear of the train fairly left camp; the command was engaged in repairing the roads most of the time during the day; at dark reached the Coosawhatchie, crossed, and went into camp at Hickory Hill; distance traveled, eight miles. February 8, formed the center of the division and marched on the flank of the train; corduroyed the road as usual over swampy ground; reached Whippy Swamp, or river, at dark. The rear of the command crossed over at 9 p. m. and encamped. Brigade train came up at midnight; distance marched, ten miles.

February 9, moved at 7 a. m. in advance, throwing one regiment forward to Cowpen Branch, to repair the crossing. Reached the Little Salkehatchie at 12 m., and then went into camp on the ground formerly occupied by the rebel general, McDow [McLaws], who disputed the passage of the train and swamp with the Fourth Division, of the Seventeenth Army Corps. February 10, marched in rear of division, taking the road leading to Lane's plantation; found the road better than usual and marched eighteen miles. February 11, marched at 7 a. m.; passed through a fine section of country; crossed the South Edisto at 3 p. m. and went into camp at 5 p. m., having marched fifteen miles. February 12, moved at 6 a. m., taking the advance. At 10 a. m. heard skirmish firing in front, and at 11 a. m., by order of the general commanding, formed in line of battle on the left of the road. The First Division came up and formed on the right of the road, the First Division being in the advance and endeavoring to effect a crossing of the North Edisto. At 3 p. m. received orders to go into camp. On the 13th left camp at 8 a. m. in rear of division. After crossing the river passed some rebel earth-works, which were reported to have been occupied by 2,000 of the enemy the day before. Marched eighteen miles

this day through a fine country. On the 14th broke camp at 7 a. m. Found the road comparatively good, the country thickly settled and wealthy. Reached Sandy Run Post-Office at 9 a. m., and on moving a few miles farther on were ordered to form in line of battle on right-hand side of the road, and throw up breast-works. Soon after the order to throw up breast-works was countermanded, and we were ordered to make camp for the night. During the afternoon it rained most of the time. Cannonading heard on our right; supposed to be the Seventeenth Corps; distance made this day, eight miles. February 15, broke camp at 8 a. m., being the advance of the division, and soon came up with the First Division and there halted two hours, and then again moved on. At 10 a. m. artillery firing was heard in our front, and from time to time musketry. During the afternoon it was reported that the Second Division had a spirited skirmish with the enemy in our front, in which they drove the enemy back over a creek and out of a strong line of works on the opposite side, and pursued them one mile and a half beyond. This command moved up, and at dark crossed the creek and went into camp on the right-hand side of the road along the line of the enemy's earth-works. The ground was an open field of bottom land, and had been recently overflowed by a freshet, and hence was the worst camping ground it had been our fortune to occupy on the campaign. In our front, across this same open, muddy field, were the First and Second Divisions in line of battle, and beyond them, in the edge of some timber, was posted the enemy; distance marched to-day, six miles.

February 16. The morning of the 16th the air being clear the spires and some of the larger buildings of the city of Columbia, S. C., were distinctly visible. At 10 a. m. this brigade, being the advance of the division, moved forward to the left of the road, across fields to a commanding position on a rise of ground or hill, to cover a road running in that direction from the city. Here we were ordered to stack arms and wait further orders. During this movement toward the left a brisk engagement took place between the advance divisions of our corps and the enemy. At 1 p. m. we were ordered forward. Passed a line of rebel fortifications not wholly complete; also several camps of the enemy. Again struck the main road, along which we moved some distance and then formed in line of battle on right of the First Division, in front of the city, on the west side, nothing apparently between us and the city but the Congaree River. On our right and left both up and down the river artillery firing was heard. At 4 p. m. moved forward up the road in a westerly direction, and at 7 p. m. crossed the Saluda River, and at 10 p. m. went into camp about midway between the Saluda and Broad Rivers; distance marched, five miles. February 17, in the morning skirmishing and occasionally artillery firing was heard between us and the city, evidently made by our forces in their efforts to effect a crossing. At 1 p. m. received orders to move out with my command, having the same well supplied with ammunition and two days' rations to last four, and accompanied by no train except one ambulance to each regiment; moved forward immediately thereafter, crossed Broad River on pontoon bridge, and moving down two miles passed through the city of Columbia. We went into camp about one mile east of the same; distance marched, four miles. In the early part of the evening fires broke out in the city, and at 12 m. the entire city seemed wrapped in flames. February 18, moved out at 7 a. m. in the center of the division. Marched four miles east on the South Carolina Railroad; halted, stacked arms, and commenced destroying the railroad, tearing up the rails and ties,

piling them up and burning them. Destroyed one mile of road, and then moved five miles forward between the First and Second Brigades and destroyed another mile of railroad. It being nearly dark we started back to our last night's camp; but after marching four miles toward Columbia were ordered into camp by the general commanding. February 19, at 7 a. m. broke camp and again marched south down the railroad. Marched six miles and tore up and destroyed one mile of railroad. At 3 p. m. resumed the march, moved in a northeasterly direction some two miles, and went into camp at 5 p. m.; distance marched, nine miles.

February 20, left camp at 7 a. m. in rear of the division. Passed over a barren, sandy tract of country, almost destitute of water, the troops suffering much for the want thereof. At 2 p. m. struck the Third Division, which had moved out from Columbia on the direct road from Columbia to Camden, and from thence on took a road cut by the pioneer corps of our division parallel with the Camden road, and went into camp as early as the remainder of the corps, notwithstanding our detour and work upon the railroad; distance marched, twenty miles. February 21, resumed march at 6.30 a. m. in the center of the division, on flank of the train, pursuing a northeasterly course. Passed over a hilly section of country, thickly settled and well cultivated. At 5 p. m. went into camp on Dutchman's Creek; distance marched, fifteen miles. February 22, at 10 a. m. this command moved out in advance of the division and in rear of Second and Third Divisions, taking the Rocky Mount road; moved over a rough, rocky country; got into camp at 2 p. m. near Wateree River; distance marched, nine miles. February 23, at 9 a. m. moved forward, being the rear of the division, and crossed the Wateree River at 1 p. m. At 4 p. m. passed through Liberty Hill, a small but pleasantly situated village. After sundown, the evening being dark and rainy, the train moved with difficulty, and it was past midnight when the command went into camp; distance marched, fifteen miles. February 24, weather still raining; resumed our march at 7.30 a. m., still pursuing the Camden road. At noon left the Camden road on our right; passed by Camden; went into camp at dusk, having marched a distance of twenty miles. February 25, left camp at 7.30 a. m., taking the Florence road and being in advance of the division, Second Division coming up and having the advance of the corps; marched on a road cut by the pioneers on the right of the Second Division; marched thus for a distance of eight miles. Went into camp at Pine Tree Church at 12 m. February 26, moved forward at 7.30 a. m. in the center and on flank of train. Marched eight miles; reached Lynch's Creek and halted. Rains had swollen the creek so that it had overflowed its banks and the bottom lands adjacent a quarter of a mile in extent on each side, water in many places being waist deep. As soon as the First Brigade had crossed, my command moved forward, the most of the men having taken off their clothes preparatory to wading, and though the water reached their arm-pits at times the command crossed without loss, and went into camp a mile beyond on the right of the road, in line of battle, throwing up earthworks in front, the enemy being in our immediate vicinity. The brigade train did not effect a crossing until the next day. February 27, remained in camp. Foragers reported the enemy five miles in our front. The creek has fallen, and pioneers are building a bridge for the crossing of the train. February 28, still in camp. It commenced raining during the night, and continued at intervals during the day. The bridge is not yet completed.

March 1, at 2 p. m. the train had crossed, and orders were received to move at once. Encountered bad roads, which required corduroying. Marched eight miles and encamped at 7 p. m. near Dubose's Bridge, on Black Creek. March 2, broke camp at 8 a. m. Foot bridge having been constructed over the creek a passage was effected without difficulty. Found the roads impassable for the train. Corduroyed the same, and a mile and a half out formed in line of battle on the right and left of the road. In accordance with orders threw up a line of works. Remained here until 4 p. m., when we were ordered forward four miles to New Market Cross-Roads. Arrived there at 7 p. m. and went into camp; distance marched, six miles. March 3, moved from camp at 7 a. m., flanking the greater part of the train, First Brigade being in advance, the Second was left behind as a guard for the department train. Second Brigade came up; marched to within five miles of Cheraw and camped near Thompson's Creek in front of a line of rebel works abandoned by the enemy in the morning; distance marched, eleven miles. March 4, broke camp at 7 a. m., taking the advance. Passed through the rebel breast works; crossed Thompson's Creek; found the roads impassable for the train over the bottom land; halted and had the whole command engaged in corduroying the road until near 10 a. m., then moved forward, repairing the road from time to time until the head of the column reached the city of Cheraw; passed through the city, marched two miles to the west thereof, and went into camp at 3 p. m., having traveled a distance of seven miles. March 5, at 8 a. m. received orders from the general commanding to move my command into the city immediately and relieve the brigade of the Seventeenth Army Corps, then on provost duty there. Accordingly moved into town and relieved the brigade on duty there. Soon after received orders to remain in the city, guarding the same until after the entire corps had crossed Pedee River, and then to cross over and move as a guard to the pontoon train as far as Springfield, N. C. Soon after entering the town a large fire broke out on Main street, which threatened in its progress to reach the rebel hospitals, four in number, filled with some 500 patients. To prevent this I ordered Major Johnson's command to tear down and remove such buildings as were necessary between the fire and hospitals, thereby saving them, although the greater portion of Main street was burned to the ground. Guards were placed over nearly all the houses in the city and the streets were kept constantly patrolled. Several small fires broke out during the night, but by prompt and energetic efforts, both of officers and men, they were suppressed without material injury. At 2 p. m. Colonel Gillette, of General Howard's staff, called for a detail of two commissioned officers and fifty men and three teams to remove a quantity of gunpowder, cartridges, and shells from a ravine in the northeast part of town, where they had been thrown by the enemy on their evacuation. The detail was furnished, and under the orders of Colonel Gillette cleared the ravine of powder, shells, &c., and were dismissed by Colonel Gillette.

March 6, at 7 a. m. a tremendous explosion took place in the ravine above referred to, which totally destroyed several houses, stampeded a train near by, and killed and wounded a number of soldiers belonging to a command that happened to be passing. On investigation it was ascertained that kegs of powder and shell had been buried by the enemy in the ravine and trains of powder laid therefrom, reaching to the streets in several places, and scattered loose powder around. Just before the explosion a regiment halted in the street and the soldiers, observing the loose powder, began igniting matches and applying

them to the powder for amusement. At last one of the trains of powder caught fire and communicated with the buried kegs and shells. It was rumored that the number of casualties among the soldiers amounted to eight. Several ladies were severely injured by the falling houses. Just at dark the Twentieth Army Corps entered town, and the Fifteenth Army Corps not having entirely crossed the river, halted in town, and during their stay a number of unimportant buildings were fired and consumed, although the entire brigade was kept on duty constantly. March 7, during the latter part of the night, after the Twentieth Army Corps had passed to the bank of the river, the city was quiet. At 8 a. m. commenced crossing, leaving the detachment of the Seventh Illinois, under Major Johnson, to bring up all stragglers of the different commands and to act as a rear guard. Some considerable delay was occasioned by foragers coming from up the river, belonging to the Twentieth Army Corps, begging that the pontoons might not be taken up until their train had arrived and crossed. As the rear guard left the city a number of large store-houses filled with cotton were set on fire, the precaution having been previously taken to prevent the fire from spreading. At 9 a. m. completed the crossing, leaving one company of the Seventh Illinois behind as a guard, while the pioneers were taking up the pontoons. At 1 p. m., the bridge having been taken up, moved forward on the road to Fayetteville, N. C.; marched twelve miles and encamped at 6 p. m. on Crooked Creek, the division being reported on our right but three miles distant. March 8, broke camp at 7 a. m., and at 9 a. m. rejoined the division. Commenced raining in the morning and rained almost incessantly during the entire day, making the road very bad and requiring much labor in the way of corduroying. Passed through a rich and fertile country, abounding in forage. About 12 m. crossed the boundary line between North and South Carolina; marched ten miles and encamped at Springfield.

March 9, started at 7 a. m., being in advance, and moving on Laurel Hill road, overtook the First Division, and waited several hours for that division to cross a stream and corduroy a swamp in front. At 3 p. m. moved forward; during the remainder of the afternoon and until 9 p. m. it rained constantly, making the road almost impassable, and rendering it necessary to corduroy almost every rod of the way. At dark was ordered into camp on Black Creek. Three regiments encamped, but before the fourth reached the camping ground was ordered forward to Lumber River. At this time the rain fell in perfect torrents. The road itself became a creek almost knee-deep, and for two miles the command encountered the hardest marching it had ever experienced. At 9 p. m. were again ordered into camp, having marched a distance of twelve miles and the train being far in the rear. March 10, at 8 a. m. the brigade was ordered forward again in advance; two miles out crossed Lumber River; marched two miles farther and halted for the train to come up. At 4 p. m. received orders to go into camp. March 11, moved camp at 8 a. m., moving in the rear of the division. During the day passed through a succession of pine swamps which had been corduroyed by the advance divisions. At dark we had made only ten miles, then struck a good road and marched six miles, crossed Rockfish Creek and went into camp at 10 p. m., having marched fifteen miles. March 12, moved forward at 8 a. m., forming the center of the division. Passed Rockfish village, a factory town, and Rockfish River at 12 m. A few miles farther struck a plank road leading to Fayetteville. Camped two miles west of the city at 3 p. m.; distance marched, thirteen miles. Transports had already reached the city

by way of Cape Fear River, thereby once more placing us in communication with the civilized world. March 13, remained in camp. March 14, resumed march at 6 a. m.; moved to Cape Fear River, two miles, and then halted until the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, had passed over. Then crossed and encamped two miles out at 3 p. m., leaving two regiments a mile in the rear to corduroy the road. March 15, moved out at 9 a. m. in rear of the division, received orders from the general commanding to have the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry report to Brigadier-General Woods for duty to guard the division trains that were to be left in the rear. From here on only brigade trains and small trains of ammunition were to attend the column. All unemployed negroes were also sent to the rear. Accordingly moved on what was called Beaman's Cross-Roads; halted frequently to repair the roads. In the afternoon it rained considerably, and at 3 p. m. cannonading was heard in our front, which was occasioned by a small force of the enemy disputing the passage of the South River. At 4 p. m. encamped near the river in the midst of a severe rain; skirmishing going on in front on the part of the First Brigade; distance marched, ten miles.

March 16, broke camp at 7 a. m. and immediately crossed the river, the command being obliged to wade through water knee-deep. Six miles out the advance struck the enemy, and the command formed in line of battle, but a few shots from the First Missouri Light Artillery induced them to retire. The Second Brigade, however, was left to cover the main road, while the other brigades moved forward on another road to the left. Three miles farther on struck the Twentieth Army Corps and went into camp, having marched nine miles. March 17, moved at 7 a. m., having sent forward the Fifty-seventh Illinois to repair the road at 6 a. m. Moved out six miles, where it was reported by the citizens that a regiment of rebel cavalry had been stationed the day before. Encamped at 11 a. m. and threw up earth-works in our front. March 18, left camp at 9 a. m. in rear of division, taking the Goldsborough road. Crossed a bad swamp, corduroyed by the preceding troops. Found the road better than usual. Marched eleven miles and encamped at dark. March 19, moved forward at 7.30 a. m. in center of division. Marched but five miles in the forenoon, being delayed by bad road over swamp. At 3 p. m., the road being better, the command moved forward rapidly. During the middle of the day cannonading was heard on our left, and in the latter part of the day seemed more to our rear and right. At dark reached Falling Creek and found some difficulty in crossing. Went into camp at 11 p. m., having marched twelve miles. No train came up, being unable to effect a crossing over Falling Creek. The camp-fires of the enemy were visible, and a large force was reported in the vicinity. March 20, broke camp at 7 a. m., having received orders that the command would move on Bentonville prepared for battle, and that no train would accompany the command except the ammunition wagons and the ambulances. Took the advance of the division, marching in the rear of the First Division, and soon striking the Bentonville road turned square to the left. Soon after the First Division began skirmishing with the enemy, which continued for several miles, the column occasionally halting to give time for the skirmishers to drive the enemy from a swamp or a dense thicket. At 12 m. the advance division seemed to encounter a large force and meet with a more stubborn resistance. The First Division formed in line of battle, and I was ordered forward as a support with my command in column by regiment, with the exception of the Seventh Illinois, which moved on the left flank of the others. As the enemy's position was developed,

the command deployed and went into line on the right of the First Division in an open field. Soon after moved forward into the timber, then halted and stacked arms. At 3 p. m. received orders to throw up earth-works on my front, having previously sent forward on my front a company from the Fifty-seventh Illinois to form a skirmish line connecting with that of the First Division on my left and with that of the Second Brigade on my right. During the night a spirited skirmish fire was kept up along the line.

March 21, the command [had] laid on their arms during the night, behind their works, and the works were somewhat strengthened by details. The company on the skirmish line from the Fifty-seventh Illinois was relieved by one from the Fiftieth Illinois. At 10 a. m. received orders to erect new works 200 yards in front of those first erected; had the same completed by 3 p. m., and then moved forward and occupied the new line. The firing on the skirmish line had been kept up at slight intervals through the day, but on moving forward the firing at once became much more severe. It being reported that the company from the Fiftieth Illinois were out of ammunition, two more companies from that regiment were ordered out and went forward, but before they reached the line the former company (Company C) had charged across the line and drove the enemy from his rifle-pits; but being unsupported either on their right or left were ordered back by Captain Barbour, chief of outposts. Learning that Company C held the enemy's rifle-pits, ordered forward another company from the Fiftieth Illinois, and Company A was sent with orders to hold the rifle-pits at all hazards; but as before stated, the enemy's rifle-pits had been abandoned by Company C before support reached them, and afterward, though repeated efforts were made, it was impossible to retake them, the enemy having concentrated his fire at that point. At dark ordered Major Johnson to relieve the skirmishers of the Fiftieth Illinois with his command, numbering seventy men, mainly armed with Henry rifles, and, if possible, retake the enemy's rifle-pits, and as a support to him ordered forward two companies from the Fifty-seventh Illinois with instructions to strongly intrench themselves and hold the line. At this time the whole line on my left and right was engaged firing as rapidly as possible. The Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry reported for duty a short time prior to this and took the ground in line formerly occupied by Major Johnson's command and a portion of the Second Brigade, the Second Brigade moving more to the right. Major Johnson soon after dark succeeded in crossing the swamp with the left of his line, but was obliged to withdraw the same to allow the artillery of the First Division to play upon the enemy. The skirmish line was strongly intrenched under Major Johnson's efforts, and though the enemy during the forepart of the night attempted several times to advance his line he was promptly driven back.

An exceedingly sharp fire was maintained all night on both sides, until at 3.30 a. m. the 21st [22d] the fire of the enemy began to cease. At daylight Major Johnson advanced a small party to reconnoiter the rifle-pits in his front; found them deserted, and immediately advanced his entire line, occupying a second and third line of works, and finding the enemy had disappeared. On receiving notice from Major Johnson that the enemy's fire had ceased, I received orders from the general commanding to move forward and occupy the enemy's works. I did so and sent forward a skirmish line as far as Bentonville, under the charge of Lieut. Col. William Hanna, who, finding no enemy, and other forces coming up, returned to the command. The casualties in my command

during the two days were 2 men killed and 20 wounded. Four prisoners were taken as my command entered the enemy's works. In accordance with orders, at 5 p. m. moved back onto the ground I occupied in the morning and encamped. March 23, moved forward and struck the road to Goldsborough, over which the command marched on the 19th. Marched twelve miles and encamped. March 24, moved from camp at 7 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River on pontoon bridge, just below the crossing of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Entered and marched through Goldsborough at 1 p. m., passing in review before Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, and went into camp two miles from the city on the New Berne railroad. Whole distance marched, 500 miles.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HURLBUT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. L. H. EVERTS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 43.

Report of Maj. Edward S. Johnson, Seventh Illinois Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular No. 12, headquarters Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, calling for an official report of movements and operations of my command during the campaign from Savannah to this point, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 27th of January, 1865, this detachment of the regiment (Companies A, B, H, and K), then under command of Lieut. Col. H. Perrin, in pursuance to orders from the colonel commanding the brigade, moved from its camp on the Thunderbolt road, near Savannah, Ga., in company with the rest of the brigade, at 8 a. m., and continued in advance of the division, repairing roads, until the third day, when the brigade, being rejoined by the remainder of the division, the detachment moved in its place in the brigade and division, doing the ordinary duties of the campaign. February 18, entered Columbia, S. C., and on the 19th, the division having gone to destroy the ——— railroad, the detachment moved to rejoin it, in charge of the ordnance and ambulance trains, reaching the division on the same day at Hopkins' Turnout, distant fourteen miles from Columbia. February 23, Lieutenant-Colonel Perrin, by order of Brevet Major-General Corse, commanding division, assumed command of the mounted detachment of the regiment detached from the brigade, since which time I have commanded the portion of the regiment remaining. On February 25, after going into camp at Pine Tree Church, the detachment was ordered to break camp at 7 p. m. and report to Lieutenant-Colonel Van Sellar, commanding Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and moved in company with the Twelfth and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry to cover a bridge and cross-roads from the approach of the enemy's cavalry. Went into camp about three miles from the point of starting, and rejoined the brigade at 7 a. m. on the

following day. February 26, the detachment forded Lynch's Creek, and was ordered on the skirmish line at 3 p. m., two miles in advance of the division, remaining there without incident or casualty until 5.30 p. m., when it returned and went into camp.

On March 4 passed through the town of Cheraw and encamped three miles north of the town, and on the following day, March 5, was ordered into the town, where the detachment, together with the rest of the brigade, were placed on duty as provost guards, and assisted in extinguishing fires which had broken out in the buildings neighboring the rebel hospital occupying the City Hall. March 7, in compliance with orders from colonel commanding the brigade, picketed the Florence and Camden roads with two companies, and acted as rear guard, covering the crossing of the brigade over Great Pedee River, and were the last troops in the town, burning several buildings containing cotton, and deployed fifteen men, under Captain Gillson, Seventh Illinois Infantry, on the west bluff of the river, to cover the taking up of the pontoon bridge, which was accomplished at 12 m. March 12, command encamped within two miles of Fayetteville, N. C., and remained two days, and on the 14th crossed Cape Fear River at 12 m., and continued without incident to move with the column till about 12 m. on the 20th instant. The brigade being in column of regiments in support of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, which was engaging the enemy on the road leading to the town of Bentonville from the east, about four miles from that place the detachment, under orders from the colonel commanding the brigade, moved by the flank on the left flank of the brigade. As the enemy's position was developed the brigade was deployed and my command was moved to the opposite flank and deployed as skirmishers, extending in line to the right and front of the brigade to a swamp which separated me from the skirmishers of the enemy. The detachment remained in this position for three hours, when it was recalled and posted in line, its left resting on the right of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, where, in compliance with orders from the colonel commanding the brigade, I threw up intrenchments and went into camp for the night at 5 p. m.

On the following day (21st instant), about 10 a. m., the line was ordered to advance, and at a distance of two hundred yards threw up a new line of works, my right being thrown forward so that my line extended relatively farther to the front than in my former position. At 3 p. m. I received orders from the brigade commander to relieve the skirmishers of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, then occupying the outer works of the enemy, and to hold those rifle-pits at all hazards. I accordingly moved with my whole command, seventy men in all (principally armed with the Henry repeating rifle), to the swamp on the farther side of which those pits were located, and found that our skirmishers had withdrawn from them, and that they were reoccupied by the enemy in force. The enemy immediately opened a galling fire upon me, under which I, however, deployed my men as skirmishers, and returned his fire. The left of my line succeeded in getting over the swamp, but was afterward somewhat withdrawn to allow artillery uninterrupted play upon the enemy's position. Two companies of the Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry were ordered to my support, and intrenched themselves 150 paces in my rear. My men also threw up detached rifle-pits for their own protection. The enemy attempted several times to advance his lines, but was driven back with little trouble. An exceedingly sharp fire was kept up, however, by both sides during the entire night, until 3.30 o'clock on the morning of

the 22d, when the enemy's fire entirely ceased. At daylight I ordered a party over the swamp to reconnoiter the rifle-pits in my front, which were found deserted; and I immediately advanced my whole line, occupying a second and third line of works, and finding the enemy had disappeared. I picked up only two prisoners and a few small-arms in my front. My command was then relieved by the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and I was ordered into camp just outside the enemy's second line of intrenchments, where I remained until the detachment took up the line of march for this point, where it arrived at 3 p. m. on the 24th instant, and has since remained, throwing up intrenchments and building quarters.

During the engagement and throughout the entire campaign the officers and men of my command have invariably displayed a cheerful patience and intelligent courage above all praise.

Since leaving Savannah the detachment has built probably three miles of corduroy road.

Following is a list of casualties in the detachment during the campaign.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. S. JOHNSON,
Major Seventh Illinois Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. FRED. MOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 44.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Hanna, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTIETH ILLINOIS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders from headquarters Third Brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fiftieth Illinois in the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

We left Savannah January 27, 1865, and after four days' march camped near Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, where we remained five days.

On the 5th [4th] of February we crossed the river, marching in the direction of Columbia, S. C., arriving at that place on the 17th instant. The 18th instant we marched down the Charleston railroad toward Branchville, and worked two days destroying the railroad. On the 20th we left the road and marched toward Winnsborough, S. C. On the 23d we crossed the Wateree River and moved toward Tiller's Bridge, on Lynch's Creek, which we crossed on the 26th. The creek had overflowed its banks and the crossing was bad, the men being obliged to wade up to their arms in getting to and from the bridge. The train being detained in crossing was ordered to build breastworks, which I did.

On the 1st of March, our train being over, we moved out on the road to Cheraw, arriving at that place on the 4th instant. On the 5th and 6th did provost duty in the city. On the 7th of March we crossed the

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 7 enlisted men wounded.

Pedee River and marched in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., on the Cape Fear River, reaching that place on the 12th instant. On the 14th we crossed the Cape Fear River and marched in the direction of Goldsborough, N. C. Nothing of interest transpired up to the 20th, when the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, being in the advance, were checked by the enemy and formed in line of battle, our brigade forming on their right. We then built a barricade of rails across a field on the right of the road. Shortly after we moved forward in line of battle into the woods and built a new line of works. On the 21st, according to orders, I sent Company C, of my regiment, under Lieutenant Starrett, to relieve a company of the Fifty-seventh Illinois that was on the skirmish line in our front. About 10 a. m. I received orders to build a new line of works about 200 yards in my front. I had it completed before night. During the day Company C, with the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, charged across a swamp and drove the enemy out of their rifle-pits, taking possession of them, but did not hold them. At 2 p. m. I sent Companies H and K, Fiftieth Illinois, under command of Lieutenant Gayer, to relieve Company C, who had expended all of their ammunition; and shortly afterward I sent out Company A, Fiftieth Illinois, under command of Sergt. Levi Wright, ordering him to report to Lieutenant Gayer, and ordered Lieutenant Gayer to report to Major Johnson, Seventh Illinois Infantry, who were ordered out. About dark Companies A, H, and K were relieved by the Seventh Illinois Infantry, and came in, reporting 11 wounded and 2 missing, one of whom has since returned; the other was found dead in the swamp the 22d. Shortly after daylight on the morning of the 22d I was ordered forward and found the works in our front abandoned. I halted my regiment at the second line of works and sent two companies forward as skirmishers, who went as far as Bentonville, capturing two prisoners. Not finding the enemy, and the First Division coming up, the two companies moved back to the regiment. At 4 p. m. I was ordered back to my old camp. On the 24th we marched through Goldsborough and were reviewed by General Sherman, and went into camp in the afternoon.

The casualties in my regiment are as follows: Corpl. C. V. Johnson, captured by the enemy, February 23. Sergeant Hawkes, commanding Company H, killed; Corporal Tout, Company A, killed, and fifteen wounded.

I estimate the amount of corduroy road built by the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry during the campaign to be about five miles.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM HANNA,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fiftieth Illinois, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. FRED. MOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 45.

Report of Capt. Isaac D. Marsh, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

Pursuant to requirement of Circular, No. 12, from headquarters Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, of date March 26, 1865, I have the honor to report that on the 27th day of January,

1865, my regiment, composing a part of the above-named brigade, broke camp and marched out of Savannah, Ga., on the road-bed of the Ogeechee railroad. When we had marched about four miles from the city we commenced building causeway. From this point we continued to build causeway from day to day until arriving at this point, on the 24th day of March, 1865. The regiment marched during this campaign 500 miles.

The casualties of the regiment during the above campaign are as follows: 2 enlisted men died of disease, 1 enlisted man wounded; no other casualties or losses of any kind.

The regiment constructed during the entire march about four miles of causeway, from one to one mile and a half of which was made during the time the regiment was detached, reporting to Brevet-Brigadier General Woods, as train guard from Fayetteville to Falling Waters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. D. MARSH,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. FRED. MOTT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 46.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Ross, First Michigan Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations January 27–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery in this corps on the South Carolina campaign from Beaufort, S. C., commencing January 27, to Goldsborough, N. C., ending March 24. The batteries in the corps are designated as follows:

First, Company H, First Illinois Light Artillery, four 20-pounder Parrott guns; second, Twelfth Battery Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, four 12-pounder Napoleon guns; third, Company B, First Michigan Light Artillery, four 3-inch Rodman guns; fourth, Company H, First Missouri Light Artillery, six 12-pounder Napoleon guns.

I joined the command at McPhersonville, S. C., January 30, 1865, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 3, January 28, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee. I found the batteries organized as a brigade, but assigned to divisions as follows and under the immediate command of division commanders: Company H, First Illinois Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. Francis De Gress, assigned to Second Division; Twelfth Battery Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, Capt. William Zickerick commanding, to First Division; Company B, First Michigan Light Artillery, Lieut. Edward B. Wright commanding, to Third Division; Company H, First Missouri Light Artillery, Capt. Charles M. Callahan commanding, to Fourth Division.

Engagements: The batteries have been so far separated that I have been unable to get minute details of some of the battles and skirmishes, effects of fire, &c.

Company H, First Illinois Light Artillery: February 3, skirmish at "Store;" firing five rounds; shelling the woods where the enemy were

lodged. February 15, took position with one section on the advance line commanding enemy's defenses of Congaree Creek bridge; fired three rounds with great precision and good effect. February 16, it was found necessary to put a battery in position on the extreme left in order to command rebel batteries, which were shelling the main road leading to the main bridge over Congaree River, and in order to accomplish this it was necessary to run the blockade of the rebel batteries, which I ordered and which was gallantly performed by this battery, Captain De Gress leading the column in sections. The position was gained without casualties; firing commenced and the rebel batteries silenced. Major-General Howard then ordered one section of this battery placed in the road at west end of bridgeway over Congaree River, commanding the main street in the city of Columbia in which the rebel cavalry were moving. The street was briskly shelled and made untenable. The battery was then ordered by Major-General Logan to cross Saluda River and take position on west bank of Broad River, which was accomplished without difficulty. Here the battery shelled the woods on the opposite side of river; effect unknown. Rounds fired during the day, 110. February 22, one section of this battery took position at Peay's Ferry, on Wateree River, to cover the crossing; here one percussion shell was fired; effect unknown.

Twelfth Wisconsin Battery: January 29, one section of this battery was ordered to Combahee River from Garden's Corners, supported by one brigade of First Division. The enemy were found on the opposite side of river and their position shelled; thirty-eight rounds of ammunition expended; the section returned to camp at night; result of firing unknown. February 1, one section engaged in shelling the enemy near Hickory Hill, where he was posted behind rail piles. Twenty-six rounds were fired with good effect, routing the enemy in confusion. February 15, battery took position west of Congaree Creek, firing at retreating cavalry. Thirty rounds ammunition expended; result unknown. February 16, battery in position before Columbia; shelled the city, expending thirty-one rounds ammunition. February 17, battery in position on west bank of Broad River; shelled the woods on opposite bank, firing forty-nine rounds ammunition. March 20, the battery was engaged on the advance of First Division during the day, skirmishing for several miles, expending twelve rounds ammunition. March 21, battery aligned with the advance of First Division, and briskly engaged the enemy with but little cover; expended 222 rounds ammunition. Firing continued during the night at intervals of fifteen minutes with each piece.

Too much cannot be said of the conduct of this battery on this occasion. Within 100 yards of the main line of the enemy, with rude covering, they fought with brilliant success, the enemy's works and dead demarking the fire of this battery. During this engagement two men of this battery were wounded—Private Robert Shields lost right leg and Private Festus Johnson received severe flesh wound in left leg.

Company B, First Michigan Light Artillery: February 6, shelled the woods on Little Salkehatchie River, where the enemy were strongly posted, and did much to dislodge him; expended five rounds ammunition. February 15, battery with Third Division made a feint at crossing Congaree River six miles below Columbia, at a crossing on that stream, here expending six rounds ammunition; effect unknown. March 20, one section of battery put in position to shell enemy's position at Cox's Bridge, on Neuse River. This section expended twenty-six rounds ammunition at this point, but owing to the wooded condition of the country the effects of the fire were unknown. The enemy,

however, ceased their fire, burned the bridge, and further demonstrations for the battery were not needed. March 21, one section of this battery was detached temporarily by my order from Third Division and placed on lines of First Division, near Mill Creek, on the right of one section of Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, when firing at intervals of fifteen minutes to each gun was kept up during the night under a galling fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. The wisdom of battery commanders displayed in ordering the men to get cover immediately after firing prevented undue casualties; one man slightly wounded in the engagement. This section expended sixty-three rounds ammunition during the night.

Company H, First Missouri Light Artillery: This battery moved from its camp at Savannah with Fourth Division on 28th of January, and owing to movements of division did not get engaged until February 16 before Columbia, on Congaree River, where the battery took position, shelling the rebel works, expending 135 rounds ammunition with but a faint reply from the enemy. March 16, one section of this battery skirmished with the enemy two miles east of Little Rockfish [Little Cohera] Creek, expending five rounds of ammunition; effect unknown, as a farther advance was not found necessary. March 21, the battery took an advanced position on the line of Fourth Division, in the line of the corps, cannoneers throwing up their own works, when firing commenced early in the afternoon; later the first and second sections were advanced to support the skirmishers and went into action without works, continuing a rapid fire until daylight of 22d, expending 431 rounds ammunition, with casualties of 1 man mortally and 1 slightly wounded.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the behavior of both officers and men. All have done nobly their part and duty, reflecting honor upon their respective States and Government. The circumstances of country and position chosen by the enemy rendered the artillery of less than ordinary service. I am gratified, however, to state that nothing of moral or physical endurance on the part of officers and men has been lacking, and whatever the exigencies of the service might have demanded, I am satisfied that the element was present.

Loss of animals: Company H, First Illinois Light Artillery, 2 horses by disease, 3 ridden off by deserters; Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, 2 horses and 1 mule captured with men, 2 horses by disease; B, First Michigan Light Artillery, 3 horses by disease; H, First Missouri Light Artillery, 3 horses by disease.

Gain of animals: Company B, First Michigan Light Artillery, 14 horses and 2 mules captured; Company H, First Missouri Light Artillery, 13 horses captured.

Animals: Upon taking command of artillery of the corps I found the horses in the several batteries very much reduced in flesh, fully 50 per cent. being unserviceable, caused by starvation at Savannah. I am gratified to report that owing to light marches and abundance of forage, together with commendable care, the animals have greatly improved, and after a march of over 500 miles I find but a few that are unserviceable.

Ammunition: The 12-pounder ammunition is good. The 20-pounder Parrott ammunition proves defective; the powder in the shells is insufficient and poor, and the fuses are not reliable. The 3-inch Rodman ammunition from Saint Louis is defective in powder and the fuses are very poor. The expenditures of ammunition during the campaign have been promptly reported weekly and are herewith attached consolidated.

Casualties: Attached to this report will be found a complete list of killed, wounded, and missing, and of prisoners, and a report of deserters.

In conclusion, I would add that efforts are now being made to equip the batteries in the most effective manner for another campaign, and I trust will be found ready when again called upon to advance upon the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. ROSS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

Maj. T. W. OSBORN,
Chief of Artillery, Department and Army of the Tennessee.

No. 47.

Report of Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., U. S. Army, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, of operations January 2–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 1, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Seventeenth Army Corps during the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the 2d of January, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 7, headquarters Army and Department of the Tennessee, preparations were made for moving this corps to Beaufort, S. C., via Thunderbolt, and thence by army transports and navy vessels to Beaufort, S. C. A wharf or dock was built at Thunderbolt to facilitate the embarkation of the troops and train. The First Division, Major-General Mower commanding, commenced embarking on the morning of the 3d of January, followed by the Third and Fourth Divisions. The transportation of the troops was completed on the 7th of January, but, in consequence of the very limited capacity of the steamers assigned, the transportation of the wagons, horses, &c., was very slow, and it was not until the morning of the 12th of January that the last of our transportation was disembarked. On the 13th of January the command moved out via Port Royal Ferry toward Pocotaligo. A boat expedition, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kirby, was successful in securing the crossing at the ferry and covering the laying of a pontoon bridge 600 feet in length, which was completed before daylight, at which time the command again moved forward, the Third Division in advance, followed by the Fourth and First Divisions. The enemy, consisting of one regiment of cavalry and three pieces of artillery, was first encountered at a small stream about five miles from the ferry, in a strongly intrenched position. One brigade of the Third Division was immediately detached and turned their position, when they fell back rapidly on the direct road to Pocotaligo. One brigade of the Third Division, under the personal direction of General Leggett, was then detached to move on a road about three miles to the right, for the purpose of turning them out of another strongly intrenched position on Stony Creek, which movement was a perfect success, and caused the enemy to fall back to his main works at Pocotaligo, from which they opened a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The skirmishers moved forward through an

almost impassable swamp or flooded rice-field to within musket-range of his works. About this time it became so dark that further movements were impossible.

Early on the following morning (January 15) it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated their works at this point, and also in front of General Hatch's command, about five miles below. The command was encamped and positions intrenched on all roads leading north-northeast and northwest from this station. On the 16th an expedition was sent to open communication with the Fifteenth Army Corps, which was supposed to be en route for this point via Union Causeway and New River bridge, but in consequence of the enemy's cavalry being in too great force they were compelled to return without effecting the object. On the morning of the 20th the First Division, Major-General Mower commanding, started upon an expedition to Salkehatchie bridge for the purpose of surprising, and, if possible, capturing a portion of the force, consisting of about 3,000 infantry and cavalry and one battery of artillery, stationed at that point. From information derived from negroes and deserters we were led to believe that the river was fordable at a point about three miles above the bridge, but upon the arrival of the command at that point they discovered that in consequence of the late heavy rains there was from twelve to fifteen feet of water in the river. Not being provided with boats it was found to be impracticable to effect a crossing without attracting the attention of the enemy, so the expedition returned the same night. From the 20th to the 30th of January nothing of any particular interest occurred, with the exception of an unimportant demonstration made against Salkehatchie bridge on the 23d by the First Division. On the 30th the command moved out and encamped on the river road about six miles from Pocotaligo. On the following morning General Force, with two regiments from his division, made a demonstration at the river just above the railroad bridge.

February 1, the command moved forward in the direction of Rivers' Bridge, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry in the advance, skirmishing heavily with the rebel cavalry. We moved forward rapidly to Whippy Swamp, which we found very badly obstructed by fallen timber, and bridges (five in number) destroyed, with about 200 yards of water at each end of causeway. The main body of rebel cavalry fell back in the direction of Whippy Swamp Post-Office, followed by the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, supported by the Third Division. One company of rebel cavalry was posted behind a barricade on opposite side of Whippy Swamp, covering the causeway. They were quickly dislodged, and before 8 p. m. the road was entirely cleared of obstructions and bridges rebuilt. The First Division and a large portion of the train was moved over during the night. In consequence of the exceedingly bad condition of the roads, and the rapidity with which the advance moved, we found it impossible to bring up the rear (Fourth) division, which went into camp about five miles back. At daylight the following morning the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, followed by the Third Division, moved up the west side of Whippy Swamp, with instructions to proceed to Angley's Post-Office, and thence to Rivers' Bridge. The balance of the command, First and Fourth Divisions, moved on up the river road, skirmishing heavily, but steadily driving the rebel cavalry up to Broxton's Bridge, where one regiment was left to engage the attention of the enemy across the Salkehatchie River. At this point the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry again rejoined us, and taking the advance drove the enemy three miles, making one splendid charge, in which

Lieutenant-Colonel Kirby, of my staff, was wounded. After this, the enemy drove very stubbornly and slowly; so much so that one regiment of infantry was deployed and the cavalry sent to operate upon their flanks. The enemy were then driven rapidly to a cross-road, one road leading to Buford's and the other to Rivers' Bridge. The cavalry, supported by two regiments of First Division, were left on the Buford road with instructions to drive the enemy one mile and to remain there until relieved. The balance of the First Division moved rapidly on Rivers' Bridge, driving the enemy so rapidly that they had no time to burn the bridges, sixteen in number, over the causeway leading to the other side of the Salkehatchie River. The enemy immediately opened with two pieces of artillery, which swept the causeway and rendered any advance in that direction impossible.

While Colonel Swayne, commanding Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was moving in with his regiment to take position on the right of the road a piece of shell struck him on the leg, rendering amputation necessary, which deprived me of the services of a very brave and valuable officer.

After carefully reconnoitering the enemy's position we found his works too strong to assault them in front. A very strong skirmish line was pushed forward to the river, and the balance of the troops of the First Division withdrawn from the swamp and encamped on dry ground. The Fourth Division, Brevet Major-General Smith commanding, was encamped on the river road at a point midway between Broxton's and Rivers' Bridges, with instructions to make a reconnaissance through the swamp to determine the practicability of crossing troops. He complied with instructions, and reported favorably. The Third Division, Brigadier-General Force commanding, having arrived, via Angley's Post-Office, was encamped at the cross-roads, nearly in rear of the First Division, in order that he might render them any support or assistance required. The detached regiments on the Buford road were relieved and ordered to rejoin the division. The Salkehatchie River at this point is a dense swamp one mile and a half in width, where the river spreads out into thirty-five small streams varying from two to six feet in depth. The approach to the main bridge, about seventy feet in length, was along a narrow causeway, commanded almost its entire length by the enemy's batteries. The main or largest stream ran very near the east side of the swamp, immediately beyond which the bank rises abruptly to the high table-land beyond. Upon this bank the enemy had built a very strong line of earth-works, with two strong redoubts and batteries commanding the main approaches. There were sixteen bridges, exclusive of the main bridge, varying from thirty to fifty feet in length on that portion of the causeway exposed to the enemy's fire. Major-General Mower, commanding First Division, having been ordered to effect a crossing at Rivers' Bridge, commenced work at daylight, cutting roads through the almost impassable swamp, and collecting lumber, &c., to repair the bridges. Brevet Major-General Smith, commanding Fourth Division, was ordered to move forward through the swamp at a point about midway between the two bridges and effect a lodgment upon the opposite bank, and if possible move on the forces opposing General Mower. Colonel Tillson's brigade, of First Division, had been for some time attempting to force a crossing above and below the bridge. About 12 m. Colonel Tillson reported that he had crossed two companies above. He was immediately ordered to push across with the balance of his command. The Tenth Illinois having reported that they could cross below the bridge, they were

ordered forward. General Fuller's and Colonel Montgomery's brigades were also ordered to follow Colonel Tillson across the river above. Major Park, commanding Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was instructed to move his command forward, one company at a time, at a double-quick "by file" off to the right and left of the road, and move up to the bridge and if possible cross the river, using the planks taken with him to repair the bridge. The movement on the right by the Tenth Illinois was temporarily checked by the enemy. The center was repulsed, but the crossing on the left was a complete success, and caused the enemy to withdraw in great confusion with a loss of forty prisoners.

During this engagement General Smith, commanding Fourth Division, moved through the swamp at a point about midway between the two bridges, and after a severe skirmish succeeded in effecting a lodgment upon the opposite bank. About the time he was forming his command to advance the rebels advanced a strong skirmish line. Having a good defensible position, and knowing nothing about the force of the enemy stationed at that point, he formed for an attack. As soon, however, as his skirmish line advanced the enemy withdrew. It was then quite dark and too late to advance, so they bivouacked there for the night. As soon as General Mower could repair the bridges he moved his entire command across the river and intrenched a strong line to cover the crossing. During the above-indicated engagements the forces stationed at Broxton's Bridge kept up a heavy demonstration, and reported the movement of a heavy force of rebel infantry to our right, in consequence of which one brigade of Third Division was sent to re-enforce the troops stationed at that point.

On the following morning (February 4) the Fourth Division moved up the east side of the river and formed on the right of the First Division. The Third Division remained in its former position. A train of thirty wagons and some ambulances was sent back to Pocotaligo with our sick and wounded, under escort of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry. On the 6th of February the entire command moved without opposition to Cowpen Ford, on Little Salkehatchie River, where we had a light skirmish with the enemy and rebuilt seven bridges, varying in length from thirty to fifty feet, and crossed the Third Division. At daylight on the following morning the command moved forward through a drenching rain and over almost impassable roads toward Midway Station, on South Carolina Railroad. We rebuilt three bridges at Lemon's Swamp, and succeeded in getting the Fourth Division and one brigade of the First Division into position covering the station. A company of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry was sent on a reconnaissance to Cannon's Bridge. They found the rebels on this side of the river, drove them across, and compelled them to burn the bridge in their rear. February 8, heavy details from the First and Fourth Divisions were engaged in destroying the railroad track from a point one mile and a half west of the station up to and including the railroad bridge across the Edisto River—eight miles of track, exclusive of railroad bridge. The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry made a successful reconnaissance to Walker's Bridge, compelling the enemy to burn it.

The command moved forward at daylight on the following morning in the direction of Binnaker's Bridge, on South Fork of Edisto River, where we arrived about 1 p. m. We found the bridge destroyed and enemy occupying a strongly intrenched position on the opposite side of the river and swamp, with artillery commanding the crossing. The advantages of position were decidedly in our favor—a high and bluff bank

upon this and low flat swamp upon the opposite side of the river, beyond which the enemy was intrenched. We quickly laid a pontoon bridge about 500 yards below the old crossing, and out of sight and range of their artillery, over which General Mower passed his division, deployed and moved forward through the swamp, attacked the enemy and completely routed him with a loss of one caisson and several prisoners, our loss in this engagement being only 3 killed and 7 wounded. The Third and Fourth Divisions had gone into camp covering the rear. During the engagement the Third Division was moved up to the river, but before it became necessary to cross the enemy had been defeated. A pontoon bridge was immediately laid at the old crossing, the causeway repaired, &c., and the balance of General Mower's command, including his artillery, moved over during the night. The crossing of this river was second only in importance and the difficulties to be overcome to the crossing of the Salkehatchie. The night was exceedingly cold. The men and officers had to wade for near a mile through a dense swamp in water varying from two to four feet in depth, and remain all night without blankets or shelter of any description. The enemy's force stationed at this point consisted of about 1,000 infantry, one section of artillery, and a light force of cavalry, all belonging to General Stevenson's division, Lee's corps, Hood's army.

The Third Division moved over at daylight on the following morning and went into position on the right of the First Division. On the following morning the command moved forward at 7 a. m. The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, having returned from Pocotaligo, took the advance. We first struck the enemy at a barricade about two miles south of the North Fork of the Edisto River and about three miles and a half from Orangeburg. They were quickly routed by our mounted infantry and pushed back to the river, where the enemy opened heavily with artillery. The cavalry was relieved by the Third Division and sent to the bridge about ten miles below, on the road to Rowe's Station, where they encountered the rebel cavalry on this side, forced them across, and burned the bridge. The skirmishers of the Third Division succeeded in working their way through the swamp to the river-bank. The large bridge had not been destroyed and our skirmishers covered it so completely that no one dare approach it in daylight; but after night they succeeded in burning it partially. General Force, having discovered a point on the river about one mile and a half below the bridge not covered by the enemy, was ordered to withdraw his command, which was relieved by the Fourth Division, and effect a crossing at that point. At daylight one section of the pontoon bridge was sent to General Force, who crossed the river, passed through a small swamp, and flanked the rebels and compelled them to evacuate in haste. General Smith, Fourth Division, immediately repaired the bridge and moved across, and, in connection with the Third Division, moved upon the town. Some of the rebel cavalry before leaving fired one of the public buildings, which communicating to others destroyed about one-half of the village. The Third Division destroyed two miles of the railroad track south of the town.

The command moved out at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 13th along the Orangeburg Branch Railroad, destroying the track thoroughly up to the State road, twelve miles, and thence we moved along the State road to a point fifteen miles and a half from Orangeburg. The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry moved along a road east of and parallel to the railroad to Saint Matthew's Post-Office. On the following morning the First Division and one brigade of the Fourth Division

moved along the State road to within one mile and a half of Sandy Run Post-Office. The Third Division moved along the railroad with instructions to destroy it up to the Congaree River. The Ninth Illinois, supported by one brigade of the Fourth Division, was sent to destroy the railroad bridge across the river. They met about 300 rebel cavalry on this side, drove them for several miles and across the river, compelling them to burn the bridge in their rear. On the following morning the command moved forward along the State road, in rear of the Fifteenth Army Corps, to Bates' Ferry road. The enemy, occupying a strong position on the Congaree Creek, had checked the Fifteenth Army Corps, which moved in on the road at Sandy Run Post-Office. We then moved by the settlement and plantation roads to Harnell's Branch, eight miles and a half from Columbia. One brigade of the Third Division was sent forward to secure the crossing over Congaree Creek at Taylor's Bridge. They were compelled to wade through several hundred yards of water before reaching the bridge, which they found destroyed. They crossed the stream, drove in the rebel pickets, and intrenched a position covering the crossing. During the night the bridge was rebuilt and a footing for infantry constructed, opening a route to flank the force in front of the Fifteenth Army Corps. On the following morning we moved forward at daylight, taking the most direct roads to Columbia, and meeting with no opposition we soon ascertained that the rebel army had during the night fallen back across the Congaree River, burning the bridge in their rear to prevent pursuit. We moved up to a point opposite the city and encamped, sending a strong skirmish line to the river in our immediate front. The enemy's sharpshooters kept up an exceedingly annoying fire from the opposite bank of the river, which compelled us to open upon them and the city with artillery. General Butler's cavalry division retreated across the Saluda River, burning the bridge, about 300 feet in length, after them. A pontoon bridge was laid across the Saluda River immediately below the old crossing, and the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, supported by Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, drove the rebel cavalry across Broad River and made an unsuccessful effort to save the bridge. The enemy fired the bridge and opened upon them with artillery from the opposite bank.

On the following morning, February 17, the Fifteenth Army Corps having the right of way, we did not commence moving until 9.30 o'clock. While the Fifteenth Army Corps was laying a pontoon bridge across Broad River, about three miles above the city, Brig. Gen. W. W. Belknap, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, crossed over the Thirteenth Iowa, Lieut. Col. J. C. Kennedy commanding, in a small flat-boat that he had fitted up for the purpose, and, driving the rear guard from the city, entered and planted the Stars and Stripes upon both the old and new capitols. Our advance division (First) arrived in Columbia just after dark, and, passing through, encamped about one mile and a half north of the city. The Third and Fourth Divisions were placed in position on the left of the First. February 18, the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry and one brigade from First Division were assigned to provost-guard duty. The balance of the command moved out and encamped on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, six miles from the city. Heavy details from each division were engaged in destroying the railroad from Columbia northwesterly nine miles. On the following morning the railroad was thoroughly destroyed up to a point fifteen miles from the city. On the 20th the command moved without opposition to Dako Station, seventeen miles north of the city.

Details were engaged in destroying the railroad up to this point, and on the following morning one brigade from each division was detached to move along and thoroughly destroy the railroad. The balance of the command moved, via Sandy Level Meeting-House, to a point where we again struck the railroad, five miles south of Winnsborough, at which place the detached brigades rejoined their divisions, having thoroughly destroyed the railroad up to this point. Early on the following morning heavy details were at work destroying the railroad up to Winnsborough, through which place the command moved and encamped at Poplar Springs.

On the 23d the command moved forward, and very soon struck the rear of the Fifteenth Army Corps at the pontoon bridge near Peay's Ferry, on the Wateree River. The rear of the Fifteenth Army Corps crossed the river at 3 p. m., followed by my command, the advance division (Fourth) of which arrived at Liberty Hill about dark. The First Division encamped at a creek about two miles and a half east of the river, and the Third Division was unable to get everything over before morning. The command moved at 7 a. m. on the following morning, via Russell Place and Patterson's Cross-Roads, to a point three miles east of the latter place, where the Fourth Division encamped. The First Division got up to Patterson's Cross-Roads and the Third to Russell Place. February 25, we moved at 7 a. m., via Quinlan's and Copeland's, and from there on the most direct road to Hough's Bridge, on Little Lynch's Creek. The advance division (Fourth) crossed and encamped about two miles east of the creek, the First Division on west side of creek, and Third Division at Copeland's. While the Fourth Division was crossing the water rose very rapidly, rendering it impossible to cross the First Division before daylight. During the night the First Michigan Engineers built a bridge about 250 yards in length across the creek.

February 26, in consequence of the heavy and constant rains for the past forty-eight hours the roads were in a very bad condition. The First Division was ordered to take the advance, but being unable to cross Lynch's Creek in time the Fourth Division moved forward, taking the most direct road to Young's Bridge, where we learned that two brigades of rebel cavalry had just passed, leaving the bridge, 270 feet in length, undestroyed. Here, however, we found the road [and] bottom lands adjoining overflowed for a considerable distance on each side, the water being from two to six feet in depth for a distance of about 200 yards on west and 1,500 yards on east side. One regiment of Fourth Division waded along the road and through the swamp to the high ground beyond, where they intrenched a strong position for the purpose of covering the crossing. The First Michigan Engineer Regiment was ordered to build a foot bridge along the side of the road and through the swamp, and heavy details were made to assist them in procuring lumber, &c. They worked all night and completed the foot bridge, about one mile in length, about daylight, over which the troops of the First Division passed. From information derived from citizens we were induced to believe that the water would fall so rapidly before morning that we would have no difficulty in crossing our trains along the road. The water fell about eighteen inches during the night, but not sufficient to allow the trains to pass, in consequence of which we were compelled to construct a wagon road through the overflowed fields and swamp about one mile and a half in length. About 2,500 men were engaged upon the work, and completed 850 feet of bridging and 7,000 feet of corduroyed road on stringers before 5 p. m., over which the

entire command moved that night and the following morning, when we again moved forward in the direction of Cheraw. When within thirteen miles of the city we received an order from Major-General Howard to proceed no farther than McDonald's Cross-Roads, but having already passed that point we selected a strong defensible position and intrenched our entire camp.

On the following day we remained in position awaiting the arrival of the balance of the army. One brigade, under the personal command of Major-General Mower, was sent on a reconnaissance in the direction of Cheraw. They encountered the enemy in strong force at the crossing of the Chesterfield and Society Hill road, developed their position, and withdrew. About 10 o'clock on the following morning we received an order direct from General Sherman, who was with the Left Wing, to move upon Cheraw. The command was ordered to move at 12 m. At 11 a. m. we received an order from General Howard not to move from our present position until the Fifteenth Army Corps could get up within supporting distance; in consequence of which order we concluded not to move until morning, and in the meantime notified General Howard of the order from General Sherman. The command moved forward about daylight to the cross-roads, where we deployed an infantry skirmish line and moved rapidly forward in the direction of Cheraw. Supposing the enemy to be in force and occupying a strong position on Thompson's Creek, the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry was sent to ascertain the practicability of crossing Thompson's Creek north of Bear Creek. They reported all bridges burned and crossing impracticable. They were then ordered to report to Colonel Williams, of the Twelfth Indiana Regiment, Fifteenth Army Corps, who had been placed in command of an expedition, consisting of all the mounted men of the Right Wing, to be sent to Florence, S. C. The enemy was first met in light force at an admirably selected position on the west side of Thompson's Creek, where they had built a strong and extensive line of earthworks. Our skirmishers quickly drove them from this position and across Thompson's Creek, saving the bridge, which they had already fired. In consequence of the abandonment of this strong line we were convinced that the main body of the army was retreating. We skirmished heavily, and drove them rapidly through Cheraw, using artillery upon them with effect, to and across the Pedee River, but were unable to save the bridge, it having been previously prepared for burning by covering it with resin, turpentine, &c., and was already in flames when our advance reached it. Our captures at this point consisted of 25 pieces of field artillery, 16 limbers complete, 16 caissons complete, 5,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 20,000 rounds of infantry ammunition, 2,000 stand small-arms, 1,000 sabers, and a large amount of material for the manufacture of fixed ammunition. Also an immense amount of tools belonging to the ordnance and machine shops; 1 locomotive, 12 to 15 cars, and thousands of bales of cotton, nearly all of which was destoyed before leaving the town.

On the following day the First Missouri Engineers laid a pontoon bridge over the Pedee River immediately below the old crossing, which, being finished at 3 p. m., Major-General Mower's (First) division commenced crossing. He encountered the rebel cavalry with artillery but a short distance out; in consequence of which the Third Division was ordered to follow him as soon as practicable. This order was afterward changed, and one division of Fifteenth Army Corps ordered to follow the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps; after which our entire command moved across the river and encamped about three

miles east of the bridge. Some slight skirmishing with the rebel cavalry took place while going into position. On the 6th the entire command moved forward to Bennettsville and encamped in the immediate vicinity of the town. On the following morning the command moved out on the Fayetteville road, and in compliance with orders made a short march and encamped between Beaver Dam and Panther Creeks. The Ninth Illinois was sent forward to secure and hold the bridge at Gum Swamp, or Little Pedee River. On the following morning the command moved out at an early hour, Ninth Illinois in advance, to secure the Lumber River bridge. We succeeded in crossing the river and reaching Gilopolis with the advance (Third) division. The river rose so rapidly that we found it impossible to cross troops during the night and without considerable additional bridging. At an early hour on the following morning the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry was sent to Lumberton, on Lumber River, where they burned the railroad and wagon bridges and 6 cars, and destroyed about one mile of the railroad track. The balance of the command moved out at 8 a. m., the Fourth Division on upper and First and Third Divisions on lower Fayetteville roads. We encamped with the Third and Fourth Divisions on the east side of Raft Swamp and Creek, and First Division on west side. The bridge at Raft Swamp had been partially destroyed by the enemy, but was easily repaired.

We moved at 8 a. m. on the 10th. In consequence of the recent heavy rains the roads were in a very bad condition for the first six miles. We then struck the plank road (single track), over which we moved rapidly to Big Rockfish Creek, where we found the bridge destroyed and the creek rising rapidly. We built a light bridge, over which the Ninth Illinois passed and proceeded to Rockfish Factory, and in accordance with orders destroyed the machinery and burned the factory buildings. This factory was one of the largest in the State, having 318 looms. The Third Division pioneers were engaged all night in building a wagon bridge over Rockfish Creek. In the morning we put on an additional force and completed the bridge at 10 o'clock, at which time the command commenced moving forward toward Fayetteville via Rockfish Factory, the Fourth Division crossing the creek about three miles above. The bridge over Little Rockfish had been partially destroyed, but was quickly repaired, and the command moved rapidly forward to Fayetteville. The Fourth Division had a sharp skirmish with the rebel cavalry, and drove them through the city and across Cape Fear River. We were unable to save the bridge, which the rebels fired after crossing. In compliance with orders received from Major-General Howard the Fourth Division was withdrawn to allow the Fourteenth Army Corps to occupy the city. On the 13th, pontoon bridges having been laid, our corps crossed the river and encamped on the Beaman's Cross-Roads road. On the following day we changed to the Wilmington road in order to give the Fifteenth Army Corps the upper road.

On the 15th the command moved forward, via Blockersville, to South River, where the rebels burned the bridge, about sixty feet in length, and contested the crossing for some time. We sent an infantry skirmish line forward and opened upon them with artillery, when they withdrew rapidly, leaving several of their dead and wounded on the field. The First Division repaired the bridge and moved over the river. The Third and Fourth Divisions encamped on the west side. The Fourth Division was engaged all night in building a bridge 500 feet in length over the back-water to the main South River bridge, which being

completed about 8 a. m., the advance (Fourth) division moved on to Big Swamp, where we found the bridge, 180 feet in length, destroyed. This was rebuilt, and we again moved forward and encamped with the Fourth Division in the immediate vicinity of Owensville. One regiment of that division was sent across Little Cohera Swamp and Creek to cover the working parties who were engaged in rebuilding three bridges destroyed by the enemy. The Third Division encamped on the east side of Big Swamp and the First Division remained in camp on the east side of South River. On the following morning we moved out on the Clinton road, and when within six miles of Clinton the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry was sent to that place to cover the refugee train which moved from this point to Wilmington, and also to open communication with Major-General Terry's forces, moving up the Wilmington and Goldsborough Railroad. The balance of the command moved by the most direct road to Beaman's Cross-Roads, where we arrived with the Fourth Division about 5 p. m. The Third Division encamped at a small creek about two miles in the rear, and the First Division in rear of the Third. We moved forward on the following morning, crossing Big Cohera Swamp and Creek without opposition up to Troublefield's Store, where the First Division, with one bridge train and the surplus trains of the Fifteenth Army Corps, moved to the left on the main road to Everettsville. The Third and Fourth Divisions moved in a southeasterly direction to William Lane's plantation, on the main road from Clinton to Goldsborough. We again moved forward on the following morning, via Doctor Faison's plantation, to Smith's Chapel, about seven miles from Mount Olive. About 9 p. m. we received news of the engagement between the Left Wing and the Confederate forces under General Johnston, accompanied by an order to move at 3 a. m. to Falling Creek Church. In compliance with orders we moved forward with only headquarters, regimental, and thirty ordnance wagons. Arriving at Falling Creek Church about daylight, we received an order to follow the Fifteenth Army Corps in the direction of Bentonville, via Cox's Bridge. The Fifteenth Army Corps developed the position of the enemy on the north side of a branch of Mill Creek, about two miles south of Bentonville, and went into position, covering the river road. The Fourth Division of Seventeenth Army Corps was placed in position on the right of the Fifteenth Army Corps and the First and Third Divisions were encamped in the rear and in reserve.

On the following morning (March 21) the First and Third Divisions were moved into position on the right of the Fourth, and the entire line advanced to within range of the enemy's main line of works. Major-General Mower, in going into position on the right of the line, moved his division across the creek or swamp, drove in their skirmishers, and assaulted and carried one line of their works, capturing a caisson, and pushing his skirmish line forward into Bentonville. He having completely turned their flank and occupied a very threatening position near their only line of retreat, they massed upon and enveloped both his flanks, which rendered it necessary to move his line to the left and rear in order to connect with the Third Division. A heavy demonstration was immediately made in his favor along the entire line, during which the movement was successfully made, the line connected, and position intrenched. The firing was heavy and continuous throughout the night, and at daylight on the following morning we discovered that the enemy had evacuated and retreated in the direction of Raleigh. On the 23d we moved toward Goldsborough via Cox's

Bridge and thence down the river road to within about three miles of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and on the following morning moved across the Neuse River into Goldsborough.

For more detailed statements I respectfully refer to reports of division commanders. A tabulated return is appended.

I cannot close this report without calling the attention of the commanding general to the efficiency displayed by my division commanders. Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding First Division, is deserving of great praise for the skill shown in crossing the Salkehatchie, South Edisto, and Pedee Rivers. Brig. Gen. M. F. Force, commanding Third Division, at the North Edisto displayed his usual ability, and Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. A. Smith, at Broxton's Bridge, on the Salkehatchie, and at Fayetteville, deserves special mention. I desire specially to mention Lieut. Col. S. T. Hughes, commanding Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry. He, with his command, made several brilliant charges on the enemy, and was always ready for any service required. To Lieutenant-Colonel Hickenlooper, assistant inspector-general, of my staff, a brave and gallant officer, my thanks are due for the efficient manner in which he performed any duty required. Lieut. Col. D. T. Kirby, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, of my staff, was wounded in a charge on the enemy at Salkehatchie River and was taken to the rear. By this accident I lost the services of a gallant and efficient officer. Capt. C. Cadle, jr., adjutant-general, on my staff, deserves great praise for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of that most important and responsible position, and I have recommended him for promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on account of the ability, zeal, and fidelity which he has displayed. To all of my staff I am indebted for their cheerful and prompt discharge of duty in the several positions held by them.

Respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps.

Capt. A. M. VAN DYKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army and Department of the Tennessee.

Appendix A.

Consolidated report of mechanical work as performed by the pioneer corps of the Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, during the campaign from Pocotaligo, S. C., to Goldsborough, N. C., from January 30, 1865, to March 24, 1865.

Description of work done.	First Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Total.
Corduroy built ..... yards..	13,135	24,753	32,975	70,863
Bridges built ..... do...	133	303	439	875
Rafting prepared ..... do...	190	.....	.....	190
Side roads cut ..... do...	25,980	53,836	17,675	97,491
Obstructions of fallen timber cleared ..... do...	150	650	150	950
Infantry foot bridges ..... do...	.....	.....	.....	1,760
Half-destroyed bridges repaired ..... number..	.....	.....	.....	11
Batteries built[a] ..... do...	6	2	5	13
Breast-works built ..... yards..	5,096	4,140	3,505	12,741
Railroad track destroyed ..... do...	27,280	25,440	35,200	87,920
Railroad culverts destroyed ..... number..	8	7	8	23
Trestle-work destroyed ..... yards..	.....	.....	300	300
Cars destroyed ..... number..	.....	.....	3	3
Car wheels destroyed ..... pairs..	150	.....	.....	150

[a] Containing in all forty-seven embrasures.

Appendix B.

Consolidated report of forage consumed and animals captured on the march from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., by the Seventeenth Army Corps.

Command.	Horses.	Mules.	Corn.	Hay.	Oats.	Fodder.
			Pounds.			
Headquarters:						
Drawn from depot						
Captured	60	40	75,460			
First Division:						
Drawn from depot				3,400	32,880	
Captured	585	864	575,364			686,700
Total	585	864	575,364	3,400	32,880	686,700
Third Division:						
Drawn from depot					325,000	
Captured	400	600	1,381,860			1,000.000
Total	400	600	1,381,860		325,000	1,000,000
Fourth Division:						
Drawn from depot			130,622	196,023	345,225	
Captured	287	452	270,000			432,000
Total	287	452	400,622	196,023	345,225	432,000
9th Illinois Mounted Infantry:						
Drawn from depot					8,710	
Captured	40	10	250,000			200,000
Total	40	10	250,000		8,710	200,000
Lieut. M. F. Swortzcope, acting assistant quartermaster:						
Drawn from depot					10,500	
Captured	1	5	13,320			28,200
Total	1	5	13,320		10,500	28,200
Aggregate	1,373	1,971	2,696,726	199,423	722,345	2,346,900

Appendix C.

List of casualties, Seventeenth Army Corps, during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
First Division	29	206	55	290
Third Division	2	14	20	36
Fourth Division	5	28	12	45
9th Illinois Mounted Infantry	2	4	4	10
Company G, 11th Illinois Cavalry			3	3
Total	38	252	94	384

There were captured 380 prisoners of war and 162 deserters.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Rivers' Bridge, S. C., February 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Allow me to congratulate you on the success achieved by your command in breaking the line of the Salkehatchie. The enemy chose a position of incomparable strength and met us at every crossing with defiant boldness. Your First Division, under Major-General

Mower, with almost incredible celerity cleared Whippy Swamp, with its deep water, seven burnt bridges, and the road filled with felled trees; made a successful reconnaissance to Broxton's Bridge, forcing the enemy to destroy it and to defend the causeway; then, aided by the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, drove back the enemy's cavalry and reached Rivers' Bridge so quickly as to arrest and effectually prevent their destruction. The same division, under the same indomitable leadership, in one day made two infantry roadways through the swamp a mile and a half in extent, demonstrated strongly on the enemy's fortified front, completely turned his position, and planted itself firmly on the eastern shore of this indescribably ugly Salkehatchie. All this was done in the face of canister and shells and a sharp, obstinate musketry fire from behind works. Your Fourth Division, under Bvt. Maj. Gen. Giles A. Smith, also crossed this wide and troublesome swamp, wading in water above the knee, skirmished successfully with the enemy, and cut off all re-enforcements from below which might have hindered General Mower's success. The immediate fruits of the victory are the abandonment by the enemy of Broxton's, Rivers', and Buford's Bridges, the opening up of the country beyond and its supplies, placing hors de combat some 200 of the enemy, and the gain of morale over him produced by the wonderful vigor and boldness of our men in overcoming apparently impassable obstacles.

I sympathize with you most deeply in your losses. Every soldier who has fallen is a precious sacrifice that must give us pain, and the loss we suffer in Colonel Swayne, Lieutenant-Colonel Kirby, and their wounded comrades, we can ill afford.

Permit me to thank you for your wise disposition, and your officers and men for their cheerful, gallant, enterprising, and successful work achieved at the very opening of this campaign.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

P. S.—Your Third Division, under Brigadier-General Force, that made the successful detour through Angley's, occupying the enemy at Buford's, and coming up just in time to re-enforce if needed, is not forgotten or unappreciated.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

No. 48.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations February 1–March 24.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Rivers' Bridge, S. C., February 5, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 1st to the 3d of February, 1865:

My command left camp near Pocotaligo, S. C., the 1st of February, with the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry in advance, who kept driving the enemy until I reached a swamp in the vicinity of Whippy Creek, when the cavalry proceeded on a left-hand road. Here I found the causeway leading through the swamp obstructed with felled timber,

and five bridges leading through the swamp destroyed, with the enemy holding the opposite side of the causeway. I at once ordered up one regiment, deployed and ordered it forward to drive the enemy and protect the pioneers in cutting away and clearing the road of this felled timber. As soon as I had made a lodgment on the other side of the causeway I crossed my whole command except one regiment for train guard, repaired the bridges, crossed my artillery, and part of my trains that same night; distance traveled, fourteen miles. February 2, I struck the enemy one mile and a half from my camp and drove them across Broxton's Bridge, where I left one regiment, by order of Major-General Blair, to engage the enemy across the Salkehatchie River. At this point Colonel Kirby with the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry took the advance and drove the enemy for three miles, making one splendid charge, in which Colonel Kirby was wounded. After this the enemy drove very stubbornly and slowly, so much so that I ordered one of my regiments to deploy, the cavalry moving on the flanks. I then drove the enemy rapidly to a cross-road, one road leading to Buford's and the other to Rivers' Bridge. I left Colonel Tillson with two regiments of his brigade on the Buford road, with orders to drive the enemy one mile and remain there until relieved by another force of the corps. I took the balance of my command on the Rivers' Bridge road and ordered the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, Colonel Rusk commanding, forward as skirmishers; they gallantly charged up toward the enemy's works, and drove them so rapidly that they had no time to burn the bridges, sixteen in number, over the causeway leading to the other side of the Salkehatchie River. Having saved the bridges I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Rusk to deploy his regiment on the right and left of the road and drive the enemy's skirmishers (if he had any) from this side of the river. The next regiment, the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Swayne commanding, I ordered to move in and take position on the right of the road. While showing him his position a piece of shell struck him in the leg, rendering amputation necessary, which deprived me of the services of a very brave and valuable officer. After this movement was accomplished I ordered the balance of General Fuller's and Colonel Montgomery's brigades to take a position in the swamp so as to be able to cross the river at any moment, in case I found it practicable. In the meantime the enemy swept the road leading across the river with two pieces of artillery, and occasionally firing a shot to the right and left of the road. After reconnoitering the enemy's position I found his works too strong to assault them in front, so I ordered all the troops out of the swamp, which was about one mile long, only leaving a very strong skirmish line, and placed my command on high ground; I then put all my pioneers to work felling trees and constructing a road through the swamp, the water in most places being from one to eight feet deep. I reported the condition of affairs in the swamp to Major-General Blair that evening, who ordered me to go on constructing bridges and to cross, if possible, the next day.

February 3, I had my pioneers to work by daylight cutting timber to finish the road commenced the day before, and directed Colonel Montgomery to detail one regiment to tear down houses and carry planks to cross the roads through the swamp. At the same time I directed General Fuller to detail one regiment with axes to cut a road to the river above the one being worked by the pioneers, and Colonel Montgomery to also detail all his axmen and cut a road still above the one General Fuller was constructing, with a view of moving my three brigades on

three different roads. Before doing this I had relieved the two regiments left in the swamp during the night by the Third Brigade, the Tenth Illinois taking position on the right of the road and the balance of Colonel Tillson's command on the left. At 2 p. m. Lieutenant Christensen, of my staff, reported to me that Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, of Colonel Tillson's command, had crossed the main river at 12 m. with two companies. I at once ordered Colonel Tillson to send Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton with his whole regiment over, and at the same time ordered General Fuller's and Colonel Montgomery's brigades, who were in camp, down the road, so as to have them well in hand. I then directed Colonel Tillson to move his remaining regiment over the river, only leaving a skirmish line on this side. After he had effected the crossing I ordered General Fuller with his brigade to cross also. This order was conveyed to him by Captain De Gress, of my staff, who reported to me after he had delivered that order that General Fuller had asked him whether he should form on the left of Colonel Tillson's brigade, and that he told him to use his own judgment about forming, but that Colonel Tillson was driving the enemy and that General Mower would be over there shortly and wanted the enemy pushed as rapidly as possible. I then directed Captain De Gress to order Captain Gillespie, commanding the Tenth Illinois Infantry, who was at the right of the road, to cross the river (which he had reported he could do) and push the enemy in his front. He crossed two companies, but reported to be unable to cross any more, meeting too much opposition. Only wishing to divert the enemy from the real point of my attack I ordered Captain Gillespie to desist crossing until he heard heavy firing at the left, but to keep up a heavy and continual fire on the enemy, and also to make as much show as possible of felling trees. Some slight works which I had ordered to be constructed by Colonel Sheldon the night before were of great advantage in keeping the enemy from using his artillery during the greater part of the day.

Not being able to create the desired diversion at the right I directed Colonel Montgomery to order the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Major Park commanding, forward. I instructed him to have fifty of his men get planks (which were close by) and put them in the rear of the leading company of his regiment, with some axmen. After he had complied with this I directed him to move his regiment forward one company at a time at double-quick, "by file," off to the right and left of the road, and move up to the bridge and if possible cross the river, using the planks he had with him to repair the bridge. This movement had the desired effect, although he was not able to cross. The enemy at once concentrated most of his forces in the earth-works opposite the bridge. I then ordered Colonel Montgomery to withdraw the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and only leave five companies of his brigade on the left of the road, and cross the balance of his command rapidly where General Fuller was still crossing. Seeing that everything worked well in front I crossed myself, and found the line halted just below the crest of the hill. I ordered the right forward immediately and passed along the line to the left, for the purpose of seeing General Fuller, when the left began to move, it seems by an order of General Fuller, whom I had not yet seen. I met him a few moments after the movement commenced, and directed him to swing around his left, when he informed me that he had already given that order. But the main fighting was over, with the exception of one volley fired into my left and some skirmishing. I advanced to a belt of timber, where I halted my line, it then being quite dark, but pushed the

skirmishers forward at double-quick, who found that the rebels had evacuated their works; and Captain Gillespie, hearing firing at the left, according to my previous orders moved his regiment across the river, and was already in possession of the enemy's works. Colonel Tillson's attack on the enemy before the arrival of General Fuller's and Colonel Montgomery's brigades caused the enemy to fall back from his works, leaving only a skirmish line in our front.

I very much regret that General Fuller took the responsibility of ordering Colonel Tillson to halt his brigade; whereas if he (Colonel Tillson) had been allowed to push forward, according to my previous positive orders, the movement might have resulted in the capture of some of the enemy's artillery and wagons, if not of more prisoners.

I cannot speak too highly of Colonel Tillson and his command, which bore the brunt of the engagement. General Fuller and Colonel Montgomery displayed commendable zeal in carrying out orders, although but little opportunity presented itself for them to participate in the fight.

I wish to make particular mention of Major Park, commanding Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who displayed great gallantry in moving up the causeway toward the enemy's works under a galling fire of artillery; and also of the Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton commanding, and Major Burrows, who crossed the river with their regiments under a heavy fire of musketry.

I am indebted to Lieutenant Christensen, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general, of my staff, who first swam the river alone and found dry ground and a good position at which to debouch from the swamp. He was fired upon by the enemy's pickets, and only escaped by swimming back to the friendly side of the river.

Captains De Gress, aide-de-camp, Koehne, Arnold, and Carr, of my staff, were in the swamp nearly all day, hurrying forward the completion of the roads and conveying orders. My thanks are due them for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry which they displayed.

In short, no troops could behave better than did those of my whole division, they being in the water for nearly two days, a great portion of the time waist-deep. They endured this without murmuring, seeming to feel confident that their labors would be crowned with success.

Captain Searle and his pioneer corps were for two days and nights in the water constructing roads, and at the conclusion of their labor were well-nigh exhausted.

I have already transmitted a list of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, S. C., February 20, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 9th instant I had the advance with my division and was ordered to cross the South Edisto at Binnaker's Bridge. When I arrived within half a mile of the bridge I deployed the Third Brigade into columns of regiments, and then went forward and reconnoitered the enemy's position. I

found that the enemy had been driven across the river by the Ninth Illinois Cavalry,* who were then skirmishing with them on the bank. The enemy had slight earth-works and a battery on the opposite side. I ordered up a regiment of infantry and relieved the skirmishers of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry; I also placed a battery in position. Our fire in a short time obliged the enemy to move his battery from the works farther to the rear and up the road. Dry ground being found on the opposite side of the river a short distance below the bridge I sent a request to the major-general commanding the corps that some pontoons might be furnished me. Having everything prepared when they arrived a bridge was soon thrown across and troops passed rapidly over. I found a strip of high ground, but proceeding a short distance in the direction of the mainland a swamp was encountered, the water extending as far as could be seen through the trees and in some places waist-deep. Captain De Gress, of my staff, and Captain Bryant, of Colonel Tillson's staff, made their way through the swamp to dry ground on the other side. They returned and reported the fact to me. I immediately ordered the column forward. The water was at a freezing point. The men consequently progressed slowly, as the darkness, which had now set in, added to the difficulty of crossing. But one regiment and part of another of the leading brigade (Colonel Tillson's) had formed on the other side of the swamp when the enemy discovered the movement and advanced a line of battle, covered with a skirmish line, and opened fire upon him (Colonel Tillson). I was on the opposite side of the swamp, hurrying forward the men, when I heard the firing. I crossed over and found that Colonel Tillson had just arrived at the road. I immediately ordered forward Colonel Montgomery's brigade, which was now forming on the bank, to support Colonel Tillson, but the enemy had retired, and the affair was over with the exception of a few scattering shots.

Captain De Gress, of my staff, rendered most important service in wading the swamp and finding a practicable route through it.

Both officers and men of the whole command displayed their usual endurance and disregard of suffering, their clothing being frozen upon them in a few moments after emerging from the water.

I would specially recommend Colonel Tillson, commading Third Brigade, for promotion for the skill and judgment which he displayed in this affair as well as other affairs of similar kind.

I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of brigade and battery commanders; also list of casualties.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 75, dated headquarters Seventeenth Army Corps, Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the recent campaign. I will here state that full reports

*Mounted infantry.

of operations have already been made and forwarded up to the date of our arrival at Midway, February 8, where three miles of railroad were destroyed. The affair at Binnaker's Bridge, on the South Edisto, has already been reported.

The command entered Columbia, S. C., February 17, and the 18th, 19th, and 22d were employed in destroying the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad. On the 3d of March left camp near Juniper Creek and moved on Cheraw. The First Brigade, Brigadier-General Fuller commanding, being in advance, commenced skirmishing with a small force of the enemy when within five miles of Cheraw; they retired rapidly before us, crossing the bridge over the Pedee and burning it in their rear. Twenty-five pieces of artillery of different caliber were found in this place, together with quite a number of small-arms and a large amount of ammunition. On the morning of the 21st of March my command was ordered into position on the right of the line near Bentonville. Learning that a road leading from the right of the line crossed Mill Creek by a ford, I pushed my command down that road for the purpose of closing in on the enemy's flank. I left five companies of the First Brigade to guard the ford, then formed in line of battle, and throwing out skirmishers moved forward, keeping my line parallel, or as nearly so as possible, with the road crossing the creek. In moving forward the brigade on the right (Brigadier-General Fuller's) encountered a very bad swamp, and I found it necessary to halt the Third Brigade some three quarters of an hour to allow the First Brigade to pass the swamp. At this time our skirmishers advancing met those of the enemy; they being thus aware of our approach opened a fire of artillery upon us. As soon as General Fuller had again formed on the right I moved forward, driving the enemy from a line of skirmish pits which they had occupied, and capturing a caisson belonging to the battery which had been firing upon us and which they were unable to get away owing to two of the horses having been shot. After gaining the crest of the hill I ordered a halt. At this moment I received a report from Colonel Tillson, commanding Third Brigade, that his skirmishers did not connect on the left. Being convinced that I had obliqued to the right in moving through the swamp I immediately gave the command to move by the left flank, and proceeded myself to the left to see to the execution of the order. While this was being done our skirmishers on the front and left were driven in. The enemy advanced in two lines of infantry obliquely on our front and left. I immediately sent for a regiment from General Fuller on the right, not being aware that he was attacked at the same moment, the heavy firing where I was preventing my hearing the firing on the right. Finding that the enemy were about envelcping my left flank I directed the Tenth Illinois to move obliquely to the left and rear, and occupy the reverse side of the skirmish pits, which had been held by the enemy. The attack on the right having been repulsed I directed General Fuller to move by the left flank, pass in rear of the Third Brigade, and form on its left. In this manner I connected with the right of our main line. Having accomplished this I halted, formed in two lines, and distributed ammunition, and was preparing again to move forward upon the enemy, when I received an order to remain in the position in which I then was and intrench.

Colonel Tillson, Tenth Illinois Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, behaved with great coolness and gallantry throughout the affair. I have to regret that he lost so many men captured from his skirmish line, but I am confident it was through no fault of his, but was owing

to the difficult nature of the ground over which we passed that his skirmishers became disconnected from those of the First Brigade, thus giving room for the enemy's cavalry to dash between them.

Inclosed are reports of Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller, commanding First Brigade; Col. John Tillson, commanding Third Brigade, and Lieut. Col. J. M. Rusk, commanding a regiment of the Second Brigade which was in reserve with the battery and four companies of which were deployed as skirmishers to connect with my left and the right of the main line.

A list of casualties has already been forwarded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 1, 1865.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from department headquarters, I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed tabulated report of property captured, destroyed, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

Report of ordnance and ordnance stores captured by First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, during the recent campaign.

Class I: Pieces of artillery		25
Class II:		
Gun carriages		15
Caissons		20
Battery wagons		3
Battery forges		1
Class VI: Artillery ammunition	rounds	2,000
Class VII: Small-arms		3,628
Class VIII:		
Cannon powder	tons	22
Rifle powder	do	1
Cartridges		16,000
Class X: Rockets	boxes	1

Report of subsistence stores captured by the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, during the recent campaign.

	Pounds.
Bacon	95,000
Beef	100,000
Flour	3,500
Corn meal	64,000
Sugar	1,000

These stores have all been expended.

* Embodied in table, p. 69.

Report of quartermaster's stores and property captured during the recent campaign by the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

Property:		
Horses		30
Mules		150
Forage:		
Corn	pounds	108,000
Fodder	do	144,000

Forage has been expended.

Miscellaneous report.

Railroad destroyed	miles	16
Cotton destroyed	bales	600
Average number of miles marched per day		12
Bridging built	feet	15,000
Corduroying	miles	18
Rivers crossed		14

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. A. MOWER,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

No. 49.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John W. Fuller, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 2–3 and 9 and March 21.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: At about 2 p. m. February 2 three regiments of my command, then forming the rear of the division, reached the swamp near Rivers' Bridge (Salkehatchie River), from which point the enemy's artillery was firing at the troops in advance of me. Soon after I was ordered by the major-general commanding the division to send one regiment into the swamp on the right or easterly side of the road, and the other two on the westerly side, to support the line already formed. This order was executed, the Twenty-seventh Ohio forming the line on the right of the road, and the Thirty-ninth Ohio and the Sixty-fourth Illinois on the left, and the regiments remained in the swamp during the afternoon. At dark the regiment on the right of the road was withdrawn, and an hour or two afterward I sent the Eighteenth Missouri to relieve the regiments on the left. This regiment (which had marched with the train during the day) remained on duty during the night—five companies deployed as skirmishers and remainder held in reserve on the road. During the night some of the skirmishers constructed some rifle pits on the road near to the enemy's battery, with a view of rendering it hazardous for him to use his guns.

On the morning of the 3d I detailed the Twenty-seventh Ohio to procure and carry lumber into the swamp, and later they were supplied with axes and ordered to cut and bridge a road leading through to the river. A squad of the regiment serving as skirmishers to cover the advanced working party succeeded in crossing the main branch of the river about 1 or 2 o'clock, and came upon a picket-post of the enemy. Soon after this was announced the skirmishers of the Third Brigade were crossed and a detail of the Twenty-seventh Ohio felled some large trees across the stream to facilitate the passage of our troops. About

3 p. m. I was ordered to move with my brigade into the road in the swamp, and soon after to cross the river. Captain De Gress, of the general's staff, who brought this order, said, in answer to my inquiry for instructions, that after crossing, "I would act on my own judgment." The crossing was difficult and slow, owing to the deep water of the swamp and to the very few logs which were available in crossing the main river. As soon as I reached the opposite bank and had learned the situation, I notified Colonel Tillson that, as General Mower was not present, I would assume command. I directed him not to advance his command until the troops of my brigade should be formed on his left, as I intended to swing forward the left of the line in hopes of outflanking and securing such of the rebels as were at and near their works. In order that no mistake might occur I sent to Colonel Tillson and to Colonel Sheldon the following written order:

When the line moves forward Colonel Tillson will aim to keep his right on or near the river. Colonel Sheldon will dress to the right on Colonel Tillson, but be careful not to crowd to the right. Bayonets will be fixed when the bugle sounds "attention." If we find the rebels intrenched we must rush forward and carry them by storm. As Colonel Sheldon has to swing his left forward Colonel Tillson will move slowly at the start. The Eighteenth Missouri will move in reserve, behind the interval between the brigades.

Colonel Montgomery's brigade began to arrive before the First Brigade was formed. He was directed to form on the left of the First Brigade, and the above order was sent to him also, with the additional instruction to form his left regiment faced to the left and to march it thus, *i. e.*, by the right flank. While the line of the Second Brigade was forming Colonel Tillson sent me word "that he was advancing by order of General Mower." I then sounded the advance and moved my own brigade forward to the high and open ground near the enemy's position. I halted when abreast of Colonel Tillson, and then learning that General Mower had not arrived and that the order to advance was one which had been given (so said his adjutant) some hours before, I awaited the arrival of the Second Brigade, which was to form the left of the line. As soon as they came up I directed the original order should be carried out. We were advancing rapidly on the left, and were executing a right wheel in fine style and driving the rebels before us, when the major-general arrived and assumed command. Upon reaching the line of woods, which is nearly in rear of the enemy's works, we were ordered to halt, and our skirmishers soon ascertained that the enemy had abandoned his position and fled. A few willing prisoners were picked up, and about twenty dead and wounded rebels were found in a building which had served as a hospital.

Herewith I inclose list of the wounded of this brigade—7 of the Thirty-ninth Ohio, and 1 (accidental) of the Eighteenth Missouri.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

J. W. FULLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES CHRISTENSEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
February 19, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that only two regiments of this brigade crossed the South Edisto on the night of the 9th instant, the other two being ordered to remain on the south bank until the pon-

toon bridge was completed, which was ready early the following morning. The two regiments which waded the swamp suffered from the bitter cold weather and the long time in which they were delayed in the water, but they took no part in the skirmish, and consequently I have no casualties to report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

J. W. FULLER,
Brigadier-General.

[Lieut. CHARLES CHRISTENSEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Seventeenth Army Corps.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that during the action of the 21st instant my brigade formed the right of the line. Five companies of the Eighteenth Missouri were ordered to cover the road upon which we had marched; the remaining companies (four) formed the right, the Twenty-seventh Ohio the center, and the Thirty-ninth Ohio the left of my line, comprising an aggregate of about 600 men, besides the regiment serving as skirmishers, the Sixty-fourth Illinois, covering the front and right flank of the brigade. In advancing we soon encountered a swamp, impassable for horses, where we crossed, and compelling us to move slowly. As we emerged into an open field one of General Mower's staff brought an order to "double-quick." This was immediately repeated, and the whole line passed over the field at this step. About this time the enemy used some artillery against us, and as we reached the opposite woods the major-general ordered a halt. This order was repeated by my staff, also by one of General Mower's staff officers along a portion of the line, and also by my bugler, but the men, who had caught sight of an abandoned caisson, were cheering so as to render it impossible to hear the orders, and continued to run forward till they reached the enemy's intrenched line, from which he ran at full speed. Here the major-general rode to the front of my brigade and in person ordered the line again to advance, whereupon we passed over the enemy's intrenchments and occupied the crest of the hill beyond. The alignment was then rectified, and I, in obedience to the major-general's orders, moved by my left flank, following the Third Brigade.

Soon after we halted, and sharp firing was heard from the skirmishers along our front and also to my left. Captain Reynolds, commanding the skirmishers, reported cavalry moving to our right, and soon after he reported that infantry also was moving in that direction. I thereupon faced the Eighteenth Missouri to the right to better cover that flank. Directly after I received an order to send a regiment to the left, but, as I saw by this time the enemy's line of infantry moving on our right, I deemed it hazardous to risk the movement, and reported that fact to a staff officer of the major-general. A second order, however, came for the regiment, and I moved the Thirty-ninth Ohio a few yards in compliance, when another staff officer, seeing the situation, countermanded it in General Mower's name, and the regiment was again faced to the front. About the same time I directed the right of the line to swing back, so as to present a strong front to the right flank. As this movement was taking place the enemy attacked. A portion of the line was thrown into confusion, as the regiments which were swinging could not be immediately halted. They

were speedily rallied, however, some on the slope and the rest at the works which had been thrown up by the enemy near the base of the ridge. In spite of the temporary confusion our right oblique fire was so sharp as to halt the enemy's line and cause him to retire. Our skirmishers immediately reoccupied the hill, and drove such of the enemy as were still lingering over the crest. During this movement—as was verified the following morning—the skirmish line of the Sixty-fourth Illinois advanced to within 200 yards of General Johnston's headquarters, inducing the rebel commander and his staff to make a rapid movement to the rear. After the enemy had withdrawn I moved my command by the left flank through the swamp to a position near the open field, passing in rear of the Third Brigade, where we intrenched.

The accompanying list of casualties shows our loss to be: Killed, 5; wounded, 30; missing, including 1 officer, 19; total, 54.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. FULLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES CHRISTENSEN,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 50.

Reports of Maj. Daniel Weber, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations February 2–4 and March 21.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Rivers' Bridge, February 4, 1865.

I have the honor to report that on February 2, while the regiment was following the Twenty-seventh Ohio on the road to Rivers' Bridge, I received an order to move in line through the swamp with the right of the regiment near the road until within about fifty yards of the front line and there halt. This order was executed with some difficulty in consequence of the almost impassable condition of the swamp, the water in many places being more than knee-deep and full of fallen timber and undergrowth. The regiment remained in position until 10 p. m., when it was relieved by the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry and moved to camp about one mile to the rear, where it remained until about 3 p. m. February 4, when the regiment in obedience to orders moved toward the bridge, following the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry. After moving about half a mile, filed to the left on a plank road through swamp nearly to the Salkehatchie River, where the command again had to wade the swamp for some distance. Crossing the river on logs, formed line under fire of the enemy's skirmishers on the left bank of the river and on the left of the Third Brigade, the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry forming on our left; Company K was deployed as skirmishers in front of the regiment. After remaining in this position a short time the line advanced through the swamp until it passed through the timber and arrived on open ground, where it was halted. After being readjusted it again advanced under a fire from the enemy's skirmishers across an open field and through a narrow belt of timber, where it was halted and a rail barricade erected. Remaining there a short time the line changed direction, facing north, forming on the right of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry. During the night the regiment intrenched itself in this position.

While I cannot say that any one deserves particular mention I must say that all officers and men conducted themselves in a manner alike creditable to themselves and their command.

The casualties are as follows: Eight enlisted men wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBER,
Major Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. H. W. GODFREY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY,
March 25, 1865.

I have the honor, in obedience to orders received, to forward report of operations of this command on the 21st of March, 1865, as follows:

The regiment moved with the division, taking a road in a northeasterly direction; moved about two miles; formed line on the right of the Third Brigade, facing nearly west; moved forward in line through a swamp and dense thicket to elevated ground, where the enemy had been posted behind a barricade of rails and logs, from which he had been driven by the skirmish line. After reaching this point the line moved at a double-quick in order to secure some pieces of artillery posted about 300 yards to the front, which the enemy had been using, but he succeeded in getting them off. The line halted after reaching the hill and was readjusted. Soon the enemy was seen to advance in line, but after a sharp fight was driven back in a few minutes. The regiment then moved by the flank to the rear and left about half a mile, where it took position on a hill and intrenched.

The casualties are as follows: 3 killed, 17 wounded, and 4 missing. Number of officers engaged, 18; men, 300.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBER,
Major Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. L. S. AMES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

Reports of Col. Milton Montgomery, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 29–February 3 and February 9.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Rivers' Bridge, S. C., February 4, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the 29th ultimo I assumed command of this brigade. January 30, in compliance with orders from superior headquarters, we marched at 7 a. m. The brigade being in the rear furnished one regiment for train guard. At 1 p. m. went into camp, having marched six miles. 31st, lay in camp.

February 1, marched in center of division at 7 a. m. Skirmishing was kept up during the day by the advance, but the enemy continually

fell back and burned or destroyed the bridges across Whippy Swamp. The division moved across the stream on the logs or planks left, and camped on Harrison's plantation. 2d, marched at 7 o'clock, Third Brigade in advance, followed by the battery and Second Brigade; halted near Williams' plantation. At 11 a. m. moved forward toward Rivers' Bridge, rebels falling back as we advanced. Arriving at the road leading to the bridge, the right wing of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. J. M. Rusk commanding, were employed as skirmishers; the left wing, forming the reserve, moved forward, soon met the outpost of the enemy, and drove them in; followed them up with such rapidity that they were unable to destroy any of the bridges across the river or sloughs. At a point about three-quarters of a mile from the enemy's works the road angled to the left, which was commanded by two of their guns. Up this road Company I, of the skirmishers, moved by the flank, and when about half way to the fort were shelled, killing the first sergeant of the company and the chief bugler of the regiment. The skirmish line moved up to the bank of the river on the right and left of the road and held it. The Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers was formed in the rear on the left of the road, the Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio on the right. In moving the Forty-third Ohio across the road to the right of the skirmish line, Col. Wager Swayne, commanding, was wounded by a shell, and his right leg amputated above the knee. The loss of the brigade this day was as follows: Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, 3 killed, 4 wounded; Forty-third Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, 2 wounded.

February 3, the Sixty-third Ohio were relieved by the Third Brigade and came to camp. A detail of axmen was furnished from the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin and Sixty-third Ohio to cut a road through the swamp, and the Thirty-fifth New Jersey detailed to carry boards to lay on the road. About 2 p. m. it was reported that a crossing had been effected by the Third Brigade, and the Second Brigade was ordered out. Forty-third Ohio, Maj. Horace Park commanding, moved forward to the angle of the road and halted for a short time. Two companies, with bayonets fixed, one on either side of the road, were then sent forward; directly two companies carrying boards to repair the bridges partially destroyed were sent forward; finally the whole regiment was moved up the road, under fire from the battery in front. Three companies of the Sixty-third Ohio were also sent up by company, in the same manner, when the order was received to move the rest of the Sixty-third Ohio and the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin through the swamp by the new road, which was done, then formed on the left of the First Brigade, who had preceded the Second Brigade, and were formed in line on the left of the Third Brigade. An advance was then ordered, changing direction continually to the right, until word was received that the enemy had evacuated and the works were ours. We then went into camp and fortified. Our loss this day was as follows: Forty-third Ohio, 6 killed, 8 wounded; Sixty-third Ohio, 9 wounded (3 since died). Total loss two days, 9 killed and 23 wounded; total, 32.

The officers and men of the brigade acted bravely, moving forward with great coolness and courage, under a heavy fire of musketry, shot, and shell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. MONTGOMERY,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, S. C., February 20, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the 9th instant this command marched at 8 a. m., and arrived at a point three-quarters of a mile from Binnaker's Bridge before noon, where we halted. During the afternoon the pontoon was laid, and at 5 p. m moved, following the Third Brigade. When near the river the shells of the enemy were thrown near the command, wounding First Lieut. John R. Casson, Company A, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, seriously, in left hand. After crossing the pontoon a swamp was forded with water waist-deep; then formed and moved forward, supporting the Third Brigade, until notice was received that the enemy had evacuated. Went into camp at 11 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. MONTGOMERY,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES CHRISTENSEN,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 52.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations March 21.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY VOLS.,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, in obedience to orders received of this date, of the part taken by this command in the engagement with the enemy on the 21st instant, with lists of casualties in full below:

About 1 p. m. of the 21st instant we were ordered to move out in rear of the ambulance train, and having arrived near the right of the line of the Fourth Division and left of the First Division, took our position, deploying three companies as skirmishers and one company in reserve, covering a bridge over a creek. Our skirmishers connected on the left with General Smith. The remainder of the regiment, six companies, were in support of the Third Michigan Battery and train in the rear. When we found our men advancing on the right, Major Joslin was ordered forward with his skirmishers and succeeded in crossing the swamp near the enemy's line of works in close range, which were held until relieved by First Brigade, First Division. They rejoined the regiment in support of the battery and completed line of works.

List of casualties: Private William Linse, Company G, wounded in arm and breast by musket-ball; not dangerous.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. RUSK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. CHARLES CHRISTENSEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 53.

Reports of Col. John Tillson, Tenth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 2–4 and 9 and March 21.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Rivers' Bridge, February 4, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that the brigade under my command moved from camp in the field, twenty-one miles north of Pocotaligo, on the Barnwell road, at 7 a. m. on the 2d instant in the advance of the division, the Twenty-fifth Indiana being on the skirmish line, having four companies deployed. When about a mile from camp the enemy's pickets were struck, and a cavalry force of at least one large regiment was driven steadily for about three miles. At one time they formed in line of battle, and at another point strove to turn our right by a sudden charge, but were promptly repulsed with loss, three falling at a single discharge. The Twenty-fifth followed the retreating enemy down the road to Broxton's Bridge, holding position there until relieved at sunset by a regiment of the Fourth Division. When the Twenty-fifth moved down the Broxton's Bridge road the Thirty-second Wisconsin was brought to the front and held the road forward during the demonstration on the right. On advancing the enemy were found in force, barricaded and stubborn. They were driven rapidly, however, the regiment in echelon by division, on the double-quick, in connection with the Ninth Illinois Cavalry,* driving them forward, affording no time for rally or resistance. At the point where the Rivers' Bridge road turns to the right I was ordered to clear the road forward for half a mile and hold position there. This was done and the brigade went into camp, covering the junction of the roads. The Fifteenth Iowa reported to me in the evening from General Smith's division and was placed on the left of my line.

On the morning of the 4th I was ordered into the swamp of the Salkehatchie, two regiments, the Thirty-second Wisconsin and Twenty-fifth Indiana, taking the left of the Rivers' Bridge road and the Tenth Illinois the right. The enemy were strongly posted on the opposite bank, heavy earth-works of four guns completely raking the road for nearly half a mile. After a wearisome file through the swamp of about half a mile I established the brigade on the banks of the first branch of the river, which appears to run in three channels, all unfordable. Here I deployed three companies of the Thirty-second Wisconsin as skirmishers, also placing a picked force of fifteen men, under Lieutenant Johnston, in a rifle-pit in the road, within 200 yards of the rebel battery, with instructions to keep down the enemy's gunners. This last duty was handsomely executed by the trusty officer in command. Shortly after this, by your order, I sent three more companies to the skirmish line, doubling its strength. Their progress was exceedingly difficult, through water sometimes waist-deep, and exposed to a close and accurate fire. They crossed the two branches of the river on logs without severe loss, and about 12 o'clock Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton reported that he had made a crossing of the third and last channel, about 800 yards above, and asked for additional men. The remaining three companies of the regiment were sent to him by the adjutant in my temporary absence, and on learning the importance of this movement I moved up with the Twenty-fifth Indiana. The progress was very slow, the troops being compelled to move singly and at intervals, cross-

* Mounted infantry.

ing two streams on a single log and picking their way through the tangled undergrowth. The Twenty-fifth Indiana formed in line of battle, with a part of the Thirty-second, withdrawn from the skirmish line on the left. I had made two advances with the main line of about 100 yards each when General Fuller came up with the First Brigade and directed my command to halt while he formed the First Brigade on the left. The ammunition of the skirmishers getting low I was compelled to add a company of the Twenty-fifth. The enemy was being all this time steadily pressed back, but with severe loss to us. Hearing that dry ground was in sight ahead, and at the same time receiving an order from you to advance, I did so at once, sending word to General Fuller that I had been ordered to move and was in motion, and, clearing the skirts of the swamp, drove the enemy over a large open field, securing our lodgment and the vacating of the works on the right. Pressing up as directed to the abandoned fort I found there two companies, being the advance of the Tenth Illinois, which had crossed early in the afternoon, and though unable to move farther had gallantly sustained their position on the northern bank and entered the fort when our advance on the left had forced its abandonment by the enemy. The directions given by you to that regiment to move in connection with the advance of the left of the brigade were fully, and I trust satisfactorily, carried out by its efficient commander.

I mention with pleasure the conduct of officers and men, marked as it was by courage, enterprise, and endurance under singularly trying and difficult circumstances. The action of my brigade staff was all that I could wish, and to regimental commanders, Lieutenant-Colonels Carleton and Wright and Captain Gillespie; also to the officers in charge of the skirmishers, Majors Burrows and Crenshaw and Captain Race, high praise is due. Colonel Carleton's dispositions were excellent. Permit me also to mention our obligation to Lieutenant Christensen, whose conduct and suggestion contributed so much to our early crossing and successful lodgment.

Our loss has been 1 commissioned officer killed and 2 wounded, 8 enlisted men killed and 74 wounded (several of whom have since died), and 1 man captured. Many of the enemy were left dead on the field; 14 prisoners were taken. I append a tabular statement of casualties.*

JOHN TILLSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. CHARLES CHRISTENSEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Columbia, S. C., February 18, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with order for report of the part taken by the brigade under my command at the passage of the South Edisto on the 9th instant, I respectfully submit the following, premising that most of the movements were made under the eye and personal direction of the general commanding the division:

I moved from Midway on the 9th instant at 8 a. m. in advance of the division, up the Augusta road, turning to the right down the road leading to Binnaker's Bridge. When within half a mile of the river I was ordered to form and advance my command in column of regiments on the right of the road; half a regiment deployed as skirmishers and

* Omitted.

half a regiment also sent off to cover a road leading on the left to the river. My skirmish line reached the bank with but little opposition, but was there checked, the river being some forty or fifty yards in width, unfordable, the bridge completely destroyed, and a battery and rifle-pits, about 200 yards distant, effectually commanding the crossing. The opposite banks above and below for a long distance were submerged. The construction of rafts, which was commenced by the general's direction, was much embarrassed by the fire, both of artillery and musketry. The skirmishers reported about noon seeing about 150 yards below the bridge and out of sight of the enemy a fence coming nearly to the river-bank on the opposite side, and judging that ground there must be higher, a road was cut to the bank, plank brought down, and rafts made. Those made above also being caught as they floated down, a squad of men was ferried over and a rope stretched across. Pontoons were then brought through the swamp and three companies of the Thirty-second Wisconsin crossed quietly and rapidly, having to wade about twenty yards after reaching the bank. On the laying of the pontoon bridge my entire command was passed over, and moved immediately to the right for about three-quarters of a mile, flanking the enemy's position, and finally, after having to wade for fifty rods in water, most of the distance more than mid-leg deep, I struck an open field about 8 p. m. I then was obliged to wait for some time to secure the closing up of my command and the assurance of a supporting position of the brigade following. While thus lying in plain sight of the enemy's picket-fires and keeping close under the shadow of the woods, the skirmish line of the enemy was seen advancing on us. Trusting that they would not come close to my position, I had given directions to my men to return no fire except under orders. I had at the time a single company in my front deployed, three being to my left, covering that flank. I immediately directed my men to lie down. The enemy came on to within fifty feet of us, challenged and commenced firing. I ordered a return fire, which immediately drove them back with the loss of their commander, Major Hulsey, killed, and three prisoners. Could I then have advanced I might perhaps have secured more prisoners, but deeming it more prudent to secure the lodgment already made, and having only one regiment and half of another yet out of the swamp, I advanced my skirmishers only until my entire brigade was out and Colonel Montgomery had landed his leading regiment, when I pushed to the road and woods about one-third of a mile distant, under a light fire, took possession of the enemy's camp, scattering his entire rear guard through the woods and capturing one caisson in perfect condition. The force opposed to us was reported to be two brigades from Hood's army under General Jackson.

I earnestly commend the behavior of my men. Scarcely anything could be more trying than their wading in the dark through the deep cold water, stumbling at every step and their clothing afterward frozen stiff. Their zeal and skill in obtaining the passage of the river and quiet and soldierly conduct after was eminently praiseworthy. Private Wait, of Company E, of the Thirty-second Wisconsin, who swam out and brought in one of the rafts, deserves mention.

My loss was 1 killed and 5 wounded, all enlisted men.

I am, respectfully,

JOHN TILLSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Lieut. CHARLES CHRISTENSEN,]
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that my brigade moved from camp near Bentonville about 10 a. m. March 21 on a road to the rear and right of the Fifteenth Corps, in a northwesterly direction toward the ford on Mill Creek. After passing the pickets about three-quarters of a mile the command was halted and a line of battle formed facing almost to the southwest, the First Brigade being on my right, and two companies of the Tenth Illinois advanced as skirmishers. Pushing forward through the open fields and into the woods for about 400 yards, the enemy's pickets were met and driven back. Here the line was halted to enable the First Brigade to close up on the right, and I was directed to add a company to the skirmish line (prolonging it to the left), to which I subsequently added a fourth to insure the proper protection of my left flank and make a connection with our line in that direction. After a somewhat lengthy delay, during which we were subjected to a steady shelling from the enemy in front, the connection of the main line was completed and the command moved on through an exceedingly miry and tangled swamp, almost impassable for horsemen. While here my skirmishers reported that their right flank was not connected with the skirmishers of the First Brigade, and, as it afterward appeared, this was the case during the entire movement (to which unfortunate circumstance I must attribute my loss among the right companies of skirmishers). I had only time to report the fact to the general commanding (as further delay was impracticable) and urge watchfulness in that quarter, as the connection would soon be made. The main line, on emerging from the swamp, came up with the advance, which had been held at bay by a thick and well-filled line of rifle-pits, and carried the pits at once, though stubbornly held, taking several prisoners. Receiving an order to move by the left flank I did so, but soon finding that the brigade on my right was moving forward I conformed my movement thereto. The general direction to this time had been about southwest, the left swinging somewhat forward.

On closing with the First Brigade (about 150 yards forward of the rifle-pits) I was directed to move by the left and flank, thus obliquing slightly to the rear for nearly the length of my brigade. The line was then halted and brought to a front. Hardly was this done when the skirmishers on the left were driven in, and being urged forward again, fell back, reporting heavy odds before them. Just at this time also both the officers commanding the two right skirmishing companies came in reporting their lines broken by a cavalry charge and an advance of infantry on both flanks. My left was now, by the general's personal order, moved back, and immediately after the enemy charged in two battalion lines, striking the left almost perpendicularly and extending to the center, with a very heavy skirmish line running opposite my right front. My left thus flanked was compelled to slowly give ground and began to swing back toward the center. At this moment the center of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, which was my center regiment, was reported breaking, and hastening there I endeavored to add to the earnest efforts of its field officers to restore order, which was in a great degree effected, though much embarrassed by a confused rush of men coming from somewhere beyond my right and sweeping close along the rear of my line. Seeing that the Tenth Illinois on the left was receiving the weight of the fire and being rapidly forced back, and fearing that their line, already wavering though yet continuous,

would be broken by the severity of the fire and the difficult ground, I passed over to them, rallied and reformed in the rifle-pits directly in the rear of the position from which they had been forced. I ordered a rapid addition to the strength of the pits and threw out a light line of observation covering their front and the left of the Twenty-fifth Indiana. The line now stood as follows: The Thirty-second Wisconsin on the right, unmoved as at first, its left thrown back about thirty degrees; the Twenty-fifth Indiana on the prolongation of the left of the Thirty-second, but more retired; and the Tenth fronting as at first but about 150 yards to the rear of its advanced position, a narrow swamp separating its right from the Twenty-fifth Indiana. I here received an order to hold these pits with my command, and as soon as General Fuller had reformed his lines and passed my rear, to move by the left across his rear and take up position on his left. During this time the musketry had nearly ceased, but a brisk artillery fire was kept up on us. When the movement was made by the First Brigade, I followed and formed on its right in two lines, intrenching and picketing strongly well around my right. About 5 p. m. I received orders to pass by General Fuller and take position on his left next to General Force's command, forming in two lines and fortifying. With this ended the movements of the day.

Considering the brevity of the action my loss was heavy. The "missing" were mostly captured on the skirmish line by cavalry which had got into the rear of the line. My men all did their duty well. Our wounded, retaken from the enemy, report their loss far beyond our own and not only that the attack was stayed, but the rebel lines badly disordered. The falling back was unavoidable, but all the regiments were in hand.

To the regimental commanders commendation is due. Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, and Captain Gillespie proved, as always, sure reliances.

Major Crenshaw's personal action in seizing and planting the colors prevented, I think, the Twenty-fifth's center from breaking.

My own staff were everywhere active, skillful, and cool, and deserve my thanks.

My loss is as follows: Killed, 8; wounded, 65; missing, 22; total, 95.

Respectfully,

JOHN TILLSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. CHARLES CHRISTENSEN,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 54.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Manning F. Force, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations January 14 and January 30–March 24.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pocotaligo, S. C., January 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that Colonel Proudfit, Twelfth Wisconsin, proceeded to Salkehatchie, found the river about 100 feet wide, the turnpike bridge about 150 feet long, the bridge partially destroyed at each end, and piled with cord-wood. The railroad bridge

is not destroyed, but slightly damaged. The enemy have works on the other side, and opened with guns and musketry. Colonel Proudfit distinguished three embrasures, but thinks six guns were used. Negroes report the force from 300 to 3,000. No one was hurt. A mounted man brought in a private of the First Tennessee Cavalry (rebel); he reports that he belongs to Ashby's brigade of four Tennessee cavalry regiments; that the brigade left Wheeler's command and crossed into South Carolina on the 7th of December; have since been doing duty near Grahamville; the command left that point yesterday to go, he does not know where, but their course brought them about four miles from this point, out from the railroad.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. FORCE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rivers' Bridge, S. C., February 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, receiving orders yesterday morning to march to Angley's Post-Office and there await orders, I took the road to the left of Whippy Swamp and crossed several minor swamps, besides Corkers, the most formidable we had yet encountered. While getting the wagons through this I sent Captain Munson forward with Captain King's mounted Twentieth Illinois, who pushed the rebel cavalry back to and over the bridge across Whippy Swamp at Barker's Mill, nineteen miles from our previous camp. When the greater part of the train was over I rode forward to the bridge, ordering the advance guard to follow with all the speed they could make, left two regiments (Twelfth Wisconsin and Forty-fifth Illinois) to bring on the rest of the train, and directed the division to move forward with all practicable dispatch. I found the Twentieth Illinois covering with their fire the bridge which the enemy had not time to destroy. The advance guard coming up, was deployed as sharpshooters under cover along the stream above and below the bridge. When the Second Brigade, Colonel Wiles, came up a line was ordered to cross the stream by wading, but the men were soon up to their necks, and the stream was found to be not fordable. I placed two guns of the Fifteenth Ohio Battery, Lieut. L. Bailey, on a rise of ground near the bridge, where they could fire over the heads of the infantry, and though it was now quite dark and the enemy appeared in some force on the farther side, partly on a rise and partly in a grove, a small column under cover of the sharpshooters and the two guns dashed across the bridge, followed closely by the Second Brigade, and the rebels fled, leaving some rations and camp equipage in their bivouac in the woods. As it was now night, and no one in the country had heard of Angley's Post-Office, though the maps showed it to be near, and as I knew the Fifteenth Corps were to cross this bridge, and the rebel cavalry were in my rear on one road as well as in front, I went into camp, placing one brigade on each side of the stream. An officer of General Howard's staff arriving in the night told me this was correct, the object of the detour being to secure the bridge for the Fifteenth Corps. Marching to this place to-day, in obedience to orders received in the night, I left one regiment to hold

the bridge until the arrival of the Fifteenth Corps. An old negro told me this morning that Angley's Post-Office was discontinued thirty or forty years ago and the name had been forgotten.

The artillery fired with excellent precision, though in the dark, as the marks this morning show. I have no casualties to report.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. FORCE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, S. C., February 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that on the 11th instant I broke camp at 7 a. m. and reached the North Fork of the Edisto, fourteen miles, at just noon, driving the enemy, with the aid of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, so rapidly over the last three miles as to save all the bridges (six) over the swamp bordering the river, and to cover the bridge over the river with musketry in time to prevent its destruction. A battery and rifle-pit covering the road and bridge from the opposite side prevented a crossing there. I at once extended a skirmish line up and down stream in the swamp bordering the river and sent out parties to discover some practicable crossing. Colonel Wiles, commanding Second Brigade, found a narrow place about a mile above, where he felled a tree and, in the dark, crossed a captain and seventeen men to solid land on the farther side. A party from the Thirtieth Illinois, First Brigade, found a solid field reaching to the river about a mile below, with swampy shore on the farther side. A foraging party found a road crossing, undefended, about two miles above. After dark a party of the enemy, under cover of a ravine leading from their rifle-pit to the bridge, set the bridge on fire and partially destroyed it. One of this party was killed. In the night I built a road for pontoon wagons to the lower possible crossing. My casualties were 1 private (Twentieth Ohio) slightly and 1 (Sixty-eighth Ohio) severely wounded. The enemy are known to have lost 6 killed, 14 wounded, and 6 captured.

On the morning of the 12th, being ordered to cross at the lowest point, the laying of pontoons was begun at 11 a. m. In three hours the division was on the farther side in lines; the front line advanced half a mile. The enemy shelled my skirmish line with one field piece and feeble musketry I advanced the First Brigade, Col. C. Fairchild, Sixteenth Wisconsin, upon the enemy's position, and through Orangeburg to the railroad. The skirmish line fired upon a train of cars loaded with soldiers, and upon the rear of their columns, retreating toward Columbia. Placing the Twelfth Wisconsin, Colonel Proudfit, in charge of the town, on provost duty, I at once set the rest of the brigade to work destroying the railroad. Meanwhile the Second Brigade, Colonel Wiles, proceeded directly east from the crossing and struck the railroad two miles below the First Brigade. These two miles of road were destroyed by the division before going into camp, burning all the ties, twisting some, but simply bending most, of the rails. This day there were no casualties. The force defending Orangeburg appears to have been Johnson's (formerly Stovall's), Palmer's, and Pettus' brigades, of Lee's corps, and some of Young's cavalry. The last arrived from Can-

non's Bridge to re-enforce about daylight. General Stevenson commanded in person. The men while standing on the skirmish line for hours and while wading sometimes waist-deep in the swamp behaved with the same cheerfulness and alacrity which marks every operation in the corps. Twenty prisoners were taken. The division, with a loss of two wounded, forced the passage of the river, took a position strong by nature and defended by works, inflicting a loss of 6 killed, 14 wounded, and 26 prisoners. The mounted men of the Twentieth Illinois, under Captain King, were of great service on the first day, and if horses could have been brought over they would have harassed the enemy's retreating columns on the second day.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. FORCE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, S. C., February 20, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, on reaching camp on the evening of the 15th instant, Colonel Wiles, commanding Second Brigade, took out the Sixty-eighth Ohio to Taylor's Bridge, over Congaree Creek, waded through several hundred yards of water, crossed upon the only remaining stringer of the bridge, drove in the rebel pickets, and intrenched. My pioneers, and those of the Fourth Division, being sent out by order of the general commanding the corps, I sent the Twentieth Ohio out with them. In the night the bridge was rebuilt and a footing for infantry constructed, opening a route to flank the force in front of the Fifteenth Corps on Congaree Creek. This force, as I have since learned, withdrew at 1 a. m., and crossed the river to Columbia. The picket in front of Colonel Wiles withdrew an hour later.

I inclose a copy of a morning report of a brigade of General Butler's cavalry division, picked up in his camp yesterday (19th). The original is in pencil and soiled. An intelligent man of the Tenth Georgia is among the prisoners at corps headquarters.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. FORCE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Rebel morning report.

Command.	Mounted.		Dismounted.		Sick.		Extra duty.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Jeff. Davis Legion	12	118	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillips' Legion	13	131	.....	34	.....	11	.....	12
10th Georgia	13	122	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobb's Legion	14	222	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	52	593	.....	166	.....	11	.....	12

Report of number of officers and men mounted and dismounted: Present—officers, 12; enlisted men, mounted, 118; enlisted men, dismounted, 99; officers, field and staff, 4; men, field and staff, 3.

This report includes some with unserviceable arms.

J. F. WARING,
Colonel, Commanding.

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this division left Pocotaligo Station with the corps on the 30th of January. On that evening and the next demonstrations were made of attempts to cross the river, which succeeded in drawing re-enforcements of the enemy to a point several miles lower down the Salkehatchie River than the camp of the Seventeenth Corps.

On the morning of the 2d of February the division left the corps near the junction of Whippy Swamp, moved nineteen miles upon a separate road, and forced the crossing at Barker's Mill the same day. The rebel cavalry being in my rear as well as front I encamped a brigade on each side of the bridge, and when ordered to join the corps next day at Rivers' Bridge I left a regiment which held the bridge at Barker's Mill until the arrival of the Fifteenth Corps. A more extended report was made at the time.* The crossing of the Salkehatchie being forced by the First and Fourth Divisions, on the morning of the 6th of February this division moved in advance, the men carrying ten days' rations. The mounted men of the Twentieth Illinois, together with the mounted infantry at corps headquarters, forced the crossing of the Little Salkehatchie, wading through half a mile of swamp and driving a detachment of 600 of Wheeler's command from the farther side. The bridge was rebuilt and the division crossed that night. Midnight of the 9th the division crossed to the support, if needed, of the First Division, which had forced the crossing of the South Edisto. On the 11th I broke camp at 7 a. m., and at noon was with the division well closed up on the North Edisto, a march of fourteen miles, having pushed the rebels back so rapidly the last three miles as to save the numerous bridges over the different currents of the Edisto, and killing, wounding, and capturing a part of the rebel force. Skirmishing across the river was kept up through the afternoon and night. Careful examination, by wading the swamps for several miles up and down stream, disclosed a favorable place for crossing below, to which a road was constructed in the night. Next morning the pontoon bridge was laid and the troops crossed so quietly that the rebel pickets had no suspicion till they saw the advance emerging from the swamp. Orangeburg was evacuated so promptly that the skirmish line only had any firing at the enemy. A more detailed report was made at the time.† The division did its full share in the destruction of the railroad in the advance toward Columbia. On the night of the 15th the Second Brigade drove the rebel guard from Taylor's Bridge over Congaree Creek and rebuilt the bridge. In consequence of this, turning the left flank of the force disputing the crossing of the Congaree Creek in front of the Fifteenth Corps, this force fell back before daylight and withdrew into Columbia. A more detailed report was made at the time.‡ The division did its full share in the

* See p. 405. † See p. 406. ‡ See p. 407.

destruction of the railroad from Columbia to Winnsborough. At the crossing of the Wateree on pontoons, the division, being the rear of the corps, began to cross just before midnight of the 24th. The breaking of the bridge produced such delay that it was 9 o'clock next morning before the rear regiment crossed in rear of the pontoon trains. The other divisions had gained such an advance the previous day that this division, retarded by the care of the pontoon trains, by continual rains and wretched roads, made worse by the travel of the other divisions, remained in the rear four days. As much as four miles of corduroy were laid in a day, an entire brigade aiding the pioneers. The crossing of Lynch's Creek so delayed the corps that the division overtook it there on the 27th of February and took its place in the column next day. After passing through the rich country about Cheraw and Bennettsville in fine weather, the rains returned as we struck the swamps about the head of the Little Pedee, occasioning severe toil and night marches to get the trains along. Many bridges had to be constructed. Over Rockfish Creek, a deep and rapid stream, one was built of fifty feet span clear, and so solid that the trains left it firm and unshaken. Leaving Fayetteville the division was all night crossing the Cape Fear River on pontoons. For the three following nights, until we reached Beaman's Cross-Roads, the division was upon the road all night, repairing roads and helping wagons along, the rear coming into camp by broad daylight.

On the morning of the 20th the head of the corps left camp, near Mount Olive, at 3 a. m. to go to the aid of the Left Wing, but the road was so blocked by the Fifteenth Corps and the two advanced divisions that it was 8 o'clock before the division was stretched out in the road. By 4.30 p. m. the division had marched twenty miles. It then took position on the right of the line of the army near Bentonville and intrenched. Next day the line was advanced to the ravine, which was crowned on the farther side by the rebel works. The skirmish line was forced across the swamp which fills the bottom of the ravine so close up that the reserves were within 119 paces of the main rebel works. Before daylight the enemy evacuated the works and we entered.

Easy marching thence to Goldsborough closed up the campaign. The swampy soil and the quantity of rain on this march required toil in carrying the trains along, exceeding anything which the division had ever known before. The ordinary marching often, and the attack upon an intrenched position always, required officers and men to wade, sometimes hip-deep. The loss of sleep was exhausting. Having drawn no clothing at Beaufort or Savannah, except sewed shoes, the men were clad in rags and nearly 700, being 18 per cent. of the whole, were entirely barefooted. The command subsisted almost wholly on foraged subsistence. In thirty days three days' rations of hard bread were issued. At times the men were reduced to living on parched corn; at times they feasted upon abundance. The health was unusually good, and the men were never in more exuberant spirits.

The destruction of the railroad was complete, the rails being twisted. The casualties were slight: 4 enlisted men were killed, 1 officer and 21 enlisted men wounded, and 12 enlisted men missing, the names of whom were given at the time of loss.

Appended is an abstract of work accomplished by the command during the campaign.

Capt. J. C. Douglass, the experienced assistant adjutant-general of the division, made the labor of my temporary command comparatively

light. Captain Munson, Seventy-eighth Ohio, this division inspector, was of important service in accompanying the mounted Twentieth Illinois in their continual reconnaissances and scouts. Col. C. Fairchild, Sixteenth Wisconsin, commanding First Brigade, and Col. G. F. Wiles, commanding Second Brigade, had their commands at all times thoroughly in hand and displayed marked ability and zeal. The Twentieth Illinois, under command of Capt. Henry King, small remnant of a gallant regiment, serving as a mounted escort company, continually employed skirmishing at the front or scouting on the flank, performed valuable service wholly out of proportion to their numbers. The entire command, officers and men, entered with such zeal into every undertaking, and bore with such cheerfulness every hardship, that I almost seemed a spectator of a machine that worked itself.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. FORCE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Abstract of work accomplished.

SUBSISTENCE OBTAINED.

Sweet potatoes	pounds	60,000
Corn meal	do	100,000
Cured meat	do	200,000
Molasses	gallons	150
Sugar	barrels	8
Salt	do	15
Coffee	do	1
Corn	bushels	7,000

SUBSISTENCE EXPENDED.

Issued to stock:		
Salt	barrels	10
Corn	bushels	7,000
Issued to refugees and indigent citizens:		
Corn meal	pounds	5,000
Cured meat	do	1,000
The rest of the above was issued to the troops.		
Captured:		
Horses		350
Mules		230
Killed:		
Horses		150
Mules		130
Issued and turned over:		
Horses		170
Mules		100
Captured: Wagons and other vehicles		100
Turned over and destroyed: Wagons and other vehicles		100
Captured at Fayetteville: Steam-boats		1
Destroyed:		
Cotton	bales	500
Resin	barrels	500
Railroad	miles	20
Culverts and small trestles		12
Trestle railroad bridge (of ten bents)		1
Saw-mills		6
Prepared lumber	feet	60,000

Constructed:
Corduroy road for wagons ..... 25 miles, 1,553 yards
Bridges 303
Side road for troops ..... 122 miles, 627 yards
Infantry intrenchments ..... 1 mile, 520 yards
Batteries (1 for 2 guns, 1 for 3 guns) 2
Cleared: Obstructed road and swamps ..... yards.. 650
Ordnance destroyed by Third Division was destroyed by detail in conjunction with other divisions.
Expended:
Ammunition, infantry, .58 caliber 102,000
Ammunition, 12-pounder shell 5
Wagons, six-mule 3

Command marched 432 miles, crossed Whippy Swamp, Big and Little Salkehatchie, South and North Forks Edisto, Saluda, Broad, Wateree, Great Pedee, South River, Cape Fear and Neuse Rivers, and countless swamps.

M. F. FORCE,
Brigadier-General.

No. 55.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Giles A. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations January 6–March 24.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

I have the honor to report the following operations of the troops under my command during the campaign through South and North Carolina just closed by the occupation of Goldsborough:

On Friday, January 6, my division embarked on transports at Thunderbolt Landing, six miles below Savannah, and arrived at Beaufort the next day. January 13, by order of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, it moved with the Seventeenth Army Corps toward Pocotaligo, crossed the river at Port Royal Ferry, next day advanced to Garden's Corners, where the enemy were intrenched. After skirmishing for some time they were driven back and followed closely to Pocotaligo, where we arrived about dark and went into position, and at daylight next morning found the enemy's works were evacuated. Remained at this point getting supplies and awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the army until January 29, when we moved in a northwesterly direction.

On Thursday, the 2d of February, the Seventeenth Army Corps arrived at Rivers' Bridge across the Salkehatchie River. The First Division in the advance skirmished heavily with the enemy all day, driving them across the river; they were strongly intrenched on the opposite side, and also at Broxton's Bridge, five miles below. The river was bordered on each side by a wide and almost impenetrable swamp, crossed by a long causeway and a succession of bridges, the former of which, being burned, rendered the crossing in front of the enemy impossible. In accordance with orders received from Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, at 2 p. m. on Friday, February 3, I proceeded with my division to cross the Salkehatchie River and Swamp between Broxton's and Rivers Bridges. Two regiments of my command, the Fifty-third Indiana and Thirteenth Iowa, were, by General Blair's order, left at Broxton's Bridge to keep up an appearance of crossing at that point. The apparently impassable swamp had been reconnoitered by fifty men from the Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under com-

mand of Captains Sinclair and Johnson, sent out by Brig. Gen. B. F. Potts, commanding First Brigade, early in the morning. A point was found where the river by spreading out into several channels, making a swamp about one mile and a half wide, could be forded, the water being from three to four feet deep. The head of the division entered this swamp at 2 o'clock, and reached the opposite side about 3.30, but owing to the difficulties to be surmounted in its passage the command was not all over until about 5 o'clock. The enemy's skirmishers had been driven back and a line of battle formed in an open field beyond. Brisk skirmishing from the direction of Broxton's Bridge was then opened on the right of my line and kept up with more or less spirit until dark. This, with the lateness of the hour, prevented my moving to Rivers' Bridge to co-operate with General Mower, as directed by General Blair. The movement compelled the evacuation of Broxton's Bridge, and General Mower had in the meantime effected a crossing above Rivers' Bridge and driven the enemy from that point. Early next morning, by General Blair's order, the division marched up to that place, taking up and intrenching a position on the right of General Mower. On the 6th instant we moved to the Little Salkehatchie, and on Tuesday, February 7, advanced to Midway, cutting the South Carolina Railroad at that point. The enemy were very active in burning bridges and blockading the roads along our entire route, skirmishing at every creek, swamp, or river. Thursday, February 9, crossed the South Fork of the Edisto, and on the 11th reached the North Fork. The enemy were again intrenched on the opposite side and the bridge burned. Next morning the Third Division effected a crossing a few miles below, when the enemy fell back. I pushed over my skirmishers through the swamps up to the waist, and advanced them into Orangeburg, the Third Division arriving immediately after. I caused the bridge to be repaired, and crossed my command during the afternoon. Monday, February 13, marched fourteen miles, destroying the Columbia Branch Railroad as we advanced. By General Blair's order I detached Brig. Gen. B. F. Potts' brigade to the Congaree River to destroy the railroad bridge. The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry were dispatched by General Blair on the same errand. The enemy were driven across the bridge, which they burned to evade pursuit.

Before noon of Thursday, February 16, moved up to the Congaree River, opposite Columbia, the enemy having crossed the night previous, burning all the bridges behind them. The next morning, February 17, while the remainder of the army were laying pontoons across Saluda and Broad Rivers, three miles above town, Brig. Gen. W. W. Belknap, commanding Third Brigade, crossed over the Thirteenth Iowa, Lieut. Col. J. C. Kennedy, in a small flat-boat that he had fitted up for the purpose, and driving the rear-guard of the enemy from the town, entered and planted their colors upon both the old and new capitols in advance of all other troops; a portion of the Thirty-second Illinois, Capt. J. J. Rider, was also crossed. Remained near Columbia, destroying railroads, until the 20th, when the march was continued to Winnsborough and the railroad destroyed to that place; then turned in an easterly direction toward Cheraw, where the corps arrived on Friday, March 3. The advance division, General Mower's, drove the enemy out of their works at Thompson's Creek and across Great Pedee, they again burning the bridge behind them. As soon as pontoons were laid we crossed the Great Pedee, and continued our march, the roads being very muddy on account of the heavy rains; crossed Beaver Dam Creek, Gum

Swamp, and Little Pedee River into North Carolina, thence toward Fayetteville, crossing Lumber River, Raft Swamp, the Great and Little Rockfish Creeks, nearly all the bridges being destroyed.

On Saturday, March 11, after building the bridge and crossing Little Rockfish Creek, Lieut. Col. J. J. Hibbets, Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, with 200 mounted men, being detachments belonging to nearly all the the regiments in the division, including Lieut. A. J. Gillespie's mounted detachment, was ordered forward to Fayetteville, seven miles distant. After skirmishing and driving the enemy three miles, they, aided by the escort of General Howard, who were also ordered forward, cleared the town of General Wheeler's cavalry, driving them across the Cape Fear River. They were within 200 yards of the bridge when it was fired by the enemy, but it was so prepared for burning by covering it with resin that it was impossible to save it. By this time I had reached the city building with the head of my column, the authorities having just surrendered the town to Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, of General Howard's staff. I was ordered by General Howard to send a regiment to aid in saving the bridge, but it arrived too late to effect that object. General Slocum's troops having now entered the town from the west, I was ordered to move my command to a good position outside of town and go into camp. On Monday, March 13, crossed Cape Fear River on pontoon bridges and South River on the 16th. The heavy rains overflowed the swamps and the muddy condition of the roads considerably retarded our movements. The whole command was frequently required to build roads for the movement of the trains. Monday, the 20th, we moved to Bentonville, eighteen miles to our left, and took up a position on the right of the Fifteenth Corps, confronting the combined armies of Generals Johnston, Beauregard, Hardee, and Hampton. The next day considerable fighting took place, some of the enemy's works being carried, and they were so closely pressed at all points that they evacuated during the night.

This successful movement closed the campaign. Orders were received to move to Goldsborough, where we arrived on the 24th of March and where we are now encamped.

My division left Pocotaligo, S. C., on the 29th day of January with eighteen days' rations of bread and ten days' of fresh and salt meat. The campaign lasted fifty-five days; sufficient bread for one day was procured at Fayetteville. On arriving at Goldsborough I had more meat than I started with and three days' bread on hand, having gathered sufficient stores from the country to subsist my troops for thirty-nine days. A large number of horses and mules were also captured.

The following tabular statement from the report of Lieut. D. H. Budlong, engineer officer of the division, will show the amount of labor done by the engineer department:

Redoubts		5
Rifle-pits	yards..	3,505
Bridges	do...	439
Pontoon boats		1
Railroad destroyed	miles..	20
Corduroy road built	yards (*a*)..	53,865

In addition to the above a large amount of trestle-work was burned and some railroad bridges.

My thanks are due to my brigade commanders, Brig. Gens. W. W. Belknap and B. F. Potts, for their energy and cordial co-operation throughout, and the officers and men, though greatly in need of shoes

a Being over thirty miles.

and clothing during the latter part of the march, have borne with great patience and cheerfulness all the trials and hardships incident to such a campaign.

A list of casualties is herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILES A. SMITH,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 56.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Potts, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 29–March 23.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders this day received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the brigade under my command since January 29, 1865, to March 23, 1865:

On the 29th of January last this command left Pocotaligo, S. C., to operate with the army against the enemy in South Carolina.

The evening of the 1st day of February found the command camped between Broxton's and Rivers' Bridges on the west side of the Salkehatchie River. On the morning of the 2d of February I was ordered, by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Giles A. Smith, commanding Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, with my command to cross the Salkehatchie River about midway between the two above-named bridges, which crossing I effected at about 5 p. m. of the same day, driving the enemy's pickets before me. The Salkehatchie at this point is about one mile wide and was considered impassable by the enemy. A short skirmish drove in the enemy's pickets and the command at once constructed a line of defensive works and slept on their arms during the night. When morning came it was discovered that the enemy had disappeared and we took up the line of march with the division to the camp of the corps, near Rivers' Bridge. On the morning of February 4, 1865, the command took up its line of march with the division for the front, passing through Midway, Orangeburg, Columbia, Winnsborough, Cheraw, and Bennettsville, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C., to a point near Everettsville, N. C., which place we reached on the 19th day of March. There we received orders to move on the road to Mill Creek on Bentonville, and started at 3 a. m. of 20th of March and reached a point near Mill Creek at 4 p. m. and constructed a line of works and advanced a heavy line of skirmishers, where we remained during the night. On the morning of the 21st, in obedience to orders, I advanced my lines about 600 yards and constructed a new line of works, and about 3 p. m. I received orders to advance my skirmish line, which I did promptly and carried the enemy's line of skirmish pits and held them. The enemy occupied their works in my front until about 1 o'clock in the morning of 22d, when they withdrew and retreated across Mill Creek. At daylight I pursued them with my skirmish line to the road running from the main stage road to Bentonville, where I met the skirmishers of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, advancing. Finding no enemy I withdrew my line to the works. My command moved with the division to this place, leaving our position near Mill Creek on 23d of March, crossing the Neuse River to this point on the 24th instant.

The loss of this command during the campaign has been light; 2 killed, 7 wounded. A full list of casualties inclosed.

The brigade almost entirely subsisted off the country, living in the most satisfactory manner from the rich cellars and store-houses of the Palmetto State. The brigade destroyed twelve miles of railroad and built fifteen miles of corduroy.

I heartily thank the officers and men of my command for their obedience and hearty co-operation in all the movements of this command. The command met a severe loss in the death of Lieut. D. R. Potts, aide-de-camp on my staff, and Lieutenant Palmer, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, who lost a leg. Both these officers fell while nobly discharging their duty on the evening of March 21, 1865.

The brigade has suffered during the campaign for want of shoes and other clothing which we should have received at Savannah. Upward of 300 of my command marched for days shoeless, but without a murmur.

I am, captain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

B. F. POTTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. WARE, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 57.

Report of Capt. Henry Duncan, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations January 29–March 24.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD INDIANA VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders from headquarters First Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-third Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the late campaign:

On the 29th of January the regiment left Pocotaligo, S. C., in company with the other regiments of the brigade, and arrived at Broxton's Bridge across the Salkehatchie on the 2d of February, when we relieved a regiment of the First Division—Twenty-fifth Indiana. The enemy were strongly fortified and determined to resist our passage; they kept up a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, but did no damage.

The Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, having effected a crossing above, caused the enemy to evacuate on the night of the 3d of February, and at daylight on the morning of the 4th I ordered a company across the river. At 3 p. m. I effectually destroyed the bridge in obedience to instructions and started to rejoin the brigade by way of Rivers' Bridge, arriving there at 6 p. m. same day. On the 7th of February Captain Fabrique, in command of the forage party, reached Midway, a station on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, without having encountered any opposition. The march was continued without any occurrence beyond the usual routine until we reached the South Edisto River, where we found the enemy posted. A crossing was effected between their works, which caused them to evacuate. We then crossed to Orangeburg and went into camp for the night. Next morning (February 13) at 7 o'clock started in the direction of Columbia, destroying the railroad as we went. On the 14th the regiment, in com-

pany with the rest of the brigade, left the main column to support the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, who were ordered to destroy the railroad bridge across the Congaree River; but upon reaching it, the enemy had destroyed it. Nothing of note occurred until we reached the river opposite the city of Columbia. With the exception of occasional musket-shots everything indicated that the place was evacuated, or, if occupied, by but few troops. The Fifteenth Army Corps having succeeded in laying down a pontoon bridge across the Saluda and Broad Rivers, the army moved into the city on the 17th. On the 18th we moved out and continued the destruction of the railroad to Winnsborough, at which point the direction of march was changed from north to east. We reached Lynch's Creek February 26; found it much swollen with the recent rains; troops waded to their waists in water; half day occupied in crossing. On the 28th of February furnished a detail of 250 men, who built one mile of corduroy; made a quick march to Cheraw. First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, skirmished with the enemy. After crossing the Great Pedee River had an unobstructed march to Fayetteville, N. C. Here the regiment, after a quick march of five miles in one hour, reached the town; deployed, but found no enemy. Skirmished across the river for an hour; no casualties. Nothing further occurred until we reached South Chapel, about twenty-two miles from Goldsborough. The army being ordered to concentrate at Falling Creek, the Seventeenth Army Corps left their train behind and reached and took position in front of the enemy near Bentonville, N. C.

On the 20th of March intrenched, and Companies I and C skirmished with the enemy. On the 21st advanced and again intrenched. The regiment remained in the works during the greater part of the night, expecting an attack from the enemy. On the morning of the 22d the enemy evacuated. Marched to Goldsborough and encamped a mile from town, where we now are. We have torn up four miles of railroad and built eight miles of corduroy, and marched a distance of 500 miles.

A list of casualties is herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY DUNCAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. A. S. KINSLOE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 58.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Belknap, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 6–March 24.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following brief report relative to the movement of this brigade on the late campaign:

Leaving Savannah on the 6th of January, it moved from Pocotaligo on the 29th of the same month, and entered Orangeburg on February 12, and Columbia, the capital of the State of South Carolina, on the 17th of February. Camped near Cheraw, S. C., on March 3, near Fayetteville, N. C., on March 11, and entered Goldsborough, N. C., on

March 24, having been transported sixty miles, and marched 484½ miles, corduroying the road, rebuilding bridges, and traveling much of the distance through swamps, which had to be waded by the men.

On February 7 the Eleventh Iowa Infantry, under Lieut. Col. Ben. Beach, marched from Midway to the bridge over the Edisto River, which was defended by the rebels, and compelled them to evacuate their position and destroy the bridge.

On February 16 [17] a detachment of the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, accompanied by Lieuts. William H. Goodrell and H. C. McArthur, of the Fifteenth Iowa, of my staff, crossed the Congaree River to Columbia, while a portion of the enemy were in the city, marched through town and planted, in advance of all others, the colors of that regiment on both the old and new capitol buildings. Colonel Kennedy and his men deserve great credit for the successful accomplishment of this movement.

On March 20, near Bentonville, N. C., the brigade went into position, and on the 21st, a new line being established, the skirmish line was ordered to advance, which it did, driving rebel skirmishers from their pits, and actually charging a heavy line of battle of the enemy, only retiring when opposed by an overwhelming force. Our loss on the skirmish line was twenty-five. Few fields show more traces of severe fighting than the ground occupied by this gallant line.

My thanks are especially due Lieut. W. H. Goodrell, brigade picket officer, for the manner in which he handled his men on that day.

On the campaign, the following amount of railroad has been destroyed: February 8, 3½ miles of South Carolina Railroad, between Midway and the Edisto River; February 13, 2 miles of Columbia Branch South Carolina Railroad, near Orangeburg; February 18, 1½ miles Charlotte Railroad, between Columbia and Winnsborough; February 19, 1 mile Charlotte Railroad; February 20, 1 mile same road; February 22, 2 miles same road. Total, 11 miles.

The duties of the campaign have been performed and the trials of the march endured cheerfully by both officers and men, for which they all have my thanks.

A list of casualties on the campaign is inclosed herewith.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. ADDISON WARE, JR.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, 17th Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Columbia, S. C., February 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. W. BELKNAP,
Commanding Third Brigade:

SIR: Allow me to congratulate you and, through you, Lieut. Col. J. C. Kennedy, Thirteenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers, and the men under his command, for first entering the city of Columbia on the morning of Friday, February 17, and being the first to plant his colors on the capitol of South Carolina. While the army was laying pontoon bridges across the Saluda and Broad Rivers, three miles above the city, Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, under your direction, fitted up an old worn-out flat-

boat capable of carrying about twenty men, and, accompanied by Lieuts. H. C. McArthur and William H. Goodrell, of your staff, crossed the river in front of the city and boldly advanced through its streets, sending back the boat, with another procured on the opposite shore, for more troops; and on their arrival, with seventy-five men in all, drove a portion of Wheeler's cavalry from the town, and at 11.30 a. m. planted his two stand of colors—one upon the old and the other upon the new capitol. The swift current of the Congaree River and its rocky channel rendered his crossing both difficult and dangerous, and the presence of the enemy, but in what force unknown, rendered the undertaking still more hazardous. Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy and his regiment are entitled to great credit for its successful accomplishment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILES A. SMITH,
Brevet Major-General.

No. 59.

Report of Lieut. William W. Hyzer, Battery C, First Michigan Light Artillery, of operations February 9.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST MICHIGAN LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Near Columbia, February 17, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor most respectfully to state that upon the 9th of February I was ordered into position upon the south side of Edisto River, in front of the enemy's batteries, and was engaged with the enemy about seven hours, expending ninety rounds of ammunition.

Casualties: One man wounded severely and 1 slightly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. HYZER,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

CHARLES CHRISTENSEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 60.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing (Army of Georgia) of operations December 21, 1864–March 23, 1865.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Goldsborough, N. C., April 9, 1865.

General H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I send to-day the report of General Slocum, commanding Left Wing, and his two corps commanders, Davis and Williams, with full maps and sub-reports. I must be off and cannot do justice to these papers and commend them to your special notice, that justice may be done the junior officers of my whole army, who, as a class, are the best young men I have ever known.

Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, commanding a division in the Fourteenth Corps, is earnestly recommended for promotion by brevet as

major-general, to date February 1, 1865, the real commencement of our march through South Carolina, but more especially for his gallantry on the 19th of March at Bentonville.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, ARMY OF GEORGIA,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the operations of the Left Wing of the army from our arrival at Savannah to the present date:

The Second Division of the Twentieth Corps entered Savannah on the morning of December 21, and was encamped in the city doing garrison duty from that date until January 19, when it was relieved by Grover's division of the Nineteenth Corps; General Geary, the division commander, performing the duties of military governor of the city. The duties devolving upon General Geary and his command, during our occupancy of Savannah, were important and of a delicate nature, and were discharged in a most creditable manner. Private property was protected and good order preserved throughout the city. General Geary discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the military and civil authorities, and won the confidence and esteem of all who had business connections with him. The Fourteenth Corps and the First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps were encamped north of the city. On the last of December a pontoon bridge was constructed, under charge of Colonel Buell, across the Savannah River, and on the 1st day of January Ward's division moved over to the Carolina side, encamping about six miles from the river, on the Union Causeway.

On the 17th of January Jackson's division crossed the river and, together with Ward's, moved forward to Hardeeville. It was intended the Twentieth Corps should march to Robertsville as soon as the Right Wing commenced the march from Pocotaligo, while the Fourteenth Corps, moving up on the Georgia side of the river, should cross at Sister's Ferry and effect a junction with the Twentieth near Robertsville. An extraordinary freshet occurred before Geary's division could be moved over, which swept away a large portion of the Union Causeway from Savannah to Hardeeville and overflowed all the lowlands bordering the river. It soon became impossible to communicate with the troops on the Carolina side except by boats. On the 19th Jackson's division moved to Purysburg, from which point both his division and that of General Ward drew their supplies. On the 20th of January the Fourteenth Corps commenced its march for Sister's Ferry, but its progress was slow and difficult. It was followed by Geary's division of the Twentieth Corps and Corse's of the Fifteenth, which had also been prevented by the high water from crossing at Savannah. On the 29th of January the Fourteenth Corps, Geary's division of the Twentieth Corps, Corse's division of the Fifteenth Corps, and Kilpatrick's cavalry were encamped at Sister's Ferry, on the Georgia side of the Savannah River. On the same day the First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps moved to Robertsville, three miles from Sister's Ferry, on the Carolina side of the river. On the morning of the 29th I crossed to the Carolina side and endeavored to open communication with General Williams, commanding the Twentieth Corps, who had accompanied

the First and Third Divisions of his corps, but did not succeed in doing so until the following day. Nearly all the country bordering the river was overflowed by water from one to ten feet in depth. After landing on the side on which Williams' troops were encamped I was obliged to use a row-boat in opening communication with him, yet I had not only to open communication with him but to place at the point he occupied at least 20,000 troops, with an immense train of wagons, numbering at least 1,000. A pontoon bridge was constructed on the 29th, and five days were spent in removing obstructions placed in the road by the enemy, and in building bridges, trestle-work, and corduroy. In addition to the obstacles presented by the flood and fallen timber (most of which was under water) we found torpedoes buried in the road, many of which exploded, killing and wounding several soldiers.

On the evening of February 3 the road was finished so that we could pass from the bridge to the high ground three miles distant, and Kilpatrick's cavalry at once commenced crossing. The troops and trains were kept moving constantly during the night, as well as the day, but the condition of the road was such that the rear of the command was not on the Carolina side until the evening of February 5. Geary's and Corse's divisions followed the cavalry with orders to load their wagons at the depots, which had been established above the ferry, and proceed at once to join their respective corps. Williams had been ordered on the 2d of February to proceed with the two divisions of his command from Robertsville to Graham's Station on the South Carolina Railroad and report in person to General Sherman. He moved by way of Lawtonville and Duck Branch Post-Office, reaching Graham's Station at 12, noon, on the 7th instant. He met with some opposition from the enemy, particularly near Lawtonville, where barricades had been constructed and the roads blockaded. He soon forced the enemy to retire. His loss was fourteen killed and wounded. I accompanied General Geary on his march from Savannah River to Blackville, at which point he rejoined his corps. General Davis, commanding the Fourteenth Corps, was directed, as soon as his wagons were loaded, to move by way of Barnwell to a point on the South Carolina Railroad near Williston Station. He was delayed on account of a deficiency of subsistence stores, being compelled to send to Savannah for a quantity and keep one division awaiting the return of the boat. His entire command reached the South Carolina Railroad at the point ordered on the 12th of February. The railroad was thoroughly and effectually destroyed from Johnson's Station to Williston by the Fourteenth Corps, and from Williston to Graham's Station by the Twentieth Corps. On the 11th of February Geary's and Jackson's divisions crossed the South Edisto at Duncan's Bridge, and encamped on the north side. Ward rebuilt Guignard's Bridge, crossed at that point and rejoined the corps on the north side. On the 12th the Twentieth Corps reached the North Edisto. The enemy had destroyed the bridge and taken position on the north side with two pieces of artillery. He was soon driven away with a loss to us of 3 killed and 10 wounded. The bridge was rebuilt during the night by the First Michigan Engineers, Colonel Yates commanding, and on the following morning the march was resumed toward Lexington.

The Fourteenth Corps crossed the South Edisto on the 13th of February, at Guignard's Bridge, and the North Edisto on the following day at Horsey's Bridge. On the evening of the 15th of February both corps were concentrated within two miles of Lexington. On the morning of the 16th both corps moved toward Columbia, the Fourteenth by way of the Lexington road, and the Twentieth on a road to the right

of the one taken by the Fourteenth Corps. When the heads of the two columns were within three miles of Columbia I received orders from General Sherman to cross the Saluda River, at Mount Zion Church, and push on to Winnsborough, crossing the Broad River at some point below Alston. I at once ordered the Twentieth Corps into camp and moved the Fourteenth to Mount Zion Church, where a bridge was constructed and one division of the Fourteenth Corps crossed during the night. The other two divisions followed on the morning of the 17th, and moved forward to the Broad River near the Wateree Creek. The cavalry followed the Fourteenth Corps and moved to our left, the Twentieth Corps crossing immediately after the cavalry. A pontoon bridge was constructed across the Broad River, near the mouth of Wateree Creek, at a place known as Freshly's Mills. My entire command was across the Broad River before 2 p. m. on the 20th of February, and on the following morning both corps moved forward to Winnsborough, which was occupied without opposition. Before our columns reached the town several buildings had been burned, but by the exertions of our soldiers, assisted by the citizens, the fire was prevented from spreading. The Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad was destroyed from Winnsborough to White Oak by the Twentieth Army Corps, and from White Oak to Cornwall by the Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 22d Ward's division, of the Twentieth Corps, was moved rapidly forward to the Catawba River at a point known as Rocky Mount Ferry. A pontoon bridge was at once constructed at this point, and on the 23d the Twentieth Corps commenced crossing. The river-banks on both sides were very precipitous. Unfortunately soon after our arrival at the river a heavy fall of rain made the crossing still more difficult and endangered our bridge.

The Twentieth Corps, together with all the cavalry and one division of the Fourteenth Corps, succeeded in crossing under great difficulties, when our bridge was swept away by flood wood brought down by the freshet. The Twentieth Corps, from the 23d to the 26th, only succeeded in reaching Hanging Rock, a point sixteen miles distant from the river, having been compelled to corduroy the road nearly the whole distance. I accompanied this corps on its march, and at this point first learned of the destruction of our bridge. The Twentieth Corps was ordered to remain in its camp at Hanging Rock on the 27th, and I returned to the Catawba to expedite, if possible, the crossing of the Fourteenth Corps. On my arrival here I found that General Davis and his officers were fully impressed with the importance of effecting a crossing with the least possible delay, and were laboring incessantly to accomplish it. On my arrival it was impossible to communicate with the troops on the opposite bank. A pontoon-boat, manned by the best oarsmen of the train, in attempting to cross was swept far below the point at which the bridge was to be constructed, and the men narrowly escaped drowning. Fortunately the water commenced falling, and during the night of the 27th the bridge was again in position and the troops and trains at once moved across. General Davis was ordered to move direct to Sneedsborough by way of McManus' Bridge and Mount Croghan, and if possible to reach that point simultaneously with the Twentieth Corps, which had been ordered to move to the same point by way of Chesterfield.

Every possible effort was made to accomplish this result. General Davis marched his command from daylight until late at night each day, and reached the point designated on the 4th of March. The Twentieth Corps crossed Big Lynch's Creek at Miller's Bridge and

advanced toward Chesterfield. On approaching the town a few of the enemy's cavalry were met and driven rapidly through the town and over Thompson's Creek. On the 4th of March the corps reached a point near Sneedsborough. A bridge was constructed over the Great Pedee at a point three miles below Sneedsborough, and the Fourteenth Corps crossed at that point. In order to gain time the Twentieth Corps was sent to Cheraw to cross at that point, with instructions to move at once to McFarland's Bridge over Lumber River. The Fourteenth Corps moved to Love's or Blue's Bridge, a few miles above. McFarland's Bridge was destroyed two or three days before General Williams reached the river, but General Davis found Blue's Bridge but slightly injured, and crossed one division over it on the evening of the 8th of March. On the following day the Fourteenth Corps moved on the plank road to a point about sixteen miles from Fayetteville. On the 10th this corps moved to the Nine-Mile Post and was massed near that point, one brigade of Baird's division being thrown well in advance on the road toward Fayetteville. On the 11th, at 10.30 a. m., Baird's division, after some slight skirmishing with the enemy, entered Fayetteville, the other two divisions and the entire Twentieth Corps encamping near the town. General Baird was directed to take command of the city and garrison it with his command. He was instructed to destroy all public and private property useful to the enemy, but to protect all other private property. The duties imposed upon him were all performed in a satisfactory manner. He destroyed under these orders 2 foundries, 4 factories, and considerable railroad property.

On the 13th and 14th of March both corps crossed the Cape Fear River, encamping on the road leading toward Averasborough. On leaving Fayetteville I was informed that Goldsborough was our next objective point, and was instructed by the commanding general to move with a strong column, unencumbered by wagons, on a road by way of Averasborough and Bentonville, sending my wagons by a road to the right of the one taken by my light column. I accordingly ordered two divisions of each corps to move, with only such wagons as were absolutely necessary, on the road to Averasborough, while the remaining division of each corps with the trains was sent on the direct road to Cox's Bridge. On the night of the 15th the four divisions, Jackson's and Ward's, of the Twentieth Corps, and Morgan's and Carlin's, of the Fourteenth, encamped near Taylor's Hole Creek. Hawley's brigade, of Jackson's division, was sent forward late in the evening to support the cavalry. On the 16th the enemy was discovered intrenched about one mile and a half from the point at which the road to Bentonville branches off from the Smithfield and Raleigh road. Hawley's brigade commenced skirmishing with them at an early hour. The roads were almost impassable, and it was nearly 10 o'clock before other troops could reach the field. As soon as Ward's division came up it was thrown to the left of the road, its right connecting with Hawley's left. As the two remaining brigades of Jackson's division came up they relieved the cavalry, which moved to the right of our line. Selfridge met the enemy as he moved into position and drove him back into his line of works. As soon as the troops were posted (the artillery occupying a position commanding a good view of the enemy's line) I ordered Case's brigade, which was on the left of our line, to advance and, if possible, turn the enemy's line. This he accomplished in a very handsome manner, and as soon as he was discovered to have accomplished his purpose, and the enemy commenced moving, our artillery did fine execution. The enemy was speedily driven back about one mile to a

third line of works, making a brief stand at his second line. He was closely pursued into the works on this new line, but so much delay had been caused by the bad state of the roads that I could not get the troops into position for another attack until it was too late to make the attempt. During the following night the enemy retreated, taking the road through Averasborough.

In this action we captured 3 pieces of artillery, 1 caisson, and several ambulances; also 175 prisoners. We buried on the field 128 of their dead. The loss in the two corps was 564 killed and wounded.*

All of our troops behaved extremely well. The cavalry under General Kilpatrick exhibited great gallantry, and, although the ground was unfavorable for the movement of cavalry, it did most excellent service.

On the 17th of March the Fourteenth Corps crossed Black River and encamped near Mingo Creek. The Twentieth Corps encamped near Black River. On the night of the 18th the Fourteenth Corps encamped near Mill Creek, and the Twentieth Corps about five miles in rear of the Fourteenth. On the 19th the march was resumed at 7 a. m., the Fourteenth Corps still in advance. Our advance was stubbornly resisted from the commencement of the march, but one of our cavalry officers came to me while our advance was skirmishing with the enemy and informed me that he had escaped from the enemy only two days before, and that when he left Smithfield he knew the main army under General Johnston to be at or near Raleigh. This statement was confirmed by deserters. I believed the only force in my front to consist of cavalry with a few pieces of artillery, and sent word to this effect to General Sherman. Under this impression I pressed forward rapidly. On reaching the point at which the road from Smithfield runs into the Goldsborough road, on which we were marching, I found the enemy intrenched. Carlin's division was at once deployed, Buell's brigade being sent some distance to the left of the road for the purpose of developing the enemy's line. Morgan's division was thrown on the right of Carlin, with two brigades in line and one in reserve. Both Carlin and Morgan were ordered to press the enemy closely and force him to develop his position and strength.

I soon became convinced that I had to deal with something more formidable than a division of cavalry. While still in doubt, however, as to the strength of the enemy, a deserter was brought to me who stated that he was formerly a Union soldier, had been taken prisoner, and while sick had been induced to enlist in the rebel service. He informed me that General Johnston had, by forced marches, concentrated his army in my front; that it was understood among the rebel soldiers that this force amounted to 40,000 men; that they were told that they were to crush one corps of Sherman's army. He stated that General Johnston had ridden along his line that morning and been loudly cheered by his old Tennessee army. While he was giving me these interesting particulars a member of my staff approached and recognized in this deserter an old acquaintance. They had entered the service in 1861 as private soldiers in the same company. The statements of this man and the developments made by Morgan and Carlin placed me on my guard. I at once concluded to take a defensive position and communicate with the commanding general. Robinson's brigade, of the Twentieth Corps, had already reached the field and been

* But see revised table, p. 66.

ordered to support a battery in rear of Buell's position. I had given orders to General Williams to move with the balance of his corps to the right of Morgan with a view of turning the left of the enemy's position. This order was at once countermanded, and Williams was directed to send all of his wagons to the right on the road taken by the Fifteenth Corps, and bring forward with the least possible delay every regiment of his command. All foragers were dismounted and placed in the ranks. Williams was ordered to take position on Morgan's left resting his left flank on a ravine. Not more than one-half of his command was in position, however, when the enemy left his works in strong columns and attacked Buell, driving both him and a portion of Robinson's brigade back, and capturing three pieces of artillery. Before he had reached the line I had designated, however, General Williams had succeeded in getting a sufficient force in position to check his advance. In the meantime Davis had ordered Morgan to refuse the left of his line, and had thrown the reserve brigade of Morgan's division into line of battle on the left of the two brigades of Morgan's division already in line. The connection between Morgan's left and the right of Williams' line not being complete I ordered Cogswell's brigade, of the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, which was in reserve, to report to General Davis, to enable him to complete the connection between the two corps. This brigade was at once moved forward and filled the gap, giving us a continuous line. The enemy was repulsed at all points along our line, but continued his assaults until a late hour in the evening.

The fighting was most severe in Morgan's front, and too much credit cannot be awarded General Morgan and his command for their conduct upon this occasion. Our artillery was well posted and did excellent execution on the assaulting columns of the enemy. Buell's brigade and the three regiments of Robinson's, which were at first driven back, were readily reformed and placed in line, where they did good service. Soon after dark the enemy retired to his works, leaving in our hands a large number of killed and wounded. General Kilpatrick reported to me while I was placing my troops in position, and was directed to mass his cavalry on my left and rear, which was done at once, and the cavalry occupied this position until the retreat of the enemy. On the following morning Generals Baird and Geary, each with two brigades of their respective divisions, and General Hazen, of the Fifteenth Corps, with his entire division, arrived on the field. Hazen was moved to the right of Morgan. Baird was moved out in front of our works beyond the advance position held by us on the preceding day. Orders were given to Hazen, Morgan, and Baird to press the enemy closely, which was done, Morgan gaining possession of a portion of his line on our right. On the morning of the 21st the Right Wing came up and connected with Hazen. The enemy during this day was forced into his works along the entire line and closely pressed, particularly on his extreme left. During the following night he retreated across Mill Creek, burning the bridge in his rear.

The conduct of our troops on this occasion was most gratifying to me. General Davis and General Williams handled their commands with great skill. After our line was formed the troops, without exception, met the enemy with coolness and bravery. No ground was lost after the first attack, and all that had been lost in this attack was speedily regained.

On the 22d both corps moved to Cox's Bridge, and on the following morning crossed the Neuse at that point and moved into Goldsborough.

My loss during the entire campaign was as follows: Killed, 242; wounded, 1,308; missing, 802; total, 2,352.

For detailed statements as to our losses I respectfully refer to the reports of Brevet Major-General Davis, commanding the Fourteenth Corps, and Brevet Major-General Williams, commanding Twentieth Corps, herewith inclosed. These reports also contain interesting statistics as to the amount of supplies drawn from the country and the amount of property useful to the enemy destroyed by their respective commands.

During this campaign my command has marched about 500 miles, subsisting mainly upon the country and traversing a region which the enemy regarded inaccessible to us, on account of the natural obstacles presented to the march of a large army. These obstacles were but little overrated by them, but by the indomitable perseverance and energy of our troops all were overcome.

I have not attempted in this report to enter into such details as to the labors and privations endured by the troops as justice to them really demands, but the brief period allowed me for this work must be my excuse.

I have witnessed on the campaign scenes which have given me a more exalted opinion than I ever before entertained of the earnest patriotism which actuates the soldiers of this army. I have repeatedly seen soldiers of my command, who were making parched corn supply the place of bread, and who were nearly destitute of shoes or a change of clothing, go cheerfully to their labor in the swamps of South Carolina, working hour after hour in mud and water to bring forward our immense trains, and yet during all these privations and hardships I have never heard from an officer or soldier one word of complaint.

To the members of my staff—Maj. Robert P. Dechert, acting assistant adjutant-general; Maj. E. W. Guindon, Capt. William W. Moseley, and Capt. William G. Tracy, aides-de-camp; Capt. P. M. Thorne, acting chief of ordnance, and Lieutenants Howgate and Foraker, of the Signal Corps—I am greatly indebted. All have discharged their duties to my entire satisfaction.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. L. M. DAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 8, 1865.

This concise, accurate, and most interesting report of General Slocum, with the very full and complete reports of his subordinate commanders, Generals Davis and Williams, make a perfect history of the operations of the Left Wing, and I take pleasure in commending them to the favorable notice of the War Department.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

* For maps accompanying this report see Plate LXXIX, maps 4 and 5, and Plate LXXX, of the Atlas.

No. 61.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Pontoon Train, of operations January 20–March 25.

HEADQUARTERS PONTOON TRAIN, LEFT WING,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the amount of pontoon bridging and other work done by my command during the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this point:

My command consisted of the Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, as pontoniers, with an aggregate strength of 650 men, including teamsters and all other men detailed from their respective companies, leaving an average of 500 men for duty during the campaign. I also had in charge a train of eighty-five wagons, and hauled of pontoon bridge, boat, and canvas 1,000 feet, and of other material 860 feet.

January 20, in accordance with orders I marched out of Savannah, Ga., on the Springfield road and reported to Major-General Davis. It rained incessantly all day and the roads became very bad. Marched eight miles and camped, when I received orders from General Davis that the march was postponed in consequence of the rain.

January 25, resumed the march and had nothing of importance to transact except corduroying some swamps, until the night of the 27th, we built a low wooden bridge 450 feet across a swampy creek, two miles northeast of Springfield, on the Sister's Ferry road.

January 28, arrived at Sister's Ferry, and during the night of the 29th laid a bridge across the Savannah River. On the South Carolina shore the road runs immediately up the river, and on this road, over deep sluices and water too deep to ford, we threw 250 feet of pontoon bridge, and also built 750 feet of wooden bridges. This road, for a distance of two miles and a half, was over very low, wet bottom till you reached the upland, and at the time of our arrival at the river the country from the ferry to the mainland was entirely overflowed, ranging in depth from one to six feet. This road was full of heavy timber which had been fallen by the enemy, and in consequence of high water it became a very laborious and tedious job for the men to make much progress. Besides obstacles just enumerated in impeding the clearing of the road, working parties were greatly annoyed by torpedoes secreted under the fallen timber, one of which being exploded wounded two men severely, after which fifty others were carefully dislocated without further damage. In clearing this road I had heavy details from the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps.

The road was completed on the 3d day of February, and troops were crossing soon afterward same day. This road could have been completed sooner, only on account of high water. February 6 we took up the bridge and on the 7th moved on the Brighton road, and nothing of importance was done till we reached the Saluda River, on the 16th, some seven miles above Columbia, and during the night threw a bridge across, spanning 400 feet. February 17, at 1 a. m. I received orders and sent two companies with 200 feet of bridge to the Army of the Tennessee, near Columbia, to splice bridges in order to span Broad River at that point. At 7 a. m. I started Major Downey, with all the bridging not then in use, with the Fourteenth Army Corps, to bridge Broad River at a place some sixteen miles above. The major reached the river at 11 p. m. and commenced the bridge, but as he only had twenty-one boats, and it required thirty-one to span the

stream, he could not finish until another portion of the train arrived. February 18 we took up the bridge at the Saluda River and marched to Broad River, arriving at the latter about 2 a. m. on the morning of the 19th, after passing over some very bad road through a very swampy country. We finished the bridge partially constructed by Major Downey. The river had a width of 640 feet, and by the time the bridge was completed the pontoon sent to the Army of the Tennessee reported. February 20, took up the bridge at 10 p. m. and marched all night; reached camp of the Twentieth Army Corps at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st; halted two hours and fed, and then resumed our march on the Winnsborough road.

February 22, marched on the road to Rocky Mount, reaching Catawba River at 5 p. m., and threw a bridge across during the night of 660 feet. This bridge was laid just below the rapids, and at that time the river was low and the current not very rapid; but on the night of the 23d it commenced raining rapidly. On the 23d and 24th the Twentieth Army Corps and cavalry crossed. The hill on the opposite bank being very steep, and becoming almost impassable from increasing rain, the trains progressed slowly in crossing. February 25, river still rising and the current becoming so rapid that I had to place heavy timbers on the lower end of the boats to prevent them from sinking or filling with water. During the 25th about two-thirds of the train of the Tenth Army Corps crossed and stopped at dark on account of the hill on the opposite bank. It commenced raining at 7 p. m., and I accordingly sent word to the quartermaster in charge of the remainder of the train that had not crossed that he had better cross it immediately; and consequently the teams were soon ready at the bridge, but made slow speed. At 12 p. m. the same night some 400 feet, midway the span, broke loose and washed violently away. February 26 we took out the remainder of the pontoons and made hasty preparations to span the river some 500 yards below, and at that time received orders from General Davis to suspend operations until further orders. February 27, to-day we laid our second bridge, 680 feet in length. Here the current was not so rapid, and by 11 p. m. we completed the bridge when the troops commenced crossing. February 28, the army all being crossed we took up the bridge at night.

March 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, we marched from the Catawba to the Great Pedee River, reaching the latter at Haile's Ferry 11 p. m. During the bridging of this river General Buell took command, I, myself, being so afflicted with the rheumatism that I could not render much assistance. The bridge was commenced at 1 p. m., the river being 920 feet in width, and, as we only had in train some 820 feet of boat and 460 of balk and chess, we were necessarily compelled to procure a greater portion of the material. The men worked all night, but on account of the rapidity of the stream and considerable difficulty in getting anchors to hold we progressed slowly, and the bridge was finished at 3 p. m. March 7, army finished crossing and General Buell being ordered forward with the advance the bridge was taken up at night. March 8, I moved out with General Morgan's division; marched some twenty miles and camped at 10 p. m. March 9, in obedience to orders I reported with my command to Major-General Williams, Twentieth Army Corps, on the road near McFarland's Bridge, and on the night of the 10th threw a bridge of 320 feet over backwater and Rockfish Creek. March 11, I left Captain Smith with two companies to take up the bridge when the troops and all the trains crossed, and I marched with the remainder of the command at 6 a. m., and reached camp within two miles and a half of Fayetteville on the Cape Fear River at 9 p. m.

and camped. Immediately received orders from General Williams to report at headquarters Left Wing at daylight. March 12, in compliance with orders I moved my command through Fayetteville and went into camp near the river, there to await orders preparatory to laying the bridge. At 12 m. I received orders from the chief engineer, Captain Ludlow, to commence laying the bridge just below the one destroyed by the enemy. This bridge was completed by 2 p. m. the same day, making a span of 400 feet. March 13, we lay in camp and on the 14th I moved with all my train not in use, leaving Captain McDonald and three companies to take up the bridge as soon as the troops and train were all crossed. The roads were in a terribly bad condition, in consequence of which we did not reach camp until 6 o'clock on the morning of the 15th. March 16, marched some ten miles in connection with the trains of the Twentieth Army Corps, General Geary in charge, and camped for the night.

March 17, we lay in camp, and during the day were joined by that portion of the train left at Cape Fear River. March 18, marched five miles and went into camp, and on the 19th marched nine miles. March 20, to-day my train with the trains of the Twentieth Army Corps were closely parked, and in connection with other troops threw up a line of rifle-works almost the entire distance around the train. At 6 p. m. we pulled out and went five miles. March 21, marched at 6 a. m. on the road to Goldsborough and at 12 m. received orders to report to Major-General Terry, at Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse River, some nine miles above Goldsborough. I marched through the trains of the Twentieth Army Corps and reached Cox's Bridge at 7 p. m., and immediately commenced laying a bridge and completed it at 11 p. m.—260 feet in length. March 22, we laid a second bridge, 240 feet in length, and on the 23d the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps crossed. I received orders to take up the bridge when General Terry's troops were crossed and move down on the south side to Goldsborough. The bridge was taken up on the night of the 24th and I moved on the 25th to my present camp. When I started on the campaign my train was made up of very poor mules that were drawn from convalescent droves at Atlanta, Ga., November last. I have received quite a number of good mules from the two corps, so that my train is in a better condition than when I left Savannah.

Recapitulation of pontoon bridging done during the campaign: Pontoon bridge, in length, 5,490 feet; wooden bridge built, in length, 1,200 feet.

The principal part of this bridging was done after night and over streams that were very rapid and difficult to bridge. Besides this work, I had during the entire campaign from three to five companies employed as pioneers in corduroying and repairing the roads which were over almost one continual swamp.

My losses during the campaign were: Died of disease, 1; crippled by accident, 1; captured and missing, 21; total, 23.

I cannot but speak in terms of highest praise of both officers and men of my command; always performing their work with a willingness and cheerfulness, though often after night and after long and fatiguing marches.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Pontoon Train.

Maj. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Left Wing.

No. 62.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourteenth Army Corps during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas:

In compliance with instructions from the general-in-chief and the commander of the Left Wing during our encampment at Savannah, Ga., the corps was placed in as complete state of readiness for the contemplated expedition as the length of time and state of supplies would permit. In accordance with the plan of the campaign and instructions received the Fourteenth Corps commenced its march on the Georgia side of the Savannah River for Sister's Ferry on the morning of the 20th of January. The excessive rainy season which so much impeded our progress during the succeeding ten days set in as the troops left their camps, and by night the roads through the swamps had become impassable to trains so heavily loaded, until they were corduroyed in many places for miles. Under these circumstances our movements were necessarily slow and fatiguing, especially to the animals. Nevertheless, the corps arrived and went into camp at Sister's Ferry, our first objective point, on the 28th, in advance of the Twentieth Corps, which was moving up the Savannah River on the South Carolina shore. The gun-boat Pontiac, commanded by Captain Luce, U. S. Navy, which had been ordered to co-operate with the column moving up this river, was lying at the ferry, and I immediately repaired on board and got under way for the purpose of making a reconnaissance up the river in search of a suitable place to locate our bridges. The unusual high water in the river had submerged the low and swampy banks, peculiar to this river, several feet under water. No two points of land above water and opposite to each other could be found for many miles along the river where a bridge could be constructed without one end of it terminating in a dense cypress swamp completely overflowed by the river. During the night the major-general commanding the wing arrived, and the next morning, after a personal examination of the crossing, concluded to establish the bridge at the old ferry as the most practicable point that could be found, and gave instructions accordingly. The laying of the bridge was soon completed, but the immense amount of labor to be done in clearing out the old road of drift wood and fallen timber was a heavy task. The frequent explosion of torpedoes, concealed under the water and drift, subjected the working parties to considerable danger, and several men were killed and wounded by these infernal machines. South Carolina has since paid the penalty of a resort to this low and mean spirit of warfare.

During the intervening days between the 29th of January and 4th of February, at which time my corps, following Kilpatrick's cavalry and the supply trains of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Corps, escorted by Corse's and Geary's divisions, respectively, began crossing. We were busily engaged in making roads, depots, and unloading transports, &c. By night of February 5 the entire corps, except a rear guard protecting the pontoon bridge and transports, had completed the crossing and had gone into camp on the high grounds, two miles above the landing, on the South Carolina shore. The 6th, Carlin's and Baird's divisions,

having gotten sufficient supplies to fill their trains, moved in the direction of Brighton via Robertsville; but, owing to failure in arrival of supplies from Savannah, Morgan was vexatiously delayed from moving until the 8th, at which time, in accordance with instructions, the depot at Sister's Ferry was broken up and all transports, under cover of the gun-boat Pontiac, were ordered to start for Savannah. The heavy rains falling during the 7th had again rendered the intervening swamp between the river and Robertsville almost impassable, notwithstanding the great amount of labor bestowed upon the road by the troops of the Twentieth Corps. On the morning of the 8th the trains of the corps were filled with all the supplies that could be obtained without further delay, and the march upon Barnwell, our second objective point, was resumed in the following order: Baird moved from Brighton on the main Augusta road, running immediately up the river-bank, followed by Morgan, who started from the ferry. Carlin, laying over at Lawtonville until the morning of the 9th, moved with his own and Baird's division train from that point by the most practicable road to Barnwell, in the vicinity of which the whole corps was concentrated on the evening of the 10th, Baird's division occupying the town. February 11 and 12, in compliance with instructions, the corps moved from its camp around Barnwell, upon the Charleston railroad, in the following order: Baird's division followed by Carlin's, unencumbered with their trains, marched by way of Weatherby's, striking the road in the vicinity of White Pond and Williston. This road was completely destroyed by these two divisions between Williston's and Johnson's Stations by the night of the 12th. On the morning of the 13th they marched from their respective camps, Baird near Johnson's Station and Carlin near White Pond, to join Morgan's division in charge of the corps supply train at Guignard's Bridge over the South Edisto. During the night of the 13th Morgan had the bridge and road at this crossing put in good order, after considerable labor, and the march upon Lexington, via Horsey's Bridge over the North Edisto, was resumed early in the morning, in the following order: Morgan in advance, followed by Carlin, unencumbered with trains; Baird's division, in charge of general supply train; Kilpatrick's cavalry on my left, in co-operating distance.

February 15, Carlin reached Lexington after dark and occupied the town. The other two divisions encamped two miles and a half from town at the crossing of the Two Notch road with the Lexington and Barnwell road, in close proximity to the Twentieth Corps on my right. The enemy's cavalry was encountered frequently during the day's march, and some sharp skirmishing ensued. Early on the morning of the 16th, in compliance with orders from headquarters Left Wing, the corps marched for Columbia by the way of Lexington. Morgan's division being in the advance arrived within two miles of that place and halted for further instructions. On reporting in person to the general commanding Left Wing, I received orders to lay, with as little delay as possible, a pontoon bridge across the Saluda River, near Mount Zion Church. The bridge was at once ordered to the point designated and was laid by a little after dark. Carlin's division was crossed during the night and the following morning, the 17th, the remainder of the corps crossed and marched for and went into camp near the mouth of Wateree Creek, with a view to crossing Broad River at or near that point. On the morning of the 18th the pontoniers commenced erecting a bridge across Broad River at what is called Freshly's Mills, but owing to a want of proper management and energy on the part of the officers in charge of the pontoniers the

bridge was not completed until daylight, the 19th, at which time the corps commenced crossing, and by night had completely torn up the railroad running along the river bank to Larkin's Station, a few miles above Alston, and went into camp in the vicinity of Thompson's Post-Office. At this point we learned of the capture of Columbia by the Right Wing of our forces and the retreat of the enemy in the direction of Cheraw, also of the close proximity of Cheatham's command to our left flank, crossing the river above us. Moving from their present camps, with Morgan's division in charge of general supply train, the corps marched upon Winnsborough, crossing Little River at Ebenezer Meeting-House, and went into camp in the vicinity of White Oak, a few miles in advance of Winnsborough, on the evening of the 21st, Kilpatrick's cavalry still co-operating on my left flank. At this point the general-in-chief visited the Left Wing of the army and established his headquarters at Winnsborough. Early on the morning of the 22d, in compliance with orders, I commenced the destruction of the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, between White Oak and Cornwall, and on the following day, the 23d, concentrated the corps at Rocky Mount Post-Office, on the Catawba River. Baird's and Carlin's divisions performed this duty, marching thirty-eight miles in that many hours, and destroying twelve miles of railroad. Morgan's division, in charge of the trains, moved direct from its camp near White Oak, via Gladden's Grove, to Rocky Mount Post-Office.

In the afternoon of the 24th the Twentieth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry, preceding my command, had completed the crossing of the river, and Morgan's division commenced crossing. The rainy season, which so seriously impeded our progress for the succeeding few days, had already set in, and caused the river to rise to such an extent as to threaten the security of the bridge, which at the first had been located in a very injudicious place, and to render the passage of wagons very unsafe and slow. Nevertheless the crossing was continued until the stream had risen over five feet at the foot of the rapids where the bridge was located, when the anchors gave way and about 250 feet of the bridge was completely washed away. Anchors, ropes, boats, &c., were generally lost; fortunately but two teams were on the bridge at the time, and they, being near the shore, escaped. This accident occurred during the night of the 25th, and early in the morning I ordered the remaining portion of the boats to be taken up in order to secure them from being washed away by the sweeping current. The continual rise in the river and want of material prevented the reconstruction of the bridge until midnight of the 27th, at which time Baird's division resumed the crossing, and by dark it was completed and the bridge taken up during the night. The difficulties overcome in crossing this river were by far the greatest met during our long campaign and the consequent delay was most vexatious, as it affected to some extent the progress of the whole army at an important juncture. The corps now being so far behind the other columns, and having a longer route designated as its line of march, the column was pushed rapidly forward by forced marches, notwithstanding the rainy weather and extremely bad condition of the roads. Cheraw was our next objective point and the roads leading through the following places indicated the route of march for my column: Hanging Rock, Horton's Tavern, Taxipaw, McManus' Bridge over Lynch's River, Blakeny's Cross-Roads, Mount Croghan, and Sneedsborough.

At daylight on the morning of the 1st of March—each division in charge of its own trains—the corps marched in the following order:

Morgan in advance, followed by Baird; Carlin, with pontoon train in rear. This order of march was observed, moving at daylight and going into camp at dark, until the advance reached Pedee River at Pegues' Ferry, ten miles above Cheraw and three miles below Sneedsborough, at 3 p. m. the 3d. Owing to the miry condition of the roads, rendered almost impassable by the heavy rains, a large portion of the command had to be kept constantly at work upon them in order to get our trains along at all. The patience and endurance displayed by the troops during these four days of heavy work and long marching was exceedingly commendable. March 4, the remainder of the troops arrived and went into camp. A location was selected for the bridge across the river, and the pontoniers immediately set at work; but again, owing to a want of proper management and energy on the part of the officers and the lack of material to lay so long a bridge (920 feet), it was not completed until late in the evening of the 6th. Kilpatrick's cavalry commenced crossing about 6 p. m., and occupied the bridge the greater part of the night. Early on the morning of the 7th my troops commenced crossing, but, owing to the frequent interruptions caused by the breaking of the bridge, it was not completed until 9 p. m., after which it required the remainder of the night to take up the bridge. Fayetteville, N. C., was the next objective point upon which the army was directed, and the Fourteenth Corps was ordered to march, via Rockingham, Blue's or Love's Bridge over the Lumber River, and from thence along the plank road to that point. After crossing the river on the 7th Carlin moved out some fifteen miles and Baird ten, leaving Morgan near the river, at which points they encamped for the night. Early on the morning of the 8th the march was resumed, and notwithstanding the rainy day Carlin's and Baird's divisions reached Blue's Bridge and went into camp by dark. Morgan went into camp six miles to the rear, having made a march of near thirty miles. The bridge across Lumber River at this point was secured by the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Dewey, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, in command of a foraging party, in attacking the enemy's guard over it and driving them away before they could burn it. March 9, with Baird's division in the advance, the whole corps moved on the plank road and went into camp between the Fifteen and Twenty Mile Posts. Heavy rains fell during the afternoon, and the roads became very heavy. During the day's march prisoners captured from Hardee's command gave information that the enemy was evidently making an effort to concentrate in our front at Fayetteville.

March 10, the corps moved in the same order and massed near the Nine-Mile Post. One brigade of Baird's division was pushed forward as far as the Six-Mile Post, and found the enemy's infantry, a part of Hardee's command, in force in our front. March 11, resumed the advance early in the morning, and after some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry Baird's division entered the city about 10.30 a. m., finding it held only by the enemy's rear guard. Baird's division was ordered to occupy the town. The remainder of the corps went into camp about two miles west of the town on the plank road. March 12, the troops remained in their camps awaiting the completion of the bridge without change until late in the evening. Morgan's division crossed and went into camp on the northeast side of Cape Fear River. March 13, Carlin's division and supply trains followed and went into camp on the direct road leading to Kyle's Landing. Transports having arrived by this time, with a few supplies from Wilmington, they were secured and stored in the trains. With a view to disencumbering the column all

refugees (white and black), all useless wagons, stock, &c., were ordered to be sent to Wilmington, which was done. No material change in the position of my command took place during the 14th. General preparations were made for the advance on Goldsborough. Morgan's and Carlin's divisions were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march unencumbered with their trains in the movements of the Left Wing in the direction of Averasborough. On the morning of the 15th, in accordance with instructions, following the Twentieth Corps, marched to Taylor's Hole Creek and went into camp for the night. March 16, I ordered the troops to be in readiness to march at an early hour, but, owing to the exceedingly bad roads encountered by the troops in advance, it was quite late in the morning before my column had gotten entirely upon the road. The firing a few miles in front indicated that the enemy had been found by the advance of the Twentieth Corps, and about 10 a. m. I received orders to send forward a brigade to the front. The road was so badly blocked up with wagons, pack mules, &c., that the troops were compelled to march through the woods ; this was very difficult to do, in timber so thick, and ground so swampy. Mitchell's brigade, of Morgan's division, was ordered to push forward, and on arriving at the front was placed on the left of the line of the Twentieth Corps, already formed, and which had but a short time previous, after some very severe fighting, carried the enemy's first line of works, capturing three pieces of artillery.

Mitchell's line had been formed but a few minutes, when a general advance and attack was ordered. This brigade moved forward in conjunction with the troops on its right, and the second line of the enemy's works were carried, the heaviest fighting being done by the troops of the Twentieth Corps. An advance beyond the works just captured disclosed the enemy's main lines, strongly intrenched, running across the main Fayetteville and Averasborough road and covering the road leading from Averasborough to Bentonville and Goldsborough. In order to ascertain how far the enemy's works extended in the direction of the river to our left the other two brigades of Morgan's division were ordered up, and came as promptly to the front as the nature of the roads and their obstructed condition would permit. Fearing's brigade was at once deployed, and promptly drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and formed on Mitchell's left within musket-range of the enemy's works. In compliance with orders General Morgan pushed Vandever's brigade between Fearing's left and the river, and after considerable severe skirmishing drove the enemy's outposts into his main works, which were found to extend to the river-bank, and considerably refused at that point. The enemy was now at all points in Morgan's front driven into his works, and a heavy fire from a strong skirmish line kept up until near sunset, when, in compliance with orders, the troops threw up some temporary breast-works and bivouacked in lines of battle for the night.

Carlin's division was massed in reserve during the evening and took no active part in the operations of the day.

Baird's division left Fayetteville and marched with the general supply train for Cox's Bridge via Troublefield's Store.

On the morning of the 17th it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated his position, and was retreating in the direction of Raleigh. My loss in killed and wounded in this engagement, principally in Morgan's division, was 126.* The heaviest part of the fighting was done in

* But see revised table, p. 64.

this engagement by the troops of the Twentieth Corps, and was exceedingly complimentary to them. My troops behaved well without exception on this occasion.

On the morning of the 17th, after providing for the wounded and burying the dead, in compliance with instructions I marched in the direction of Bentonville in advance of the column moving in that direction. Some three hours' delay was caused in building a bridge across Black River, and my command was only able to reach Mingo Creek, about eight miles distant, by dark, where it went into camp. March 18, moved early, with Morgan's division in the advance. The enemy's cavalry was repeatedly driven from our front during the day's march, and at Mill Creek opened with his artillery, but was soon driven from his position by a brigade of Morgan's, deployed for that purpose. The general-in-chief, arriving at the head of my column at this time, directed General Morgan to halt his command until the rear could close up. This required the greater part of the afternoon, and the troops were subsequently ordered to encamp for the night. Late in the evening the Fifteenth Corps, moving on a road to our right, arrived and went into camp near by us. The Twentieth Corps encamped a few miles to the rear. During the evening General Morgan sent out a heavy reconnoitering party on the road leading to the left in the direction of Smithfield. This party went to the bridge over Mill Creek on this road, and ascertained that the enemy's cavalry in retiring from his front had burned it.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the march was resumed for Cox's Bridge, over the Neuse River, on the main road running in that direction. The Fifteenth Corps here diverged to the right, in the direction of the lower crossing of the river near Goldsborough. Carlin's division in the advance had moved but a short distance beyond our picket-line for the night when his skirmishers encountered the enemy's pickets. It was soon observed that the enemy's pickets yielded their ground with unusual stubbornness for cavalry troops. The first prisoners, however, captured proved to be cavalry, and gave no information of an infantry force behind them. Believing that it was only a division of cavalry with a few pieces of artillery obstructing our march I ordered Carlin to attack vigorously and push on, which he did until reaching Cole's house; here the enemy opened with his artillery from behind works on the left of the road, which completely controlled it. The resistance of the enemy's skirmish line was very determined in front of his works, and Carlin deployed his troops and brought forward his artillery, which soon opened fire, and was sharply answered by the enemy's. Buell's brigade, of Carlin's division, had been ordered to make a flank movement to the left, with a view to ascertaining the enemy's position and strength. This movement was in progress when I arrived at the front, and gave orders for this reconnaissance to be pushed boldly; this was done and the enemy's works attacked. Prisoners and deserters captured by this movement gave ample information of the fact that Johnston's whole force was rapidly being concentrated in our front with intention of giving battle.

Major-General Slocum, commanding the wing, being present at the time this information was received, gave orders accordingly for the rapid pushing forward of the troops, particularly of the Twentieth Corps, which were some distance behind. Morgan's division had been ordered to take position on the right of Miles' brigade, of Carlin's division, on that side of the road. As the brigades of this division were successively formed skirmish lines were immediately thrown out and

found the enemy in strong force. A general engagement was by this time evident, and from indications the enemy would probably make the attack. The troops of the Twentieth Corps, intended to occupy the left of our line, were only now beginning to arrive, and some time was needed for them to get into the position desired. To defer if possible such an attack I sent an order to Brigadier-General Carlin to direct Buell to make strong demonstrations against the enemy's lines; but before this order could be executed the enemy took the initiative and moved out from his works in columns of attack. Buell's brigade and three regiments of Hobart's brigade were forced, after considerable fighting, to retire precipitately, closely followed by the enemy. A part of Robinson's brigade, of the Twentieth Corps—the first troops of this corps to arrive upon the ground—was placed in position immediately on the left of the road in support of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, which had been operating for some time from this position. The enemy soon drove these troops back in considerable haste, and captured three guns from this battery (subsequently one of these guns was retaken, leaving but two in the hands of the enemy), and pushed exultingly up the main road in pursuit for several hundred yards. In order to check this sudden movement of the enemy I ordered Morgan to send his reserve brigade, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Fearing, immediately to the point, with instructions to make an attack. The order was promptly and gallantly executed and had the desired result. The major-general commanding the wing at the same time directed the lines of the troops of the Twentieth Corps now arriving upon the ground to be formed in the open field a few hundred yards to the rear, running perpendicular to the road. Batteries were placed in position, supported by these troops, and opened a well directed fire down the road, thus enfilading Fearing's front. The enemy at this time, about 2.30 p. m., attacked at all points and the engagement may be said to have become general along my entire line. A part of Hobart's, the whole of Miles' brigade, of Carlin's division, and Mitchell's brigade, of Morgan's division, were, during the movements above described, thrown back so as to conform to the direction of the enemy's attack and the new line established by Fearing's movements.

The lines as now formed, and represented by the accompanying map,* drawn by Captain McDowell, topographical engineer of the Twentieth Corps, received and repulsed the repeated attacks of the enemy, with but little variation, until near night, when, by order of the major-general commanding the wing, Cogswell's brigade, of the Twentieth Corps, arrived and reported to me for duty. This brigade was at once ordered to move into position on the right of Fearing's brigade, and fill a gap which, for want of troops, had existed in this part of the line since the commencement of the action. This brigade moved promptly into position, and subsequently, when ordered to advance, gallantly drove back the enemy's lines in its front after some severe fighting.

The engagement closed as night set in, the enemy having been repulsed at every point. The enemy pushed his attacks late in the afternoon with great vigor, particularly against Morgan's front, and at one time gained his rear; but was promptly repulsed and driven back by the steady veterans of this distinguished division.

No definite idea can be formed of the enemy's loss, but it must have been very heavy, judging from the numbers engaged, the severity of his assaults, and the decisive repulses he received, as also the number of his wounded and dead left within our lines.

* See Plate LXXIX, Map 4 of the Atlas.

Our loss was, under the circumstances, exceedingly light; our lines generally being well protected by heavy timber, and in some places by rude breast-works of logs and fence rails, hastily thrown up by the men. The troops bivouacked for the night in their present lines, and improved their breast-works.

On the morning of the 20th, at an early hour, Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Baird, with two brigades of his division, leaving the other in charge of the supply train, by which it was escorted to this place, arrived and reported, and was placed in reserve. Fearing's brigade, of Morgan's division, was relieved by a part of Carlin's division, and placed in reserve. Cogswell's brigade, of the Twentieth Corps, was also relieved from its position in my lines by a part of Carlin's division, and ordered to report to its command. During the forenoon, in compliance with instructions from the major-general commanding the wing, a heavy line of skirmishers was ordered to be advanced, but soon met with strong resistance. This being reported to me I immediately ordered Baird to make a reconnaissance with his two brigades and a battery to the front, with instructions to ascertain whether or not the enemy was still occupying his works in force. Baird felt of the enemy's lines well to the left of the main road near Cole's house, and found him still in position behind his original works. While this movement was being made Morgan on the right, in compliance with instructions, had driven the enemy's skirmishers from their works in his front of the previous day, and ascertained that the enemy had retired his left at almost right angles with his original lines. He was immediately ordered to take up a new advanced line accordingly, conforming his movements to those of the Fifteenth Corps, now having arrived and going into position on his right. This was done as promptly as the swampy nature of the ground and the resistance of the enemy would permit. Baird was withdrawn from his reconnaissance about dark and placed in reserve. In this position my troops remained without material change until the morning of the 22d, when it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned his position during the night previous.

At about 8 a. m. I received orders to march for Cox's Bridge, and immediately issued orders accordingly. Owing to the exceedingly miry ground on which the troops were encamped, rendered impassable to artillery and wagons by the recent rains, the trains and artillery were slow in getting into the road, and Cox's Bridge was only reached by the rear of the column by night, although the distance was but eleven miles. On the morning of the 23d the corps moved at 6 a. m., and crossing the river at Cox's Bridge went into its present camp at this place before night, being informally reviewed as the troops marched through the city by the general-in-chief, Major-Generals Slocum, Schofield, and others.

The health of the troops during the campaign was remarkably good, as will be shown by the excellent report of Surg. W. C. Daniels, medical director of the corps, herewith submitted.*

The energy and endurance of the troops on this long and sometimes exceedingly arduous campaign on every occasion present to their superiors and the country the highest claims to reward.

The campaign was accomplished in sixty-three days, and by the official report of the chief commissary of the corps appended† it will be seen that 250,000 rations of salt meat, 420,000 rations of hard bread, 400,000 rations of sugar, 483,000 rations of coffee, 400,000 rations of salt,

* See p. 439. † See p. 443.

200,000 rations of soap, 150,000 rations of candles, and 200,000 rations of pepper only were issued to the troops from the Government stores; the balance was foraged from the country.

From my chief quartermaster's report the following number of animals have been captured: 697 horses and 1,360 mules; abandoned on the march, 331 horses and 569 mules.

The amount of forage issued to the animals, as taken from the country, is estimated at 2,867,820 pounds of corn, 4,055 pounds of hay, 2,730,460 pounds of fodder. Eight army wagons belonging to Carlin's division were captured by the enemy; broken down and abandoned, 2.

A list of casualties of the corps is appended, taken from the reports of the division and battery commanders. This list, added to the number mustered out of the service, will account for the decrease in my effective force report during the campaign.

The provost-marshal's report of the corps shows 546 prisoners of war captured, 27 of whom were commissioned officers; 184, being unable to walk, were paroled, 7 of which number were commissioned officers.

The number of miles of railroad destroyed by the corps is difficult to state precisely, but is about as follows: 12 miles of the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, 6 miles of the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, and 12 miles of the Columbia and Raleigh Railroad; total, 30 miles.

The number of miles marched by the whole corps, as near as can be calculated, is 500 miles. The Field Artillery Brigade, commanded by Maj. Charles Houghtaling, was efficient, and on every occasion, especially at the battle of Bentonville, rendered good service. For further particulars see Major Houghtaling's report appended.

My staff—consisting of Lieut. Col. A. C. McClurg, U. S. Volunteers, chief of staff; Capt. George W. Smith, Eighteenth Infantry, aide-de-camp; Capt. John F. Squier, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Surg. W. C. Daniels, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Maj. John B. Lee, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, provost-marshal; Maj. Charles Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery, chief of artillery; Capt. J. E. Remington, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster; Capt. J. Van Brimer, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry, acting chief commissary of subsistence; Capt. Jesse Fulmer, Fifteenth Infantry, commissary of musters; Capt. John C. Martin, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, staff quartermaster—were on all occasions faithful and energetic. To them I am under many obligations.

The divisions were commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Baird, Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, and Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, the same officers as in the previous campaigns in Georgia, and the same energy and zeal characterized them and their staffs throughout.

The conduct of General Morgan's division at the battle of Bentonville, and the distinguished manner in which it was commanded by him, renders it my duty to recommend that he be commissioned a brevet major-general, as a suitable reward for his services.

The reports of division commanders and such of the subordinate commanders as have been received, are herewith transmitted and attention called to them for many details necessarily omitted in this.

Among the brigade commanders who were wounded were Bvt. Brig. Gen. B. D. Fearing, commanding Third Brigade, Third [Second] Division, and Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division. Among the regimental commanders wounded were Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, Seventeenth New

York Infantry. Major Eaton, Thirteenth Michigan Infantry; Captain Low, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and Lieutenant Webb, commanding Nineteenth Indiana Battery, were killed. These officers were all killed or wounded while gallantly performing their duties on the field.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Left Wing, Army of Georgia.

[Indorsement.]

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., *April 8, 1865.*

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

I call attention to the services of Brigadier-General Morgan. He has now commanded a division since August, 1864, and has been in the capture of Atlanta, at Jonesborough, and both on Savannah and Carolina campaigns, and he should be brevetted major-general. I also cordially indorse General Davis' other recommendations.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

Report of casualties in the Fourteenth Army Corps during the campaign beginning January 20 and ending March 25, 1865.

Commands.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
FIRST DIVISION.												
Headquarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
First Brigade	2	17	19	6	114	120	2	73	75	10	204	214
Second Brigade	1	32	33	7	128	135	2	32	34	10	192	202
Third Brigade	1	14	15	8	58	66	1	40	41	10	112	122
Total First Division.	4	63	67	21	301	322	5	146	151	30	510	540
SECOND DIVISION.												
First Brigade	1	29	30	12	150	162	3	103	106	16	282	298
Second Brigade	4	33	37	7	117	124	.....	25	25	11	175	186
Third Brigade	1	12	13	8	68	76	.....	32	32	9	112	121
Total Second Division.	6	74	80	27	335	362	3	160	163	36	569	605
THIRD DIVISION.												
First Brigade	.....	3	3	2	4	6	4	41	45	6	48	54
Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	19	19	.....	26	26
Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	5	6	1	7	8
Total Third Division.	.....	3	3	2	13	15	5	65	70	7	81	88
Artillery	.....	4	4	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11
Grand total	10	144	154	51	655	706	13	371	384	74	1,170	1,244

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Report of provost-marshal, Fourteenth Army Corps, commencing January 25 and ending March 24, 1865.

	Arrests.			Prisoners of war.			Deserters.			Prisoners paroled.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Headquarters	....	15	15	2	21	23	....	2	2	4	97	101
First Division	....	53	53	6	106	112	....	....	....	1	15	16
Second Division	....	35	35	16	263	279	....	10	10	....	....	....
Third Division *a*	....	19	19	3	129	132	....	23	23	2	65	67
Total	....	122	122	27	519	546	....	35	35	7	177	184

	Casualties.								
	Officers.				Men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
Headquarters	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
First Division	4	20	1	25	59	283	93	335	360
Second Division	6	26	.....	32	77	380	73	530	562
Third Division *a*	.....	.....	1	1	3	14	61	78	79
Total	10	46	2	58	139	677	227	943	1,001

a Third Brigade of this division absent.

JOHN B. LEE,
Major and Provost-Marshal, Fourteenth Army Corps.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

No. 63.

Report of Surg. Waldo C. Daniels, U. S. Army, Medical Director, of operations January 20–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent campaign made by the Fourteenth Army Corps from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., commencing January 20 and ending March 24, in its relation to the medical department:

The command, 21,000 strong, with an effective force of 16,500 officers and men, left Savannah, Ga., on the morning of the 20th of January, with orders to move on the west side of the Savannah River to Sister's Ferry, a distance of forty-five miles. Orders were received at this time from department headquarters that all sick and wounded men unable to make the campaign should be left at Savannah, in conformity with which (a corps hospital having been previously established in the city) 650 men were sent in. This unusually large number was easily to be accounted for by the fact that the command for the month previous were unavoidably camped on low swampy ground northwest from the city, and which, for a large proportion of the time, was literally submerged by water. Previous to our departure from Savannah the division hospitals of the corps were amply supplied with medicines and hos-

pital stores from Hilton Head, and the ambulance trains by repairs put in a comparatively good condition. The first day's march accomplished only ten miles, when, owing to a heavy and continuous rain which set in the day previous and the utter impossibility of forcing the transportation through the swamps, the troops were again put into camp, where they remained until the 25th. During this time 250 men were returned to hospital at Savannah. On the morning of the 25th the line of march was resumed for Sister's Ferry (via Springfield), which place was reached on the 28th. Here the command was delayed in crossing the Savannah River eight days, during which time variola broke out among the troops, twenty-five cases occurring within three days. They were, however, immediately isolated from the rest of the command, and the infection ceased to spread. Subsequently they were sent, in charge of a medical officer, by boat to Savannah. Ninety-five other cases were also sent from this point to the corps hospital at Savannah, and 300 men were returned from that place to their commands for duty. The crossing of the Savannah River was effected on the 6th of February, and on the 7th the corps moved on the river road in a northwesterly direction, passing through Robertsville, Danielton, and Erwinton, and, crossing the Salkehatchie River, reached Barnwell on the 11th. The country from Sister's Ferry to Barnwell is good and along the whole line of march thickly settled. Subsistence of all kinds was abundant, and an improved appearance in the condition of the troops was soon observable.

February 12 the command was moved to Williston, on the South Carolina Railroad, twenty miles of which was destroyed. On the 13th and 14th crossed both forks of the Edisto River, taking the road to Lexington, which place we passed through on the 16th, and reached Congaree River, opposite Columbia, at 12 a. m. that day. The general sanitary condition of the whole command by this time, owing to the variety and abundance of subsistence supplied, was palpably improved. But few casualties occurred on the line of march, and those of a slight character. On the 17th and 19th we crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers and took the road for Winnsborough. Occupied that place on the 21st and reached the Catawba River on the 23d. Heavy and continuous rains for several days prevented the crossing of this river, which was not accomplished until the 28th. Some skirmishing occurred here with the enemy's cavalry in our rear, which resulted in our having 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

On the morning of the 1st of March the command moved in the direction of the Great Pedee River, which was reached on the 5th, ten miles above Cheraw. Crossing this river on the 7th, and also the State line into North Carolina, we occupied Fayetteville on the 11th. The corps remained here until the 14th, during which time 100 sick men were put aboard a transport in charge of a medical officer and shipped to Wilmington. A small quantity of medical supplies also were captured at this place by the Third Division of the corps (principally quinine and morphine), which was turned over to the division hospitals. On the 14th two divisions of the corps crossed the Cape Fear River, taking the river road in the direction of Averasborough, while one division in charge of the train took a more easterly route toward Goldsborough. On the morning of the 16th two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, being in our immediate advance, met the enemy in considerable force and behind works at a point on the east side of Cape Fear River, sixteen miles above Fayetteville. The Fourteenth Corps were ordered up to support, and went into position about noon on the left of the Twentieth. The engagement, which lasted until evening, at no time was very heavy

in our immediate front. The enemy fought from behind works, no assault of which was ordered on the left. The loss to the corps was 17 men killed and 91 wounded.* During the night the enemy evacuated their works, and at daylight on the 17th an advance was ordered. The Fourteenth Corps was moved to the front, taking an easterly course in the direction of the Neuse River. Our wounded were all comfortably transported in the ambulances of the corps, of which, up to this time, there were sufficient to supply the demand.

During the 17th and 18th continual skirmishing was kept up on our left and front, with a few casualties. On the 19th heavy firing commenced at daylight, which continued ahead of the column until 10 a. m., when the advance discovered the enemy again in our front and in force. Two brigades of the First Division were deployed and ordered to develop their strength. Field depots were immediately located a short distance from the line, and by 12 m. wounded men were being rapidly brought in. The hospital trains were brought up preparatory to establishing them half a mile to the rear. Heavy skirmishing was kept up during the morning and the enemy were gradually pushed back to the distance of half a mile and into a strong line of intrenchments. About 2 p. m. they charged out of their works in force, driving our men on the left, and a general engagement immediately ensued. After recovering from the first assault slight works were thrown up along our front lines, which were repeatedly charged by the enemy during the afternoon and as often repulsed. Night closed the fight, the enemy returning to their original lines of the morning. The hospitals, being in range of the enemy's fire, were moved during the afternoon half a mile farther to the rear, and about 500 men were brought in and operated on or dressed during that night and the next morning. The result of the engagement to the corps was a loss of 80 killed and 504 wounded. The command still holding its position of the 19th, on the 21st orders were received to transport all the sick and wounded of the corps to the Neuse River, in the immediate neighborhood of Goldsborough, and establish a temporary hospital. Army wagons in sufficient number being supplied, 700 men were loaded and safely transferred to the locality designated, under the charge of Surgeon Batwell, of the Second Division hospital, from which place they were transferred across the river and put into hospitals at Goldsborough on the 23d, on which day the command occupied the town and closed a campaign of sixty days' duration.

Taking into consideration the season of the year and inclemency of the weather, the average daily marches and condition of the roads, and the irregularity of subsistence supplies, the endurance of the men during this long and arduous campaign and their present splendid condition is truly remarkable.

The list of casualties in the corps for the whole campaign is as follows: 10 officers and 139 men killed and 46 officers and 677 men wounded, making a total of 149 killed and 723 wounded. The mortality from disease during the same time was 28.

Herewith I have the honor to inclose full lists of wounded and classified returns.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. DANIELS,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, and Medical Director.

Surg. JOHN MOORE, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Military Division of the Mississippi.

* But see revised table, p. 64.

[Inclosures.]

Penetrating wounds.

	Number.	Fatal.	Successful.
Head *a*	11	9	1
Thorax	17	7	5
Abdomen	27	20	3
Pelvis	11	5	6
Knee joint *b*	6	.....	5
Shoulder joint *c*	10	1	9
Total	82	41	29

a One case still living; case doubtful.
b Amputated.
c One amputation at joint perfectly healed in fourteen days.

Recapitulation.

	Number.	Fatal.	Successful.
Amputations: *a*			
Lower extremity	39	1	23
Upper extremity	25	.....	25
Exsections: Forearm	1	.....	1
Total number received into hospital	567	1	517

a Of Second Division. It may be observed but one case of operation died; three cases of fracture of femur so high that nothing short of amputation at the joint promised success proved fatal in from six to eight days. Chloroform was used in the generality of cases with good result.

Total wounded during campaign	723
Total killed during campaign	149
Total died of disease during campaign	28

Amputations.

Position.	Total.	Result.	
		Fatal.	Successful.
Thigh:			
Upper third	3	.....	3
Middle third *a*	3	1	2
Lower third	13	.....	13
Leg:			
Upper third	6	.....	6
Middle third	3	.....	3
Lower third	2	.....	2
Arm: *b*			
Upper third *c*	12	.....	12
Middle third	10	.....	10
Lower third	1	.....	1
Forearm: *b*			
Upper third	1	.....	1
Middle third	.....	.....	.....
Lower third	2	.....	2
Shoulder joint	1	.....	1
Foot *d*	9	.....	9
Total	66	1	65
Exsections: Forearm *e*	1	.....	1

a Secondary operation for secondary hemorrhage.
b Hospital gangrene attacked nine stumps. Treatment: removing all unsound flesh and then applying nitric acid. Success attended every case and wounds doing well.
c One was at the shoulder joint; four were very near it.
d One "Chopart's" operation.
e Four inches of radius.

W. C. DANIELS,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, and Medical Director.

No. 64.

Report of Capt. Joshua Van Brimer, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, of operations January 20–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 3, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding the corps, the following report of the subsistence department of the Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

The troops were supplied at Savannah and Sister's Ferry, Ga., and Fayetteville, N. C., with the following number of Government rations: 250,000 rations of salt meat, 420,000 rations of hard bread, 400,000 rations of sugar, 483,000 rations of coffee, 400,000 rations of salt, 200,000 rations of soap, 150,000 rations of candles, 200,000 rations of pepper. There was taken up from the country passed through 798,000 rations of flour and corn meal, 968,000 rations of fresh beef and salt meat, 735,000 rations of sugar and molasses, with an abundance of all kinds of vegetables, and in addition to the above we had on our arrival at Goldsborough, N. C., about 1,200 head of beef cattle.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. VAN BRIMER,
Captain and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Col. A. C. MCCLURG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Goldsborough, N. C.

No. 65.

Report of Capt. John E. Remington, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Quartermaster, of operations January 20–March 24.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 1, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding, the following data of the quartermaster's department during the campaign from Savannah, Ga.:

The following number of animals have been captured during this campaign by the Fourteenth Army Corps: 697 horses and 1,360 mules. During the same period there were abandoned, lost, captured, and died, 331 horses and 569 mules, which leaves a clear gain of 366 horses and 791 mules.

I have the honor also to report that during the same period the animals of this corps consumed the following amount of forage, captured from the country: 2,867,820 pounds corn, 4,055 pounds hay, and 2,730,460 pounds fodder.

Owing to the bad condition of roads during the last portion of the campaign two army wagons broke and had to be abandoned. Eight army wagons, belonging to the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps supply train, were, on the 20th ultimo, while out after forage, captured

by the enemy. The enemy, however, was unable to carry them with him and had to destroy them by fire, and a portion of the mules which he failed to kill have been recovered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. REMINGTON,

Captain and Acting Chief Quartermaster Fourteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. C. MCCLURG,

Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. 14th Army Corps.

No. 66.

Report of Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign commencing on the 20th day of January and ending the 23d day of March, 1865:

Friday, January 20, the division left camps near Savannah, Ga., at 10 a. m. in obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 3, dated headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Savannah, Ga., January 19, 1865; marched to the Seven-Mile Post, on Louisville road, and went into camp at 4 p. m. Rained heavily and steadily all day; the roads were in horrible condition. Our trains were obliged to stand in roads all night. Saturday, 21st, no changes. Orders arresting the march received. Sunday, 22d, no changes. Rain still continues. Monday, 23d, no changes. Rain all day, with high winds. Tuesday, 24th, no changes. Clear and cold. Wednesday, 25th, resumed march at 7.15 a. m. Clear and cold. Found roads fair, but bad in places. Marched in rear of Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, all day. Camped at 4 p. m. in pine woods about three miles in rear of General Morgan's division. Marched about thirteen miles to-day. Everything in camp at dusk. Thursday, 26th, marched at 7.30 a. m. Clear and cold. Roads very bad. We were delayed by General Morgan's trains. Camped at 4.30 p. m., three-quarters of a mile from Springfield, Ga., having marched nine miles. Trains not quite up, but parked three-quarters of a mile to rear of troops. Friday, 27th, marched at 10 a. m. in rear of corps. The troops in advance did not clear the road and at 12 m. were ordered to go into camp for the day and night. Troops, with exception of Second Brigade, returned to former camps. Saturday, 28th, moved from Springfield at 12 m. Marched eight miles and camped on Augusta road, two miles from Sister's Ferry. Sunday, 29th, moved at 9.30 a. m. Closed up on the troops of the corps at Sister's Ferry, and went into camp half a mile from ferry, awaiting the completion of bridge and road over the river. Monday, 30th, no changes. Two hundred men detailed for fatigue duty on road over river. Tuesday, 31st, no changes.

Wednesday, February 1, no changes. Thursday, 2d, no changes. Friday, 3d, no changes. Saturday, 4th, First Brigade was sent to upper landing, on South Carolina side of Savannah River, to relieve Colonel Selfridge's brigade, of Twentieth Corps. Sunday, 5th, moved at daylight, in obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 5, from headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps and camped at upper landing, on

South Carolina side of river, at 10 a. m. Monday, 6th, moved at 10.30 a. m., via Robertsville, and camped at 4.30 p. m. at Brighton Cross-Roads, having marched nine miles and cut out obstructions of fallen timber at four different places between Robertsville and Brighton; cold and wintry all day; heavy rain-storm as we went into camp; roads very bad. Tuesday, 7th, resumed march at 9 a. m. in the midst of driving rain; found the road between Brighton and Lawtonville blockaded with fallen timber all the way, which place we reached at 4.30 p. m., having marched nine miles; First Division alone marched on this road to-day; roads cut badly by passage of our trains. Wednesday, 8th, no changes. General Baird's trains, reserve artillery and ammunition and pontoon train, reported to this division, which is ordered to guard the corps trains. Thursday, 9th, moved from Lawtonville at 7 a. m. for Barnwell road, having all the trains in charge; marched via Beech Branch Church, on Orangeburg road, thence on Marcy's Bluff road to King's Creek Post-Office, thence up Barnwell road to Cohen's plantation; camped here at dusk, having marched seventeen miles. Friday, 10th, marched from Cohen's at 7 a. m., via Smyrna Church and Allendale; camped at Fiddle Pond at 4.30 p. m., having marched eighteen miles over good sandy roads; not much delay from water or obstructions.

Saturday, 11th, moved from Fiddle Pond at 6 a. m., crossed Salkehatchie, and reached Barnwell at 9 o'clock; marched through town and bivouacked west of the village until 1.30 p. m.; turned over the trains to General Morgan, and moved in rear of Third Division for two miles and a half; then, through mistake, took right-hand, Williston road; following this road two miles took cross-road and reached White Pond road, four miles from Williston and six from White Pond, just as rear of Third Division moved past; camped at this point at dusk, having marched about fifteen miles.

Sunday, 12th, moved at 6.30 o'clock from camp near Rosemary Creek and reached White Pond Station, on South Carolina road, soon after 8 a. m.; found railroad torn up; moved to Windsor Station, six miles toward Augusta, and from that point tore up three miles and a half of track toward White Pond; camped on McCreary's place, three-quarters of a mile from White Pond Station. Monday, 13th, moved from McCreary's at 7 a. m. northward and reached South Edisto River about 10 a. m.; waited to cross; delayed by other troops and trains of the corps, which had preceded the First Division, until 3.30 p. m.; camped at John Town at dusk, having marched fourteen miles. Tuesday, 14th, moved from camp at John Town 8.15 a. m.; reached North Edisto River at 12 m.; halted until 2 p. m., waiting for other troops and trains of corps to cross; reached camp at cross-roads, near Baptist Church, at dusk, rain freezing as it fell all afternoon. Wednesday, 15th, marched from camp at cross-roads, taking old Charleston and Augusta road toward Waters' Ferry, at 6.30 a. m.; five miles out took right-hand road for Lexington; advance ran into about two regiments of rebel cavalry; slight skirmish; Lieutenant Channel and several men captured to-day; two rebel cavalrymen captured; reached camp at Two-Notch road about 4 p. m.; at 5 p. m. received orders to move on to Lexington, two miles and a half distant; reached the town at 7.30 p. m. and found Barnum's brigade, of Twentieth Corps, just arrived and in possession of the place; camped on south side of town. Thursday, 16th, moved from Lexington at 10.30 a. m., in rear of Second Division. General Hobart's brigade relieved General Barnum's brigade as guard for the town at 8 a. m. Division moved to Leaphart's road for Colum-

bia; marched one mile and a half past Leaphart's and then countermarched and took Youngiersville Ferry road to Saluda River. Commenced laying pontoon bridge at 4 p. m.; crossed division and camped on north side of river at 9 p. m. Owing to accident to bridge all our wagons did not get over till morning.

Friday, 17th, moved from north side of Saluda River at 6.15 a. m., taking river road; by mistake crossed over to road occupied by Second Division, but as our head of column was in advance kept road, via Oakville Post-Office, to forks of road at Rockville Post-Office, one mile from Wateree Creek; camped at 4 p. m.; picked up ten prisoners of different rebel commands. Saturday, 18th, no changes to-day; waiting for completion of bridge over Broad River. Sunday, 19th, moved at 9.30 a. m., from camp at Rockville, being relieved by Ward's division, of the Twentieth Corps; reached Broad River at 11 a. m.; waited for Third Division to cross; moved over in rear of Third Division, and marched to Thompson's Post-Office; halted for dinner. At this point at 3 p. m. received the orders of the day; sent two regiments to do the work on railroad, and moved the remainder of division to junction of Alston and Monticello roads and camped for the night at 4 p. m. Monday, 20th, moved from junction of Alston and Monticello roads at 6.30 a. m., via Johnston's and Ebenezer Church, to Little River. Bridge over Little River partially destroyed; crossed part of troops on temporary bridge. General Buell, commanding Second Brigade, repaired bridge, and all our troops and trains crossed and in camp by 4 p. m. Tuesday, 21st, marched from Little River at 6 a. m., First Division in advance; marched eleven miles and reached Winnsborough at 10.30 a. m.; halted outside of town, and Twentieth Corps took possession of the place, taking away all tobacco and everything else which our advance had placed under guard, arresting both men and officers, who were doing simply their duty; moved to the north side of the town and halted two hours for rest and dinner; moved at 2 p. m. and camped at 4.30 p. m. on Adger's place, five miles from Winnsborough; marched sixteen miles to-day.

Wednesday, 22d, moved from Adger's at 6.30 a. m., via White Oak, to Black Stocks Station, on Columbia and Charlotte Railroad. Found there Atkins' brigade of cavalry, of Kilpatrick's division. Commenced tearing up railroad soon after 12 m., and after destroying three miles marched back to Chester road and camped at cross-roads at Wilson's place at 5 p. m.; marched fifteen miles. Thursday, 23d, marched promptly at 6 a. m., via Gladden's Grove Post-Office, to near Rocky Mount Post-Office on Catawba River. Kilpatrick's cavalry in our road all day. Camped on Doctor Scott's place at 3 p. m., having marched sixteen miles, in rear of the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, most of the way. Friday, 24th, no changes; rain all day. Saturday, 25th, no changes; rain all day; waiting for completion of bridge. Sunday, 26th, moved at 1 p. m. from Scott's place, and took position about half a mile from river (Catawba), covering corps trains. Third Brigade remained near old position in front of Third Division. Monday, 27th, no changes. Daring attack made on our pickets by rebel cavalry about 10 a. m.; several men were captured outside the lines. Reconnaissance made by two regiments of First Brigade to recover wagons of pontoon train; found one wagon burned, the other eight abandoned. Tuesday, 28th, rain all night. Bridge done, and Third Division crossed during the night. Trains of corps crossing all day. First Division all across by 4 p. m. Second Brigade assisting pontoniers in taking up bridge. Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers was left as rear guard on west side of river. Rebel cavalry followed close

up, and this regiment skirmished for two hours with them. About 4 p. m. Battery C opened with five or six rounds, and scattered them. Rear guard crossed over, and bridge all up by 3 a. m. Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, March 1, moved from bank of Catawba River at 6 a. m.; struck rear of Third Division trains about two miles out; followed close all day; roads very bad; camped at 5 p. m. at Ingram's near Hanging Rock, having marched fifteen miles. Thursday, March 2, moved at 6 a. m.; half a mile from camp struck Third Division train, not yet out of camp; very bad place over Hanging Rock Creek; crossed Little Lynch's Creek at 4 p. m. and camped at Horton's at 6 p. m.; Second Brigade, with pontoon train, four miles in rear at Clyburn's Store. Friday, 3d, moved at 6.30 a. m. and at 7.30 a. m. ran into train of Third Division, not yet out of camp. We were delayed two hours. Roads very bad. Camped at Blakeny's, having marched fourteen miles, at 6 p. m. Second Brigade camped one mile and a half this side of Lynch's Creek, but was ordered up to take advance with pontoon train in the morning. Saturday, 4th, moved at 6 a. m. in rear of corps; halted two hours at Mount Croghan for dinner. After leaving Mount Croghan roads very bad; progress slow. Camped at 7.30 at Mrs. Crawford's, two miles and a half beyond Thompson's Creek, which we crossed at dark. Marched eighteen miles to-day. Second Brigade, with pontoon train, moved on and joined Baird's division. Sunday, 5th, moved from Mrs. Crawford's at daylight, over a very bad road for five miles, then struck good roads, and reached Pedee River at 1.30 o'clock. Camped one mile from river; everything in by 3 p. m. Monday, 6th, ordered to cross Pedee River at daylight. Moved down to bank of river and found bridge incomplete; waited all day. At 6 p. m. cavalry commenced crossing, and at 1 a. m. next morning our troops commenced crossing. Two brigades, First and Third, camped on Pegues' place. No wagons over—bridge broke. Tuesday, 7th, bridge incomplete until 8.30 a. m. Wagons commenced coming over. All closed up at 10.30, and division then moved from Pegues', taking Rockingham road for six miles; thence by cross-roads and by-paths struck old Fayetteville road at 5.30 p. m. Went into camp on Jacobs' place. Marched sixteen miles.

Wednesday, 8th, moved from Jacobs' at 6.30 a. m. with old Jacobs as guide. He took First Division, being in advance of corps, through the woods by cross-roads and by-paths till we struck Rockingham and Fayetteville road. Halted four miles and a half from Blue's Bridge, over Drowning Creek, for dinner. Just after starting rebels were reported on our right, having captured men out foraging. Butler's division was also reported moving down plank road on our left, with a view to secure Blue's Bridge. Lieutenant Dewey, Thirty-eighth Indiana, with a party of mounted foragers, who had taken position at the junction of our road with plank road, captured a rebel courier, but as soon as our column was near dashed ahead, drove rebel pickets from bridge and secured it. It had been fired, but rain put it out. Crossed the creek and camped one mile and a half (west) from the bridge at 3.30 p. m. Hobart's brigade, left back to cover bridge, came up at dark. Thursday, 9th, moved from camp near Drowning Creek at 11 a. m., late in consequence of waiting for Third Division to pass us; the trains moved very slowly; rained in torrents all afternoon; Hardee reported marching on our left flank, making for Fayetteville; dispositions accordingly. Friday, 10th, moved from camp at Twenty-one Mile Post on Fayetteville road at 6.15 a. m.; delayed by trains of advance division; marched to Thir-

teen-Mile Post, and went into camp at that point at 2.30 p. m. near General Baird's division. Saturday, 11th, moved from camp at Thirteen-Mile Post at 7 a. m.; struck rear of Third Division at Ten-Mile Post; after marching in rear to the Seven-Mile Post then ordered over to the Chicken road; advanced rapidly toward Fayetteville, encountering no opposition; reaching Two-Mile Post, were halted by order of General Davis, and camped at Mrs. Pemberton's at 12.30 p. m.; marched twelve miles to-day.

Sunday, 12th, no changes; Second Division crossed Cape Fear River to-night. Monday, 13th, moved from Mrs. Pemberton's at 7 a. m.; marched through Fayetteville; crossed the pontoon bridge just below ruins of the road bridge and camped one mile and a half from the river at 12 m.; rebels still in our front; Twenty-first Michigan Volunteers lost one man killed; Twentieth Corps moved and camped just in front of our lines. Tuesday, 14th, no changes; weather warm and threatening rain; Fifteenth Corps crossed on our pontoon bridge; another difficulty with Geary's division, Twentieth Corps. Wednesday, 15th, moved at 10 a. m. in light order; hospital train and part of ammunition accompanying troops; supply train, with Capt. F. L. Clark, reported to General Baird; First Division followed Twentieth Corps for four miles, Second Division coming in on another road, then preceded First Division; marched twelve miles and camped at Fourteen-Mile Post at 4 p. m. Thursday, 16th, marched at 10 a. m.; struck rear of Morgan's division; progressed slowly; just after 12 m. received orders to pass trains and push on to the front; reached scene of action two miles north of Taylor's Hole Creek about 2 p. m.; massed and lay in reserve in open field in front of rebel works captured by Twentieth Corps; at 3 p. m. First Brigade, General Hobart commanding, was sent to right and relieved Hawley's brigade of Jackson's division, Twentieth Corps, by order of Major-General Slocum; at 5 p. m. by order of General Davis the Second and Third Brigades [moved] to extreme left and formed in rear of General Morgan, supporting his left; at dark all troops in bivouac; six miles marched to-day. Friday, 17th, moved at 7.30 a. m., First Division in advance of corps; took road toward Goldsborough just after passing through works which enemy had evacuated night before; reached Black Creek at 11 a. m.; General Buell built bridge, but while this was being done General Morgan's division passed up to left and crossed at bridge on Averasborough and Goldsborough road and passed ahead of First Division, which was entitled to road and advance; camped at dusk on west bank of Mingo Creek; marched about six miles to-day. Saturday, 18th, moved at 6 a. m. promptly; crossed Mingo Creek with some trouble; water wide and deep; struck rear of General Morgan three miles and a half out; General Buell's brigade detached from column by order of General Davis and sent to cross-roads, two miles from Mingo Creek; remained there until 2 p. m., when it was relieved by Twentieth Corps; fifteen miles marched to-day; camped at Underwood's at 4 p. m.

Sunday, 19th, left camp at Underwood's at 7 a. m., with First Division in advance, prepared for battle; all wagons and pack-mules marching in rear of the troops. After marching about three miles came up to our foragers who were skirmishing with the enemy. Here I formed First Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Hobart commanding, on the right of the road, in two lines. I then ordered the first line to charge the enemy and the second line to follow, supporting the movement. The advance line of General Hobart, consisting of Thirty-third Ohio, Ninety-fourth Ohio, and Eighty-eighth Indiana, drove the enemy, con-

sisting of a brigade of infantry, rapidly back to their main works. Just before this attack was made General Buell's brigade, at suggestion of Major-General Slocum, had been sent to the left of the road to attack the enemy on his right flank, supposing his force to consist of only a small force of cavalry. The advance of General Hobart had reached a house in a large open field (Cole's house), when the enemy opened with a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The open field was then abandoned by General Hobart, who moved three regiments to the left and front of the field into a pine thicket, where light works were thrown up. The other wing of the First Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, was placed in position on right of the road, supporting Battery C, First Illinois Artillery, about 350 yards from and in rear of position at Cole's house. My Third Brigade, Lieut. Col. D. Miles commanding, was placed on the right of this wing of First Brigade, as the enemy was demonstrating against my right flank. At the same time an order was sent to General Buell, recalling him and placing his brigade in position in left and rear of the wing of General Hobart's brigade in the pine thicket before mentioned. While all these dispositions were being made the artillery and skirmishers were heavily engaged, resulting in serious loss on both sides. As soon as General Buell reached the position assigned him, by order from Major-General Davis he was directed to attack the enemy. In order to multiply the chances of success I ordered my Third Brigade to attack on our right, and also ordered that part of the First Brigade on the left of the road to join the Second Brigade, General Buell commanding, in the attack. Our lines advanced about 400 yards and found the enemy intrenched in strong works. Major Eaton, commanding Thirteenth Michigan Volunteers, Second Brigade, fell dead. His regiment, seeing him fall, gave way, and was followed by the remainder of the line under a heavy fire from the enemy.

In the attack made on the right by Third Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Miles commanding, the troops behaved very handsomely, especially the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania. Capt. J. H. Low, commanding Thirty-eighth Indiana, fell, mortally wounded, in this attack.

The only advantage, but a very important one, gained from these attacks was the information obtained from prisoners captured as to strength of the enemy, showing that all the troops in this section were concentrated in our front. The Second Brigade, after the attack, halted on the left of the fine of works of First Brigade and were ordered to throw up works, which order was obeyed with alacrity. The enemy now commenced moving around my left, compelling me to stretch out to an undue length, extending my skirmish line over half a mile to the left of my main line. At this time I received an order from General Davis directing me to hold the position I then had and to make demonstrations as though I were about to attack again, but the enemy had assumed the offensive, and I thought best to employ what time and force I had in strengthening my position. About an hour after the repulse of our attack the enemy advanced in heavy force on my front, right, and left flanks of that portion of the division on left of the road. The attacks were repulsed in front of Second Brigade by Thirteenth and Twenty-first Michigan, the men loading and firing coolly and deliberately, but the skirmish line on the left being forced back and the right of the line being turned, the remainder of the troops were compelled to give way, and fell back rapidly and in disorder. A brigade of the Twentieth Corps had been placed to right and rear of General Hobart's line, which I supposed would prevent my right from

being turned, or at least afford a rallying point, if I was forced to fall back, but unfortunately this brigade gave way almost as soon as my own troops. The advance of the enemy up the main road prevented my joining the right of my division, and I was forced to fall back to a position where a portion of the First and Second Brigades were rallied. These troops were placed in position in rear of Twentieth Corps as a second line, and had no opportunity to engage further in the battle.

Several times during the afternoon I attempted to join the right of the division, but I was interrupted by the enemy. During the fighting which followed Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, commanding Third Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch, commanding part of First Brigade, appear to have done as well as it was possible to do under the circumstances.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles was severely wounded, and the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers. For details of their operations I would respectfully refer you to their reports.

On the night of the 19th the three regiments under Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch joined the remainder of the First Brigade. The Third Brigade was brought up and the division went into position on the right of Goldsborough road, parallel to Clinton road, where works were thrown up, and camped for the night. On the morning of the 20th my dvision relieved Cogswell's brigade, of Twentieth Corps, and Fearing's brigade, of Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, advanced, changed lines, built works, and held that position until the enemy retreated. (I deem it my duty here to state that after the first attacks had failed, but the strength of the enemy ascertained, Major-General Slocum sent his engineer officer, Captain Ludlow, to suggest that I should fall back across a little creek in my rear and construct a defensive line of works, but, being confident of my ability to hold my position until the troops in rear should come up, I decided not to fall back, but made dispositions to fortify my left flank against movements of the enemy in that direction.) Tuesday, 21st, no changes. Wednesday, 22d, discovered that the enemy had retreated. Made immediate preparations for moving, and at 12.30 p. m. according to orders took up line of march in rear of Second Division; camped at a point about fourteen miles from Goldsborough, having marched about ten miles. Thursday, 23d, moved in rear of Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, at 7 a. m., toward Goldsborough. Crossed Neuse River about 8.30 a. m.; reached Goldsborough about 3.30 p. m.; passed in review before Generals Slocum and Schofield and camped on north side of town about two miles out, having marched about fourteen miles.

Appended to this report you will find a complete consolidated list of casualties occurring during the whole campaign. Of these my loss in the battle of the 19th instant was 433, and 5 in the fight of the 16th instant. The remainder resulted from straggling and foraging.

I also forward the official reports of brigade commanders, accompanied by the official reports of regimental commanders, with lists of casualties by name, consolidated by brigades, to all of which I respectfully refer you.

This division left the upper landing of Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, with ten days' rations in wagons and four in hands of the men and with eight days' forage for animals. During the long march the command has subsisted well, collecting vast quantities of stores from the country. Over 1,000 head of cattle were picked up, but, owing to the rapid marching over a swampy country, a large num-

ber of these cattle had to be abandoned. Some few good horses and quite a number of mules were also found, which greatly aided in the movements of the trains.

In concluding this report I can testify to the cheerful deportment of officers and men during this long and arduous campaign. It has fallen to the lot of Bvt. Brig. Gen. George P. Buell, commanding Second Brigade, to render more important service than any other brigade commander, as he has constructed nearly all the bridges on our line of march.

I wish to return my thanks to all my staff officers for their efficient and intelligent action. Capt. Fred. L. Clark, assistant quartermaster, deserves special mention as a quartermaster. Capt. E. F. Deaton and Surg. R. F. Dyer have kept their respective departments in perfect order. Capt. J. E. Edmonds, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Isaac Brinkworth and Lieutenant Benham, aides-de-camp; Captain Taylor, inspector, and Lieutenant Putnam, provost-marshal, have all done their whole duty.

For further information I respectfully refer to reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CARLIN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. A. C. MCCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Report of casualties in First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign beginning January 20, 1865, and ending March 23, 1865.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Headquarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
First Brigade	2	17	19	6	114	120	2	73	75	10	204	214
Second Brigade	1	32	33	7	128	135	2	32	34	10	192	202
Third Brigade	1	14	15	8	58	66	1	40	41	10	112	122
Battery C	.....	4	4	.....	3	3	1	1	2	1	8	9
Total	4	67	71	21	304	325	6	147	153	31	518	549

No. 67.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harrison C. Hobart, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular received from headquarters First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, dated March 23, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the 20th day of January, 1865, to the present time:

On the morning of the 20th of January my command marched with the division from Savannah, Ga., on the Louisville road, and about 2

p. m. of the same day we bivouacked in a swamp about seven miles from the city. The roads were considered impassable and the troops were delayed for several days at that point. On the morning of the 22d I sent one regiment, the One hundred and fourth Illinois, to repair the road toward Savannah. On the 25th we resumed our march to Sister's Ferry by the way of Springfield and camped, January 28, near the pontoon bridge on the Georgia side of the Savannah River.

On the morning of the 4th of February I moved my brigade to the upper landing on the South Carolina side and relieved Colonel Selfridge, of the Twentieth Army Corps, who was then in command of the post at that place. On the morning of 6th of February we again resumed our march on the Orangeburg road. At Robertsville we took the left-hand road and, passing Brighton, Lawtonville, Matthews' Bluff, and Barnwell, we arrived at White Pond Station, on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, where this brigade destroyed one mile of track. From this point to the South Edisto River, and, crossing at Davis' Bridge, we proceeded to Horsey's Bridge, on the North Edisto River, and thence by way of Lexington we marched to Youngier's Ferry, on the Saluda River, about five miles from Columbia. From this point we marched to Rockville Post-Office, near which place we crossed the Broad River, and thence marched, via Winnsborough, to Black Stocks Station, on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad. After having destroyed one mile of track at this point we changed our direction, and passing through Gladden's Grove we reached Rocky Mount, on the Catawba River; at this point we were detained for several days on account of the swollen condition of the river. Butler's rebel cavalry, in considerable force, for a number of days were scouting about our camp, capturing a few of our foragers; but they attempted no regular advance on our line until about 12 m. of the 28th of February, when they moved forward and opened a lively skirmish with my pickets, which continued until I withdrew my brigade, by order of General Carlin, and crossed the river. On the following morning we resumed the march; passing Russell Place, Hanging Rock, and Clyburn's Store, we crossed Lynch's Creek at McManus' Bridge; thence by way of Mount Croghan and Maysville to the Great Pedee River. Having crossed the Great Pedee River at Pegues' Landing we marched on the Rockingham road to Wolf-pit, where we changed direction; crossing Drowning Creek on Blue's Bridge, we reached Fayetteville on the 11th day of March. On the 13th the brigade crossed Cape Fear River and marched toward Averasborough. On the 16th, our advance having found the enemy in force, my brigade, with the division, was marched rapidly to the front, and about 2 o'clock I received an order from General Carlin to move my command to the right for the purpose of supporting General Jackson's division of the Twentieth Army Corps. I immediately moved my brigade as directed and massed it in columns of battalion at a point designated to me by an officer of General Slocum's staff; about 4 p. m. I relieved Colonel Hawley's brigade and skirmished with the enemy until dark. In this position I lost 1 enlisted man killed, 3 wounded, and 1 missing. During the night the enemy retreated, and in the morning I rejoined the division and resumed the march toward Goldsborough.

On the morning of the 19th, at 7 o'clock, the brigade marched from camp in advance of the division on the Goldsborough road, and at 10 a. m. we met the enemy posted behind a line of rail-works which extended for some distance on each side of the road on which we were moving. I immediately formed my brigade in two lines, the right

wing of the brigade, consisting of the Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Captain Voris commanding; Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, Captain Hinson commanding, and the Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, Maj. W. H. Snider commanding, formed the first line, under command of Lieut. Col. C. E. Briant, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry. The left wing, consisting of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, Maj. C. H. Walker commanding; Forty-second Indiana Infantry, Maj. G. R. Kellams commanding, and the One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, Maj. J. H. Widmer commanding, formed the second line, commanded by Lieut. Col. M. H. Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry. As soon as these dispositions were made I ordered two companies as skirmishers from each regiment in the front line. These companies, being deployed, I at once charged the enemy, driving him from his works through the woods and undergrowth beyond and across a large field east of Cole's house to his main line, a distance of more than a mile. As soon as the front line of the brigade gained the house in the center of the field the enemy opened a heavy fire from a battery about 200 yards in our front. The line immediately commenced constructing works in front of the house. Having discovered a good position in the pines a short distance to the left and front of the house I ordered the Thirty-third Ohio to move to that point and throw up works. About an hour after moving the Thirty-third Regiment to the left I received an order from General Carlin to move the Eighty-eighth Indiana and Ninety-fourth Ohio to the left of the Thirty-third Regiment. These regiments threw up works in prolongation of the line of works already built by the Thirty-third Ohio. About this time the Second Brigade came into position on my left, when I received an order from General Carlin to charge the enemy and discover what force was in our front. I formed my right wing in front of our works, the Thirty-third Ohio on the right, the Eighty-eighth Indiana in the center, and the Ninety-fourth Ohio on the left, connecting with the Second Brigade, and moved steadily forward, driving the rebel skirmishers back to their main line. My line having arrived within a short distance of the enemy's works it received a very heavy fire, and the left at this moment giving way the whole line returned to the works in our former position. Having discovered the enemy in force I immediately ordered my line to be strengthened as much as possible. About 2 p. m. the rebels in great force advanced on my line, and, driving my skirmishers in rapidly, they came down on our works in such overwhelming numbers that my line was compelled to give way, not, however, until the enemy had gained our right and rear, which threatened the capture or the annihilation of our whole force. Having fallen back through the woods I rallied my line in the field, near the position held by the First New York Artillery, and immediately threw up works. About 7 p. m., by order of General Carlin, I moved my right wing across the Goldsborough road and took position on the right of the Second Brigade, at which point my left wing joined me during the same evening.

For the information of the operations of the left wing of my brigade I respectfully refer you to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin, which I append to this report.

On the morning of the 20th I took position on the left of General Morgan's division in one line with my left refused, facing the Goldsborough road, where my brigade remained until the morning of the 22d. The rebels having retreated during the night of the 21st we resumed our march, and, crossing the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge, we arrived at this place on the 23d instant.

The losses of this brigade from the 20th of January, 1865, to the present time are as follows:

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
88th Indiana	------	5	5	4	27	31	------	3	3	4	35	39
33d Ohio	------	5	5	------	31	31	1	28	29	1	64	65
94th Ohio	------	2	2	------	11	11	------	8	8	------	21	21
21st Wisconsin	1	2	3	------	25	25	------	20	20	1	47	48
42d Indiana	1	1	2	1	7	8	------	3	3	2	11	13
104th Illinois	------	2	2	1	13	14	1	11	12	2	26	28
Total	2	17	19	6	114	120	2	73	75	10	204	214

Inclosed you will find a list of casualties by name.* I also forward herewith the official reports of the several regiments.

In conclusion, I would state that Lieutenant-Colonel Briant, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and Lieut. Col. M. H. Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, are deserving of mention. They have acted as wing commanders during the campaign; and I am much indebted to their energy, care, and bravery, both on the march and on the battle-field, for the remarkable preservation of the brigade. My staff, Capt. J. W. Ford, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Sherlock, inspector, and Lieutenant Whittaker, aide-de-camp, are also well deserving of mention. Their prompt and valuable assistance and gallant conduct during the perilous campaign deserves my highest acknowledgments. Captain Van Valkenburgh, assistant quartermaster, and Captain Stuart, acting commissary of subsistence, also deserve to be mentioned for the able and energetic manner they have managed their respective departments.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. HOBART,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES E. EDMONDS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 68.

Report of Maj. John H. Widmer, One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 104TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry during the late campaign:

At 10 a. m. of January 20, 1865, the regiment broke up camp near Savannah, Ga., and at 11 a. m. moved out on the Louisville road and camped seven miles from the city; we moved with an effective force of 178 enlisted men and 11 commissioned officers. January 21 and 22, we remained in camp. January 23, the regiment was engaged in repairing

* Omitted.

the road between camp and city. January 24, in camp. January 25, marched nineteen miles in the direction of Springfield. January 26, marched ten miles; camped near Springfield. January 27, in camp near Springfield. January 28, marched eight miles, crossing Ebenezer River and camping within two miles of Sister's Ferry. January 29, moved to within one mile of Sister's Ferry.

January 30, 31, and February 1, 2, and 3, we remained in camp near Sister's Ferry, furnishing heavy details to build roads. February 4, resumed the march, crossing the Savannah River into South Carolina and camping eight miles above Sister's Ferry. February 5, remained in camp. February 6, marched ten miles, through Robertsville, and camped at Brighton, the junction of the Augusta and Orangeburg roads. February 7, marched ten miles and camped at Lawtonville. February 8, in camp. February 9, marched eighteen miles in the direction of Barnwell. February 10, marched eighteen miles on road to Barnwell. February 11, marched eighteen miles, passing through Barnwell Court-House, moving out on the Williston road; camped within six miles of White Pond Station. February 12, marched to White Pond Station and then moved up the railroad toward Augusta five miles, destroying 400 yards of railroad; moved back to White Pond Station and camped for the night, having marched sixteen miles. February 13, marched fifteen miles in direction of Columbia, crossing South Edisto River. February 14, crossed North Edisto River at Horse Shoe Bridge and camped on Columbia road, nineteen miles from the city, having marched twenty miles. February 15, marched seventeen miles and camped at Lexington Court-House. February 16, marched ten miles; crossed Saluda River at Youngier's. February 17, marched to Rockville, sixteen miles. February 18, in camp at Rockville. February 19, marched fourteen miles, crossed Broad River at Freshly's Mill, and camped at Gibson's Meeting-House. February 20, marched five miles, crossed Little River at Ebenezer Church, and camped half a mile from crossing. Private Daniel McHarrie, Company K, was killed while foraging. February 21, marched from Little River to Winnsborough; arrived in town about noon; moved out on the road to Chester Court-House and camped on railroad six miles north of Winnsborough, having marched seventeen miles. February 22, marched to Black Stocks, destroyed 500 yards of railroad, and then marched to junction of Chester Court-House and Rocky Mount Post-Office roads, having made sixteen miles. February 23, marched to Rocky Mount Post-Office, fourteen miles. February 24 and 25, in camp at Rocky Mount Post-Office. February 26, moved to the Catawba River and camped at the mouth of Rocky Mount Creek. Before the regiment moved from Rocky Mount Post-Office I ordered Capt. William C. Ross, Company B, with a detail of mounted foragers from this regiment to join a similar detail from the Eighty-eighth and Forty-second Indiana Regiments, and with those details gather subsistence from the surrounding country. Captain Ross' detail with the others crossed Rocky Mount Creek at the bridge near camp and moved up the road by Cloud's house, near which the details separated, the detail from this regiment proceeding in the direction of Stroud's Mill. Near the mill Captain Ross' detail was attacked by a force of the enemy's cavalry. Captain Ross, Privates William Buckley, Company A; John Mellon, Company B; C. G. Phillips, Company D; C. Brook, Company F; James C. Carns and John H. Misner, Company G; William Lakin, Company I; and M. B. Bushnell, Company K, were captured. The rest of the detail

escaped. Private N. McCormick was wounded in wrist. February 27, at 9. a. m. I was ordered by General Hobart, commanding First Brigade, to send out a detail for forage and take the balance of the regiment to Stroud's Mill, where Captain Ross' party was captured, and return to camp by 4 p. m. A forage detail was sent out under Captain White. With the balance of the regiment, about 100 men, I crossed Rocky Mount Creek at the bridge and moved up the road to Cloud's, the junction of the road to Stroud's Mill and the Lancaster road. At this point we had a slight skirmish with the enemy's cavalry and then moved on toward the mill. Two miles beyond Cloud's the road crossed a large creek, which I found so swollen by the late rains as to be impassable for infantry. I immediately countermarched my command and started for camp; were in camp at 5 p. m., having marched sixteen miles. February 28, at 9 a. m. the One hundred and fourth Illinois and Ninety-fourth Ohio were ordered to relieve the Third Brigade, First Division, as rear guard on the Rocky Mount road. While in that position a few shots were exchanged with the enemy's cavalry. At 2 p. m. we were ordered across Catawba River and the One hundred and fourth Illinois was put in position on the first bluff below the pontoon bridge, where we remained until dark, when we were ordered into camp half a mile east of the pontoon bridge.

March 1, marched fifteen miles; camped at Hanging Rock; March 2, marched fifteen miles, crossing Little Lynch's Creek and camping at Wharton's Tavern. March 3, marched on Chesterfield road; crossed Flat Creek and Big Lynch's Creek; camped at Blakeny's; made fourteen miles. March 4, marched twelve miles; crossed Thompson's Creek; camped near State line. March 5, marched twelve miles and camped near Haile's Landing. March 6, crossed Great Pedee River at Pegues' Ferry below Haile's Landing; camped three miles from the ferry on the Rockingham road. March 7, marched on Rockingham road to within six miles of the town, then moved across toward the old Fayetteville road; made fifteen miles. March 8, marched on old Fayetteville road; crossed Drowning Creek at Blue's Bridge; camped two miles north of the bridge, having marched twenty miles. March 9, marched twelve miles on direct road to Fayetteville. March 10, marched nine miles and camped thirteen miles from Fayetteville. March 11, marched to Fayetteville, thirteen miles. March 12, in camp near Fayetteville. March 13, crossed Cape Fear River and camped two miles from bridge. March 14, remained in camp. March 15, moved ten miles on the Raleigh road and camped. March 16, marched eight miles to Mulberry Orchard, which we reached at noon. At 4 p. m. our brigade relieved a brigade of the Twentieth Corps. The One hundred and fourth Illinois was put in line, supported on the right by the Forty-second Indiana and on the left by the Thirty-third Ohio. This line was not over 150 yards from the enemy's works. A sharp skirmish fire was sustained until dark without loss to the regiment. Bivouacked in this position for the night. March 17, marched eight miles on road to Goldsborough, crossing branch of Black River. March 18, marched twelve miles on road to Goldsborough.

March 19, moved at 7 a. m. on the Goldsborough road, the One hundred and fourth Illinois being rear regiment of the brigade. After marching about four miles the brigade was formed in order of battle on the right of the road, the One hundred and fourth Illinois on the left of the second line. I was here directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch, commanding left wing of the brigade, to conform the movements

of the One hundred and fourth Illinois with those of the Twenty-first Wisconsin, which was the next regiment to my right. The first line of our brigade having driven the enemy from his position in the open field in our front, the second line was ordered to advance across the open field. We moved rapidly across the field, the One hundred and fourth crossing to the left of the road, advanced into heavy timber and underbrush about 800 yards; finding that the regiment was detached too far to the left I moved it by the right flank until it joined the Twenty-first Wisconsin, my right resting on the road. Here the enemy opened his artillery on the road, but he aimed too high to damage us. After remaining in this position a few moments the wing was moved about 200 yards to the right and came to a front in a grove of old field pines on the south side of some open fields. Here I was directed by General Carlin to move the One hundred and fourth Illinois by the right flank about 100 yards to the rear, front east, advance, and prevent the enemy from turning his right flank. I did as he directed; deploying Company F as skirmishers, advanced about 200 yards and opened a sharp fire upon the enemy. I remained in this position until after noon, my skirmishers constantly engaged with the enemy during this time. The Third Brigade of our division was formed in line on my right, and I was notified that that brigade would attempt to break the enemy's line, and in case they succeeded I should move forward to their support. The attempt failed, and I did not move from my position. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the enemy broke the line somewhere to the left of the One hundred and fourth Illinois and gained the rear of my regiment in heavy force. At the same time he drove my skirmishers in front and was advancing from that direction. There was but one way of moving from this position by the right flank, which Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch ordered me to do. I moved the regiment in that direction about 500 yards, and formed on the left of the Forty-second Indiana in a swamp. Here we were again attacked, and a severe fight took place. The enemy having completely turned our left flank we were compelled to retire to the line of the Second Division, behind which the regiments of the left wing were formed and awaited orders. About 1 o'clock we joined the right wing of the brigade near the field where the fight began in the morning. On the morning of the 20th the regiment moved to the front with the Twenty-first Wisconsin on the right and Forty-second Indiana on the left, built a line of breast-works, and remained in that position until the morning of the 22d. March 22, marched ten miles and camped near Cox's Bridge, and on the 23d day of March the regiment arrived at Goldsborough, N. C., having marched 515 miles since the 20th of January, and since the 9th day of February it has subsisted entirely on the country, with the exception of ten days' rations of bread, seven days' rations of sugar, and fifteen of coffee.

Appended is a list of casualties in the regiment during the campaign.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WIDMER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st. Div., 14th Army Corps.

*List of casualties in One hundred and fourth Illinois during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.**

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	In action.	While foraging.	In action.	While foraging.	In action.	While foraging.	
Commissioned officers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Enlisted men	1	1	11	2	1	10	26

JOHN H. WIDMER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 69.

Report of Maj. Gideon R. Kellams, Forty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. FORTY-SECOND INDIANA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 23, 1865.

In accordance with orders I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the campaign commencing 20th of January, 1865, and ending 23d of March, 1865:

On the 20th of January the regiment, with the brigade, left Savannah, Ga.; arrived at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, on the 29th of January; laid in camp until the 6th of February. Taking up the line of march on the 6th nothing of note occurred until the 12th, when we struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad near Branchville, S. C. On the 13th struck the South Edisto River; on the 14th reached the North Edisto River. Next point of note was Lexington Court-House, which we reached on the 15th. Marching from thence on the 16th we reached and crossed the Saluda River. 17th, reached Rockville. Nothing of note on the 18th. 19th, crossed Broad River near Monticello. 20th, camped at Ebenezer Church. 21st, arrived at Winnsborough, S. C. 22d, struck the railroad at White Oak Station. 23d, camped at Rocky Mount Post-Office, at which point we laid two days. 26th, reached Wateree River at Rocky Mount Ferry. 27th, laid still. 28th, crossed the river. Three men captured.

March 1, camped near Hanging Rock. Nothing of note until the 6th, when we crossed the Pedee River near the South Carolina line. Nothing of note until the 11th, when we arrived at Fayetteville, N. C. Nothing of note occurred until the 16th, when we came up with the Twentieth Corps near Black River, they having been engaged for several hours with the enemy. I was ordered to relieve a regiment of that corps; skirmished briskly with the enemy for about two hours, when darkness closed the scene for the day. During the night the enemy withdrew, leaving us to follow at our leisure. Nothing worthy of notice occurred until the 19th instant, when the brigade came up with the enemy near

* Nominal list omitted.

Mill Creek. I was then ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch to put my regiment into position on the right of the road and throw out skirmishers, who immediately became engaged briskly with the enemy until about 1 p. m., at which time the enemy had pressed back the line on my left so far as to the rear of my line. At this time I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch to retreat, which I did with the other regiments of the left wing of the brigade, falling back about 400 yards, where we reformed the line and again fought until the enemy had gained our left flank and rear, and, having exhausted all the ammunition, we were compelled to fall back a short distance in rear of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, where we remained the remainder of the evening.

In this engagement I lost 1 officer and 1 man killed, 1 officer and 7 men wounded.

On the morning of the 20th the regiment was thrown into position and threw up a line of intrenchments, remaining there until the 22d. The enemy having withdrawn we resumed the march, arriving at Goldsborough, N. C., on the 23d of March, 1865, having lost 2 officers and 11 men during the campaign.

Very respectfully,

G. R. KELLAMS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 70.

Report of Capt. William N. Voris, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the late campaign:

On the 20th day of January, 1865, I left Savannah, Ga., with my regiment, with 274 guns and 12 commissioned officers. Our route laid on the Louisville road to Eden; thence through Springfield to Sister's Ferry, crossing the Savannah River into Beaufort District, S. C., passing Robertsville, Brighton, and Lawtonville to Beech Branch; thence by way of Matthews' Bluff, through Barnwell, to White Pond Station, on Augusta and Charleston Railway, my regiment destroying 700 yards of track from this point to the South Edisto River, crossing at Davis' Bridge, marching across to Horsey's Bridge, on North Edisto River; thence through Lexington to within four miles of Columbia, crossing the Saluda River at Youngier's Ferry; from this point to Rockville Post-Office, near which we crossed Broad River; thence by way of Ebenezer Church on Little River, through Winnsborough to Black Stocks Station, on Columbia and Charlotte Railway, tearing up 500 yards of track. Changing direction, we passed through Gladden's Grove to Rocky Mount, on Catawba River. Our march was delayed here for some time on account of the river being swollen, which collected numerous bands of rebel cavalry, who seemed to be anxious to get possession of our pontoon bridge. But by skillful maneuvering, in which my regiment participated, we got everything off in safety. Passing Russell Place, Hanging Rock, and Clyburn's Store, we crossed

Lynch's Creek at McManus' Bridge; thence, by way of Mount Croghan and Maysville, to Great Pedee River, which we crossed at Pegues' Landing; thence on Rockingham road to Wolf-pit, where we changed direction, crossing Drowning Creek on Blue's Bridge, passing through Fayetteville, across Cape Fear River, and when near Averasborough the advance of our column discovered the enemy and engaged them. The brigade to which my regiment belonged was ordered to the front to relieve a brigade of the Twentieth Army Corps.

At dark on the evening of the 16th of March I took position on the left of Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, throwing up a good line of works, but the enemy evacuating our front during the night they were not required. From this point our march was across Black River, at Smith's Ferry, on the Goldsborough road. On the morning of March 19 our foragers discovered the enemy in our front near where the Smithfield and Clinton road intersects our line of march, reporting them to be stubborn. The brigade to which my regiment belongs was immediately formed in two lines across the road, my regiment in center of front line, with orders to drive whatever was in our front. Throwing forward skirmishers, we advanced rapidly, driving the enemy out of their skirmish line of works across the Cole farm to the woods beyond, but the enemy opened on us with shot and shell from a battery to our left oblique. We halted, hastily throwing together what rails, &c., we could find, keeping up a continuous fire at the enemy, who also were busy throwing up works in our front. After expending nearly all our ammunition we received orders to move by the left flank and take position on the left of Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who had already got a position in the woods and were fortifying. Getting replenished with ammunition, we again received orders to discover what was in our front and drive them. When all was ready, with skirmishers advanced, we moved steadily forward. We found a heavy line of the enemy evidently with the same intention as ourselves. A well-directed volley from our line drove them back to their works, from behind which we received a terrific fire, and the left of our line being pressed heavily and finally giving away we were ordered to return to our works. Arriving there we immediately set to work strengthening them and preparing for an attack. It was not long before the enemy came down on us with a force at least four times our number. A continuous fire from our works brought those in our front to a stand, but a heavy column striking both our flanks and turning them we were compelled to withdraw, forming again in support of our battery, which position we held until dark. March 20, relieved some troops of Twentieth Army Corps, advanced their line on line with the Second Division, throwing up a good line of works and holding this position until the morning of the 22d, when, the enemy having evacuated, we resumed our line of march to this point, crossing Neuse River at Cox's Bridge, arriving here on Thursday, 23d day of March, sixty-two days from leaving Savannah, during which time my regiment has marched 494 miles.

The casualties in my regiment during the campaign are as follows: Killed, 5 enlisted men; wounded, 4 commissioned officers and 27 enlisted men; missing, 3 enlisted men.

My regiment has captured from the enemy:

Prisoners, in good health		16
Horses		20
Mules		35
Cattle		50
Tobacco	pounds	5,000

They have consumed:

In rations captured:		
Pork or bacon	pounds	12,000
Breadstuff	do	12,800
Potatoes	do	19,200
Beans or rice	do	1,984
Coffee	do	100
Sugar and molasses	do	5,230
In forage:		
Public and private animals—		
Corn	do	10,560
Fodder	do	12,320
Pack animals—		
Corn	do	10,000
Fodder	do	15,400
Railway track destroyed	yards	1,200

Buried one rebel soldier.

I cannot but notice the uniform patience and endurance of the officers and men of my command during the many trials and dangers incident to our march, as well as their bravery and fortitude under the several engagements with the enemy in which the regiment has participated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. VORIS,
Captain, Commanding Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 71.

Report of Capt. Joseph Hinson, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late campaign:

In reference to prisoners and stock captured and turned over, I have kept no account; neither of the distance traveled, as I had no accurate means at my disposal of discovering it.

In regard to losses I have to report: On the 16th instant, 1 man killed and 3 wounded; on the 19th instant, 4 killed, 28 wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 20 men missing; from forage parties, 8 men missing, making a total loss of 5 killed, 31 wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 28 enlisted men missing; total, 65.

Of the officers and men under my command I must say that in action, at least, they did their duty manfully, and if any disgrace is attached to the confusion in which they retired on the 19th from the line of works from which they were driven it rests altogether with me in not assuming the responsibility and taking them from a position which I saw they could not hold but would be driven from in a very short time.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HINSON,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. J. W. FORD.

No. 72.

Report of Maj. William H. Snider, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. NINETY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular from division headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report:

This command moved from Savannah, Ga., January 20, 1865, en route for Sister's Ferry, Ga., where we arrived on the 26th day of January, 1865, where we laid until February 4; we then moved across the Savannah River. On the 6th of February we moved en route for White Pond Station, S. C., at which place we arrived February 12, where we destroyed about 300 yards of railroad and lost one man, taken prisoner, Private John S. Ritchie, Company G. February 16, near Lexington, S. C., we had one man, James D. Treadway, taken prisoner. We then moved to Black Stocks, S. C., arriving at this point February 23, where we destroyed near 250 yards of railroad; two foragers captured, Privates George W. Bumgardner and Joseph Waltman, Company G. We then moved to Catawba River, where we could not effect a crossing until March 1. This regiment was placed on picket duty at 12 m.; about 2 p. m. skirmished with rebel cavalry; no casualties occurred. March 6 we arrived at the Great Pedee River, where we were delayed until the morning of the 7th. We then moved on Fayetteville, arriving at that point on the 10th of March; laid at this point until the 14th, when we moved in direction of Goldsborough, N. C. March 16 we were confronting the enemy at Black Water, N. C.; the enemy evacuated his intrenchments during the night; no casualties occurred in this command. On the 19th of March this regiment was the advance; met the enemy about 11 a. m.; Companies A and B were deployed as skirmishers, covering the front; Companies F and D covering the right flank; skirmishers pushed forward under a severe fire from the enemy until within twenty paces of the rebel line of works, when they halted; we were relieved in a few minutes from this time by the Twenty-first Wisconsin, and were ordered to the left, where our position was assigned us and we built fortifications. When our works were completed we were ordered to reconnoiter our front, which was done, but finding the enemy in an intrenched position we returned to our works. In the evenngi the enemy moved to our right flank and charged the works on the flank, which caused the command to retire in disorder; the officers and men did nobly by saving themselves.*

The morning of the 20th the regiment built works, where we remained until the morning of the 22d; the enemy having left his position in our front, we moved en route for Goldsborough. On the morning of the 23d a forage party was sent out for subsistence for the command. Privates Azariah Bruss, Wilson W. Swathwood, and Isaac A. Jay being absent since that time, I suppose them captured by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SNIDER,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Nominal list of casualties (here omitted) shows 2 men killed, 11 men wounded, and 1 man missing during the engagement of the 19th.

No. 73.

Report of Lieut. Col. Michael H. Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of operations March 19.

IN CAMP, NEAR GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.,
March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the left wing of this brigade, to wit, the One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, Major Widmer; Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, Major Walker; and Forty-second Indiana Infantry, Major Kellams, in the engagement of the 19th instant—that being the only period during the campaign just closed that this wing operated beyond the direct supervision of the brigade commander:

This wing moved from camp at 7 a. m. March 19, and went into line of battle at 10 a. m. on our right of the road, twenty-two miles west of Goldsborough, N. C., as the second line of the brigade. The first line immediately attacked the enemy and drove him very rapidly, this line following up the movement; but, in compliance with an order sent me by the brigade commander, the wing halted. Very shortly, but after the front line of the brigade had advanced out of sight through the woods and thick undergrowth, I received the order from the brigade commander to advance by the right of the companies to the front. The wing advanced thus about a mile, when, by order of the division commander, Brigadier-General Carlin, the wing took position on the right of the right wing of the brigade, with the left resting upon the main road, relieving the Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, Major Snider. The position of the regiments then was thus: Forty-second Indiana on the right and refused; Twenty-first Wisconsin in the center, and One hundred and fourth Illinois on the left, the last two at right angles with the road. An attack being threatened by the enemy on our right flank Brigadier-General Carlin ordered the left regiment, One hundred and fourth Illinois, there. It took position immediately on the right of the Forty-second Indiana, running almost into the face of the enemy in taking position. The line thus formed at once fortified as well as it could under a constant fire from the enemy, which our skirmish line was unable to silence. By order of Brigadier-General Carlin I re-enforced the skirmish line and advanced it until a line of enemy's works was developed, when it halted. The right of the wing being closest to the enemy and the firing there being heaviest, I considered that the point of most danger and therefore gave the left less attention. Besides, two pieces of artillery were on my immediate left, and I supposed the other wing of the brigade on the immediate left of the artillery. Also there was an extensive open field in that front. About 4 p. m. my skirmishers were driven in and it was reported to me by the men of the artillery that the enemy had passed in considerable numbers into the woods on my left rear, and at the same time the artillerists of the section on my left went to the rear, abandoning one piece. I at once ran to the left and saw a line of battle of the enemy approaching within 200 paces of my position, at right angles with it and extending beyond my view to my left rear. The left company, Captain Randall, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, immediately deployed in that direction, and so much of that regiment as could see the enemy's line opened fire upon it. In the meantime I gave command for the wing to change front in that direction; but as the enemy had already opened fire upon our rear, and perceiving that if the movement should succeed we

should have a swamp at our backs and also be again outflanked just as the change of front began, I ordered a retreat, which the wing executed in good order through the swamp, upon the opposite edge of which it promptly halted and formed a new line. This position is about 200 paces in the right rear of the former position, at about right angles with it and forming a continuation to the left of the front line of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. The Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry was on the right, Forty-second Indiana in the center, and One hundred and fourth Illinois on the left and refused.

In ten minutes from time of taking this position the enemy again attacked us furiously on the front and left flank. The wing fought here gallantly until its ammunition was exhausted, when Major Widmer, commanding One hundred and fourth Illinois, on the left, finding he was outflanked and the enemy about to gain his rear by the left, again fell back. This movement carried with it the whole wing, but by the aid of the three regimental commanders I succeeded in keeping the men together, and again within about 300 paces of the second position formed a new line, this time with our backs against a swamp, and threw forward a line of skirmishers. Finding the enemy did not attack us here, I took the offensive, advanced the wing to near its second position, and found the enemy had been checked and driven by a portion of the Second Division of this corps and some fresh troops thrown in on our left. Here I reported in person to Brigadier-General Morgan, commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and sent Company E, Captain Borcherdt, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, to procure ammunition and report our condition and location to Brevet Brigadier-General Hobart, commanding brigade. About 9 p. m., by order of the brigade commander, the wing gained the division about one mile and a half distant.

The wing went into the fight with 32 officers and 610 muskets. The loss is as follows: In officers, 3 killed and 1 wounded; in enlisted men, 4 killed, 41 wounded, and 5 captured; total loss, 54.

For further particulars I respectfully refer to regimental reports, which will be forwarded directly to brigade headquarters.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. FITCH,

Lieut. Col. Twenty-first Wisconsin Infty., Comdg. left wing First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Capt. J. W. FORD,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 74.

Report of Maj. Charles H. Walker, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST WISCONSIN INFANTRY VOLS.,
March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to report that this regiment moved with the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, to which it is attached, from the city of Savannah, Ga., on the 20th day of January, 1865, and from Sister's Ferry, S. C., on the

6th day of February, 1865, and reached Goldsborough, N. C., on the 23d instant. That during the whole time covered by the late campaign it has moved and acted with the First Brigade, to which it belongs, and has no history other or different from that of the brigade, except during the battle of the 19th instant, when it was for a portion of the day detached from the brigade, together with the remainder of the left wing. The operations of the regiment during that time were in conjunction with the said left wing, and will be detailed in the report of the wing commander.

I herewith inclose a statement of the losses of the regiment during the late campaign.*

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. WALKER,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 75.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. George P. Buell, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this brigade during the last campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

January 20, marched from the city of Savannah, on the Louisville road, at 10 a. m., second in the division column; encamped six miles and three-quarters from the city at 4 p. m.; the march was then suspended until the 25th, when it was again resumed. January 25, broke camp at 7 a. m., having the advance of the division; leaving the Louisville road, the march was by way of cross-road leading to Springfield; the troops bivouacked for the night at 4 p. m., having marched a distance of fourteen miles. January 26, marched at 8 a. m.; brigade ordered to remain with supply train, to facilitate its movements; encamped at 9 p. m. one mile from Springfield, having made eight miles. January 27, marched into Springfield, following First Brigade; camp selected for the day. January 28, marched at 1 p. m. in advance of the division; crossed Ebenezer Creek, reaching camp at 6 p. m., having marched nine miles. January 29, marched at 8 a. m. in rear of the division, reaching Sister's Ferry, a distance of two miles; the march was again suspended to await the construction of corduroy road through swamp on opposite side of Savannah River.

February 5, crossed Savannah River into South Carolina on pontoon bridge, following Third Brigade, and going into camp at upper landing, two miles from the ferry, at 12 m. February 6, marched at 10 a. m., following First Brigade; passing through Robertsville, marched to forks of Orangeburg and Augusta roads, a distance of ten miles, and encamped at 6 p. m. February 7, marched at 8 a. m. in advance of the division; roads obstructed by fallen timber; made nine miles, going

* Not found.

into camp at 5 p. m. near Lawtonville. February 8, remained in camp during the day. February 9, marched at 8 a. m. in rear of entire corps train; established camp at 7 p. m., making sixteen miles. February 10, marched at 7 a. m. in rear of First Brigade; passed Allendale Post-Office; reached camp at 4.30 p. m., marching eighteen miles. February 11, marched at 6 a. m. in advance of the division; passed through Barnwell and marched five miles on Williston road; crossed over to White Pond road; encamped at 6 p. m., having made thirteen miles. February 12, marched at 7 a. m., the brigade in rear of division train; struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad four miles west of Williston; marched west along the railroad two miles and then destroyed two miles of the track; countermarched and went into camp at 5.30 p. m. near the station, marching twelve miles. February 13, marched at 8 a. m. north on the Columbia road, following First Brigade; crossed the South Fork of Edisto River, reaching camp at 6 p. m., having made eleven miles. February 14, marched at 7 a. m. in advance of the division; crossed the North Fork of the Edisto River, and reached the cross-roads of the Augusta, Charleston, and Columbia roads at 6 p. m., making eighteen miles. February 15, marched at 8 a. m. in rear of the division, the advance brigade skirmishing with the enemy; moved on to Waters' Ferry road five miles; taking the Lexington road, moved forward within three miles of Lexington, and halted at 3 p. m.; at 5 p. m. an advance upon the town was ordered; following the Third Brigade, the brigade entered Lexington at 10 p. m., without opposition, and encamped for the night, having marched eighteen miles.

February 16, marched from Lexington, in advance of the division, at 10 a. m., on the Columbia road; countermarched three miles, reaching the Saluda River eight miles above the city. I was ordered to take charge of the construction of the pontoon bridge at Hart's Ferry. The bridge was completed at 6 p. m. The brigade crossed and went into camp one mile from the river, making twelve miles. February 17, marched at 6.30 a. m., following First Brigade, in a northeasterly direction thirteen miles and a half, entering camp at 3 p. m. February 18, remained in camp this day. February 19, marched at 9 a. m. in advance; crossed Broad River, advancing in direction of Monticello; encamped at 3 p. m., marching twelve miles. February 20, marched at 6.30 a. m. on the Monticello road, in rear of the division; crossed Little River and entered camp at 4 p. m., marching nine miles. February 21, marched at 6 a. m., on the Winnsborough road, following First Brigade; entered Winnsborough at 12 m.; moved up the railroad and went into camp at 6 p. m., having marched fifteen miles and a half. February 22, marched at 6 a. m. in advance of the division; moved up the railroad eleven miles to Black Stocks and commenced tearing up the track; destroyed about two miles; countermarched three miles and encamped for the night at 6 p. m., marching eighteen miles. February 23, marched at 7 a. m. in rear of division; made about twelve miles, going into camp at 3 p. m. February 24, remained in camp; fatigue parties were sent out to repair the road leading to the Catawba River. February 25, no advance to-day; trains crossing river slowly. February 26, a portion of the pontoon bridge being carried away early this morning advanced but two miles and again encamped. February 27, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, commanding pontoniers, ordered to report to me and the pontoniers and pontoon bridge assigned to the brigade; pontoon bridge relaid below the rapids; troops and train began crossing at dark. February 28, brigade ordered to cross in rear of troops and train; Thirteenth and Twenty-first

Michigan Volunteer Infantry crossed over at 4 p. m. The Sixty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry was ordered to hold the hills commanding the crossing until the bridge had been taken up. Skirmishing was kept up with the enemy's cavalry until 11 p. m., when the regiment withdrew from its position in face of the enemy and crossed the river in boats without opposition.

March 1, marched at 6 a. m. in advance of the division; reached Hanging Rock at 5 p. m., a distance of fifteen miles. March 2, moved at 9 a. m. in rear of the division on the Cheraw road; marched twelve miles, going into camp at 8 p. m. March 3, marched at 7 a. m. in the advance; crossed Lynch's Creek, marching eighteen miles and encamping at 12 p. m. March 4, marched at 6 a. m. and crossed the State line into North Carolina, taking the Haile's-Ferry road; made twenty miles, going into camp at 8 p. m. March 5, marched at 6 a. m.; reached the Great Pedee River at 10 a. m. Reconnoitering parties from the Thirteenth and Twenty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry were immediately crossed over in boats, and picket-line established to protect the crossing. March 6, remained in camp all day. March 7, the pontoon bridge being completed, Colonel Moore was ordered to report to General Morgan. The brigade crossed at 11 a. m. and moved forward on the Rockingham road eight miles; passing to the left, encamped at 8 p. m. three miles south of Rockingham, having marched fifteen miles. March 8, marched at 6 a. m. in advance of the division on the old Fayetteville road; crossed headwaters of the Little Pedee River, and making a rapid march of twenty-three miles went into camp at 4 p. m. March 9, marched at 6 a. m. in rear of division; made twelve miles, going into camp at 8 p. m. March 10, marched at 8 a. m.; ordered to report to General Kilpatrick on the Chicken road; returned to Fayetteville road and encamped at 4 p. m., having marched twelve miles. March 11, marched at 7 a. m., following First Brigade; reached the city of Fayetteville, a distance of thirteen miles, at 2 p. m. and encamped on the south side of the city. March 12, remained in camp during this day. March 13, passed through Fayetteville at 9 a. m., crossing the Cape Fear River on pontoon bridge; encamped two miles from the city on the Raleigh road at 12 m. March 14, remained in camp for this day. March 15, marched at 10 a. m. in rear of the division; advanced eleven miles, going into camp at 6 p. m. March 16, marched at 9 a. m., following First Brigade; brisk skirmishing in front; ordered to move by Second Division train; took up position at 12 m. on right of road in rear of works from which the enemy had been driven; moved around to the left, and went into position on the right of the Third Brigade and in rear of Second Division; bivouacked for the night, having made eight miles.

March 17, marched at 10 a. m. in advance; reached Black River, over which I was ordered to construct a bridge. At 3 p. m., the bridge being completed, the brigade crossed and advanced four miles, going into camp at 5 p. m., having marched seven miles. March 18, marched at 6.30 a. m. in rear of division; crossing Mingo Creek, moved on the Goldsborough road thirteen miles, going into camp at 5 p. m. March 19, marched at 7 a. m., second in the division. After marching about four miles the advance brigade became engaged with the enemy, which was supposed to be nothing more than cavalry. While the First Brigade engaged them in front my brigade was ordered to move about one mile around the enemy's right and attack him on the flank and in rear, if possible. The movement was immediately commenced under cover of the timber, and so nearly executed that my skirmishers had

already attracted the attention of the enemy on the north side of the large field, as shown in the within diagram.* Before we had developed our own strength, however, to the enemy orders reached us to return and take position on the left of General Hobart's brigade, with my left refused. This order was obeyed as quickly as possible and temporary barricades commenced. A heavy line of skirmishers, under Captain Rowe, of my staff, was also thrown well in front, and extending far to to my left, crossing a road which led from the enemy's lines around my left and in my rear. A detachment of mounted foragers were also thrown out on this road, with orders to build a barricade at a point some half a mile in front, where this road made a right angle leading into the enemy's lines. My command had been in this last position but a few minutes when it was again ordered to reattempt the same flank movement, but was soon again recalled and ordered to charge the enemy immediately on General Hobart's left. In attacking the enemy my command moved in two lines and in good order, with the front line firing and with orders for the rear line to charge through it in case it faltered. The front line (Twenty-first Michigan and Sixty-ninth Ohio) faltered within a few feet of the enemy's works. The rear line (Thirteenth Michigan) charged to the front line and likewise faltered immediately in front. About this time the enemy commenced firing into both flanks with musketry and with artillery from our right. Although every effort was made to hold the line it slowly gave back to the crest of a small ridge on the north side of a creek or swamp. About 300 yards in rear on the north side of this swamp, as shown in diagram, we commenced throwing up temporary shelter for my men on the left of and a little in advance of General Hobart's left, which was drawn below the crest of the ridge. During all this time my line of skirmishers extended far into the woods on west side of the field on my left.

Soon after our attack was repulsed a report came to me that a heavy column was moving around my left and to my rear under cover of the timber. I immediately reported it, and also sent the Sixty-ninth Ohio (numbering less than 100 men) to support the two companies that were then engaged with the enemy far to my left. Before my works were more than half completed the enemy attacked. Both our brigades repulsed the first attack. During the second attack the line immediately on my right as far as I could see gave way, and the enemy passed over the works, so that my brigade, which still stood, was almost entirely cut off. In this condition, with both flanks turned and no reserve, I concluded that to remain there longer was to sacrifice my brigade. Hence I gave the order to fall back. My division commander was present, superintending the movements when we made the attack on the enemy, and also when the enemy attacked us, doing all any one man could do to encourage the men, not only with words, but by exposing his own person. At the time the enemy drove the troops on my immediate right General Carlin was just at the right of my line, but was evidently not aware of the condition of things to his right, for he was at that time looking intently to the front at the enemy as he faltered before the fire of my men. At first I waited for him to order, but seeing that too much delay would cause our certain capture, and there being no time for consultation, I ordered the retreat. Half a minute's delay, and General Carlin, myself, and most of my brigade would have been captured. My command fell back, with the enemy

*To appear in the Atlas.

pressing both flanks, and rallied at the line in the rear thrown up by a portion of the Twentieth Corps. During the rest of the engagement my brigade was held in reserve.

During the engagement of this day I lost many valuable officers and men. In the attack on the enemy one of my best and most gallant regimental commanders fell dead as he advanced to the enemy's works. It was Maj. Willard G. Eaton, Thirteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry. His country and friends will long mourn his death, for he was a brave, good man, loved by all who knew him.

Captain Prince, commanding Twenty-first Michigan, and Captain Rarick, commanding Sixty-ninth Ohio, behaved gallantly and with much credit to themselves. The officers and men of my command throughout have my thanks for their good conduct.

I am much indebted to my staff and orderlies for their efficient service and good conduct on the field—Capt. T. G. Stevenson, acting assistant adjutant-general; G. M. Rowe, captain and provost-marshal; Lieut. H. D. Ludden, acting inspector-general; Maj. John Avery, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. A. E. Barr, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. F. Louthan, acting quartermaster. Orderlies: Corpl. David L. McNutt, Corpl. George Hilliard, and Privates James M. Laboyteaux, William R. Mahood, Marmaduke Welply, and Michael Ayers. Of the orderlies I would more particularly mention my bugler, William A. Worley, and my private orderly, James M. Laboyteaux.

March 20, moved forward at 7 a. m., taking up position on the right of the Twentieth Corps and in rear of First Brigade. March 21, remained in the position of yesterday. March 22, the enemy having fallen back during the night the march was resumed on the Goldsborough road; made nine miles and encamped at 5 p. m. March 23, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River on pontoon bridge and entered Goldsborough at 2 p. m. Passed through the city and went into camp two miles north at 4 p. m., marching fourteen miles.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

GEO. P. BUELL,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. E. EDMONDS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 76.

Report of Capt. Silas A. Yerkes, Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH MICHIGAN VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report in compliance with special orders of the 22d instant:

The Thirteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry left Savannah, Ga., January 20, 1865, with an aggregate of 636 enlisted men and 18 officers. Crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry and entered Barnwell February 11 and on the following day assisted in destroying South Carolina Railroad near White Pond Station. On the 15th entered the town of Lexington, and on the 16th, after floating across the first

troops to the opposite bank and assisting in laying pontoons, crossed Saluda River. February 19, crossed Broad River. On the 21st entered Winnsborough and on the 22d assisted in destroying the Columbia and Danville Railroad near Black Stocks Station, S. C. On the 24th of February crossed the Wateree at Rocky Mount and camped upon the opposite bank. Here the regiment, with little to eat beside fresh meat and parched corn, performed for five days a prodigious amount of labor in working on the roads and assisting the train of the entire corps through the deep and heavy mud of the road up the east bank of the river. The delay herein occasioned having rendered a forced march necessary, during the following four days and a half the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, upon the same limited diet, assisted and guarded the pontoon train over bad roads, for a distance of nearly eighty miles, to the Pedee River. Here the regiment sent the first troops across to the opposite bank and assisted in laying the pontoons. Crossed the river on the morning of the 7th.

On February [March] 11 we entered Fayetteville. February [March] 13, crossed Cape Fear River. On the 14th resumed our march, the enemy constantly skirmishing in front. On the 16th, at the battle of Averasborough, the regiment was in line of battle as support, but not actively engaged. On the 17th we bridged and crossed Black River. On the 18th crossed Mingo Creek. On the 19th, 20th, and 21st fought the battle of Mill Creek. On the 19th instant, in an unsuccessful charge upon the enemy's works, and being in turn driven from our own, the regiment lost 15 killed, 81 wounded, and 10 missing, making an aggregate loss to the regiment of 106.

It was while leading the regiment upon the rebel works that our brave and gallant major fell, mortally wounded.

The casualties during the entire campaign are numerically as follows:

Left sick in hospital	59
Absent without leave	20
Captured while foraging	2
Died of disease	5
Killed in action:	
Enlisted men	14
Commissioned officer	1
Wounded in action and absent in hospital:	
Enlisted men	65
Commissioned officer	1
Captured in action: Enlisted men	2
Missing in action:	
Enlisted men	9
Commissioned officer	1
Deserters	4
Detailed men	14
Total absent:	
Enlisted men	194
Commissioned officers	3

Deduct from aggregate, January 20, 636 enlisted men and 18 commissioned officers, leaves 442 enlisted men and 15 officers, to which add 4 recruits from depots, equals 446 enlisted men and 15 commissioned officers, as per morning report of the 22d instant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. A. YERKES,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. T. G. STEVENSON,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 77.

Report of Capt. Arthur C. Prince, Twenty-first Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following in regard to my regiment:

The regiment broke camp at Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of January, and marched to Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, where we encamped for about ten days; we crossed the river on the 5th of February and marched northward; nothing of interest occurred until we struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, of which we destroyed about two miles, near White Pond Station. We then marched directly upon Columbia, S. C., but turned from it when within a few miles and took a northwesterly course through Lexington, S. C., crossing the Saluda and Broad Rivers; then more eastward, striking the railroad at Winnsborough, S. C.; we still advanced northward, destroying the railroad track at Black Stocks Station; we then marched eastward, crossing the Wateree River at Rocky Mount, and the Great Pedee a few miles north of Cheraw, S. C.; we advanced upon the town of Fayetteville.

On the 15th of March we left Fayetteville and, crossing the Cape Fear River, proceeded northeast. On the 19th of March we met the enemy; the regiment was formed in line on the right of the brigade, on the farther side of a deep ravine and in the face of the enemy's line of works, and ordered to charge the same, which was done. The enemy proving too much for us, we were obliged to fall back, which we did to the edge of the ravine or swamp, and commenced to throw up works as best we could; however, before we could complete anything of the kind, the enemy charged upon us, and being of greater strength turned both flanks. The regiment, receiving a fire from front and both flanks, was obliged to retreat. We fell back for about three-quarters of a mile and took possession of some works already thrown up, from where we were relieved by part of the Twentieth Army Corps.

The regiment lost heavily in the engagement; the casualties as they now stand are: killed, 13; wounded, 49; missing, 9; prisoners, 2.

Previous to this we lost as follows: 1 man killed, 2 missing; 1 officer and 4 men prisoners.

Our loss on the whole campaign foots up as follows: Killed, 14 enlisted men; wounded, 5 commissioned officers and 44 enlisted men; missing, 11 enlisted men; prisoners, 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men; total, 81.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. PRINCE,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. T. G. STEVENSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 78.

Report of Capt. Jacob J. Rarick, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 20th of January, 1865, the Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, in

connection with the rest of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, &c., left camp at Savannah, Ga., on special campaign through the interior of the Confederacy, arriving at Sister's Ferry, Ga., on the 29th.

We crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina on the 5th of February, 1865, marching in the direction of Columbia, S. C., crossing the Augusta and Charleston Railroad at White Pond Station on the 12th, arriving to within about four miles of Columbia on the 16th, when we were ordered to march in the direction of Charlotte, N. C. After going within about ten miles of Chesterville, we moved in the direction of Goldsborough, crossing the Catawba River at Rocky Mount Post-Office. On the 28th the Sixty-ninth crossed in pontoon-boats about midnight, after guarding the crossing until the pontoon bridge was taken up.

On the 7th of March we crossed the Great Pedee River about ten miles above Cheraw, and also the Cape Fear River on the 13th at Fayetteville. On the 19th we came up with and engaged a force of the enemy, as we thought cavalry; but it proved to be a large force of infantry, which the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, charged and were handsomely repulsed with a heavy loss on the Sixty-ninth. The rebels then charged and drove us about half a mile, when they were checked and driven back by the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and troops from the Twentieth Army Corps. In the night the rebels left, and we marched to Goldsborough on the 23d, thus ending the most glorious campaign of the war.

The loss of the regiment during the campaign was as follows.*

During the entire campaign from Sister's Ferry only about ten days' rations were issued to the men, depending almost entirely for subsistence on the resources of the country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. RARICK,

Captain, Commanding Sixty-ninth Ohio Veteran Vol. Infantry.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL,

Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 79.

Report of Lieut. Col. David Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 19.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders from headquarters First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the operations of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, from the time of leaving Savannah until the 19th day of March, 1865.

This brigade, composed of the Twenty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Seventy-fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, under my command, moved by order on the 20th day of January, 1865, with the division on the Macon road.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men killed, 1 officer and 19 men wounded, and 1 officer and 5 men captured or missing.

After marching seven miles the command was ordered to camp, and in consequence of the impassable roads and the inclement state of the weather remained in camp until the 25th, at which time the brigade moved promptly and moved toward Springfield, where the Seventy-fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteers was detailed, by order of Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin, commanding First Division, to remain with the train as guard until further orders.

From Springfield the command marched to Sister's Ferry on the Savannah River, and encamped until February 5, when we crossed the river and moved toward Augusta, Ga. The brigade halted to destroy railroad between Windsor and White Pond, after which they proceeded toward Columbia, S. C., by Lexington Court-House, and crossed the Saluda River; from thence to Rockville Post-Office and across Broad River; from thence to Winnsborough on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad. February 22, the command was engaged destroying railroad between Youngiersville and Black Stocks; from thence marched to Rocky Mount Post-Office; the brigade was ordered to move in rear of the wagon train. On the 27th the rebels made a dash upon our lines which was quickly repulsed by the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who by my order threw forward skirmishers and drove them one mile and then returned to camp.

On the 28th the command crossed Catawba River, continued the march toward Big Pedee River, in North Carolina, arriving there on the 5th day of March. On the 6th crossed the river and continued the march toward Fayetteville; from thence toward Goldsborough, crossing Cape Fear River and continuing until the 16th, when I was ordered to move the brigade upon a forced march to Smith's farm, where we formed line of battle, and remained there during the night in support of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On the morning of the 19th of March the Third Brigade moved promptly in rear of the division. It soon became apparent that the enemy were in our front in force. Skirmishing became brisk. Soon our advance was checked. The Third Brigade, by order, was deployed in line of battle—Thirty-eighth Indiana and Twenty-first Ohio on the right flank and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania on the left of the road and in support of the battery. The line was formed under a severe fire of artillery and musketry. Matters remained in that position a short time, when I threw the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania on the right of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, with orders to throw up temporary works. This accomplished I received an order to charge the enemy's works, which order was promptly obeyed. The troops moved forward in good order through a dense thicket and swamp and charged again and again, with no chance of carrying the works in consequence of the impenetrable thicket and the depth of the swamp; and, for another important reason, that the enemy moved heavy columns on the right flank. It being evident that unless we fell back the flank would be turned I ordered the brigade to fall back and resume their places in line, which they did in good order. It soon became apparent to me that the enemy were moving on our left flank and were about to cut us off, when I changed front and in time to repulse their advance, and held them well in check. I then received another order to move by the left flank, making connection with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Soon I received the order to charge again, which was promptly obeyed, and this time with success, as we drove them back and held our lines until the Second Division had completed their works,

at which time I was myself wounded, and being compelled to leave the field, turned the command over to Lieut. Col. A. McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

I regret the loss of many officers and men in the command, among whom was Capt. J. H. Low, Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, whose bravery and manly courage was conspicuous among his men. He fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment.

To the commanding officers of the Twenty-first Ohio, Thirty-eighth Indiana, and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry I tender my thanks for their promptness in obeying and carrying out all the orders they received and for the handsome manner in which they handled their regiments during the battle.

To Lieut. L. G. Bodie, acting assistant adjutant-general, Capt. R. M. Dysart, inspector, and Lieut. M. K. McFaddin, provost-marshal, of my staff, who promptly conveyed my orders amid the din of battle, never faltering in their perilous duty, their cool and undaunted bravery shown conspicuous, to them I tender my thanks.

It is due to all the officers and men to say that they acquitted themselves honorably, and not only reflected honor upon themselves but nobly sustained their past reputation for bravery and undaunted courage on the field of battle.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MILES,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

Capt. J. E. EDMONDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 80.

Report of Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders I have the honor to report the operations of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, from the 20th day of January to the 23d day of March, 1865.

The brigade moved from Savannah, Ga., January 20, under command of Lieut. Col. D. Miles, Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and he continued to command it until the 19th day of March, when he was severely wounded in battle and the command devolved upon myself. This change in command at the close of the campaign leaves this report deficient of the information which the former commander of the brigade could by reason of his position and experience embody in it. A statement in detail of the marches, guards, and other duties performed would render this report too voluminous.

The command crossed the Savannah River February 5 at Sister's Ferry and moved through South Carolina, via Barnwell Court-House, White Pond, Lexington Court-House, Thompson, Winnsborough, Black Stocks, and Rocky Mount; thence via Fayetteville to Goldsborough, N. C., the distance marched being 499 miles. The brigade built eight miles of corduroy road and destroyed two miles and a half of railroad. I estimate the subsistence stores drawn from the country for

the use of the brigade at 40,000 rations. Four hundred and ten head of cattle were captured, but in consequence of our rapid marches 210 head died. Thirty-three horses and ninety-six mules were captured. These animals were serviceable, the worthless animals having been shot or abandoned. Two hundred horses and mules pertaining to the brigade were supplied with sufficient forage taken from the country for forty days.

The total number of prisoners captured from the enemy is thirty-one.

The following casualties occurred:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	1	8	1	.....	10
Enlisted men	14	58	.....	40	112
Total	15	66	1	40	122

During a campaign of sixty-three days, under circumstances which required the command to rely upon the country for subsistence two-thirds of the time, the officers and men of the brigade conducted themselves with such high, soldier-like bearing that at this time it would appear but flattery to do more than simply refer to this subject without special mention.

But as my superior officer, Lieut. Col. D. Miles, is by reason of his wounds unable to report the operations of the brigade while under his command, I shall here add that I found it a pleasure to serve with him, and that in the action of 19th of March, near Bentonville, N. C., where he was wounded, he fought his brigade energetically and skillfully against superior numbers of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

A. McMAHAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. E. EDMONDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 81.

Report of Capt. David H. Patton, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the recent campaign commencing January 20, 1865, and ending March 23, date at which the command reached Goldsborough, N. C.:

January 20, the Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, forming part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Lieut. Col. D. Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanding, broke camp near Savannah, Ga., and moved six miles north, going into camp, remaining in same till morning January 25, when the command moved northeast, passing through Springfield, Ga., and arriving near Sister's Ferry, on Savannah River, January 29, where it remained until the 5th of February, when it crossed river into South Carolina.

From this date the march was continued northward, passing through Barnwell, striking Charleston and Augusta Railroad at White Pond, which the command assisted in destroying near this point; continuing march, moving northeast, crossed the Edisto River, arriving at Lexington, S. C., February 15; resuming march crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, passing through Winnsborough, assisting in destroying Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad at Black Stocks; from this place marched to Catawba River, which was crossed February 28.

Marching northeast from Catawba River arrived at Great Pedee River March 5; crossed same the 6th, taking road to Fayetteville, N. C., which was reached the 11th of March. The 13th crossed the Cape Fear River, taking Goldsborough road. Morning of the 16th came up with the advance forces of our army, who had engaged the enemy near South River; the engagement progressing moved with the brigade in support of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which was then engaged. 17th, enemy left our front at 9 a. m.; moved forward on Goldsborough road, crossing South River, camping about six miles from same. Continued march 18th, camping at 3 p. m. The 19th moved on Goldsborough road in support of First Brigade, which becoming engaged we were put in position on the right of the road, the Twenty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry on our left and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry on our right. Light works were thrown up, and four companies were thrown forward as skirmishers. About 2 o'clock the command was ordered forward, with the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the purpose of finding the enemy's works. We advanced through a swamp so densely covered with underbrush that it was impossible to advance in line. The enemy's skirmishers were driven to their works. When within about fifty yards of their works they opened fire upon us. Captain Low, then in command of the regiment, ordered the men to lie down. At this time, through some mistake, the report was circulated that we were firing on our own men, whereupon Captain Low gave the order to cease firing. Firing from the front grew more rapid and Captain Low fell, mortally wounded. The men having no protection and being under orders not to fire, began to fall back to their former position. Captain Low then being taken from the field I took command of the regiment, which then occupied the same position it had held before the advance. The line giving way at some point on our left the enemy swung in upon our flank and rear.

The Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers being on the left and most exposed was moved to the right. I then ordered the Thirty-eighth to swing back. A new line was then formed by the brigade at about right angles with its former position, but no sooner was this line formed than its position became flanked also. We were then ordered to move forward and regain our old position. We pressed forward until the Thirty-eighth Indiana, then on the left, extended into a swamp so that it was impossible to advance in line. The enemy was then within forty yards of us. A brisk fire was then kept up for half an hour, when not only our flank but our rear became endangered. The brigade was then ordered to a position in the rear, which was occupied till the morning of the 20th, when the regiment with brigade took position in rear of that occupied the 19th. After the 19th the command took no further part in the operations of the 20th and 21st. The enemy having retreated during the night of the 22d the regiment with brigade moved forward on Goldsborough road, going into camp at 5 p. m. the 23d; crossed Neuse River, passing through and camping near Goldsborough, N. C., near which place the command is encamped.

Of the conduct of both officers and men of the regiment in the recent battle I desire saying they did their whole duty, and, had our flank been protected, not a position would have been lost. Captain Low and Lieutenant Deweese fell bravely at their posts and are lamented by the entire command.

The losses during the campaign are: 1 commissioned officer killed and 3 wounded; 3 enlisted men killed and 14 wounded, and 10 enlisted men missing.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

D. H. PATTON,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-eighth Indiana Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. L. G. BODIE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 82.

Report of Capt. Samuel F. Cheney, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO INFTY. VOLS.,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders I have the honor to report the operations of the Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers from the 20th day of January, 1865, to the 23d day of March, 1865.

The regiment moved, under command of Lieut. Col. A. McMahan, from Savannah, Ga., January 20, and remained under his command until March 19, at which time he assumed command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

The only engagement in which the regiment took part during the campaign occurred on the 19th day of March, at [Bentonville]. In this engagement our loss was 1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men wounded, and 10 enlisted men missing.

Two-thirds of a mile of railroad was destroyed by the regiment during the campaign. No other structures were destroyed by the regiment. The whole amount of subsistence drawn from the country cannot be correctly estimated, but it cannot fall short of 10,000 rations complete. Eleven horses and mules belonging to the regiment were supplied with forage taken from the country for forty-five days. Twenty-nine mules were captured, most of them being serviceable. Twenty-one Confederate prisoners were captured by the regiment during the campaign. Three enlisted men were killed or captured straggling.

The regiment reached Goldsborough, N. C., March 23, 1865, having marched nearly 500 miles.

The following is a list of casualties occurring during the campaign. Commissioned officers, wounded, 1; enlisted men, killed, 1; wounded, 2; missing in action, 10; killed or captured straggling, 3.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. CHENEY,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. L. G. BODIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 83.

Report of Maj. Robert P. Findley, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 26.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH OHIO VETERAN INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

SIR: On the 20th day of January, 1865, the Seventy-fourth Ohio Regiment marched with the Third Brigade, First Division, from near Savannah, Ga., halting six miles distant, where we lay on account of impassable roads until the morning of the 25th, when we marched rapidly. Thus we kept on until, on the 27th, the regiment was detached from brigade as guard for the First Division supply train. On the 29th we arrived at Sister's Ferry, Ga., where we lay until the 5th of February; crossed the Savannah River ——. Our duty was the same from day to day. Men were captured while foraging, but we were not called upon to do any fighting. Arrived at Fayetteville. Nothing worthy of note transpired until, on the 11th of March, we halted at Fayetteville; marched from that place on the 16th. On the 20th eight forage wagons were captured and burned by rebels. Two companies had been sent out with them as guard, but they were detained back loading the wagons, while they, as soon as loaded, went on unguarded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Four men of the Seventy-fourth were killed or captured; others saw no rebels when they came upon the burning wagons. On the 21st of March the right wing of the regiment was sent with supplies for the troops at front, and on the 23d the left wing accompanied the train to Kinston, returning on the 26th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. P. FINDLEY,
Major, Commanding Seventy-fourth Ohio Veteran Infantry.

Lieutenant BODIE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

List of casualties in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Veteran Infantry from the 20th day of January to the 23d day of March, 1865.*

R. P. FINDLEY,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 84.

Report of Maj. Michael H. Locher, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-NINTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the operations of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers from January 20 to March 24, inclusive.

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 commissioned officer and 9 enlisted men captured and 2 enlisted men missing.

The regiment moved with the brigade at 7 a. m. on the Macon road; marched seven miles and ordered on picket and relieved on the 21st by the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment. 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, remained in camp in consequence of the bad roads which retarded our progress. 25th, moved at 7 a. m. on Sister's Ferry road and marched fifteen miles. 26th, moved at 7 a. m.; marched nine miles and encamped near Springfield. 27th, remained in camp near Springfield. 28th, moved at 12 a. m. eight miles and encamped; two companies of the command were ordered for picket duty. 29th, moved at 8 a. m. two miles and encamped near Sister's Ferry. 30th, remained in camp. 31st, detail of fifty men ordered from the regiment to repair road on the opposite side of the Savannah River. Corporal O'Neil and Private Yost, of Company K, were wounded by a torpedo exploding, which were the only casualties that occurred that day by the explosion.

February 1, 2, 3, and 4, the regiment remained in camp awaiting the completion of the road. 5th, crossed the Savannah River, and marched four miles and encamped for the night. 6th, marched at 11 a. m. nine miles and bivouacked for the night. 7th, moved promptly at 7 a. m. on Orangeburg road ten miles and encamped near Lawtonville and sent out a forage detail under Lieutenant Hubley. 8th, moved one mile to cross-road. 9th, marched eighteen miles and encamped on Barnwell road. 10th, moved at 7 a. m., marched seventeen miles and a half in rear of train of the First Division. 11th, moved at 6.30 a. m., passed through Barnwell and encamped at dusk after marching fifteen miles. 12th, moved at 7 a. m. three miles to White Pond Station on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad; took an active part in destroying the railroad at that point, and then returned to White Pond and encamped. 13th, moved at 7 a. m., crossed the South Edisto River at 4 p. m. and encamped at 7 p. m. after marching fifteen miles. 14th, moved at 7 a. m., crossed North Edisto River at 2 p. m. and encamped at Lexington and Charleston Cross-Roads, after marching nineteen miles. 15th, moved at 6.30 a. m. on Lexington road, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania in advance and advance guard; the enemy's vedettes were met early in the morning, and skirmishing commenced briskly and continued until 3 p. m. Six companies of the Seventy-ninth were quickly thrown forward as skirmishers, supported by the balance of the regiment and the Third Brigade. The enemy being driven back, we encamped for the night after marching ten miles. 16th, moved at 10 a. m. on Columbia road until within four miles of Columbia, S. C., when we moved to the left of the ferry road toward Saluda River, where we lay until 7 p. m., when we crossed the river on pontoons and encamped, marching twelve miles. 17th, moved at 6.30 a. m. on Newberry road; encamped at Spring Hill Church, marching twelve miles; two companies on picket. 18th, remained in camp. 19th, moved at 10 a. m., crossed Broad River on pontoons, when the regiment was detailed to assist in destroying the Columbia and Spartanburg Railroad; returned to brigade at dark, marching ten miles. 20th, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at noon on the Winnsborough road near Ebenezer Church; three companies on picket; marched four miles. 21st, moved at 7 a. m., passed through Winnsborough, and encamped near White Oak Turnout, after marching seventeen miles. 22d, moved to Woodstock Station, on Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, destroyed the track, and encamped for the night on Camden road; marched thirteen miles. 23d, moved at 6 a. m. twelve miles and encamped at 2 p. m. near Rocky Mount; three companies on picket. 24th and 25th, remained in camp. 26th, moved at dusk one mile; five

men of the command were captured while foraging. 27th, at 10 a. m. the rebels drove in the pickets. The Seventy-ninth was quickly in line and deployed as skirmishers, and after a sharp fight drove the rebels one mile, after which the regiment was again formed and ordered to proceed two miles and bring in some wounded of the division; that accomplished we returned to camp. 28th, moved at daylight and reached the Catawba River; crossed it at 3 p. m. and assisted the train to cross the bridge and to repair the road; encamped at dusk after marching three miles.

March 1, moved at 7 a. m. to Hanging Rock; marched twelve miles and encamped. 2d, moved at 7 a. m. twelve miles and encamped at 7 p. m. 3d, started at 6 a. m., marched fifteen miles and encamped on Camden and Charlotte Cross-Roads. 4th, moved at 8 a. m. as rear guard of the train; crossed the boundary line at 9 p. m., encamped at 11 p. m. after a fatiguing march of eighteen miles. 5th, moved at 6 a. m. near Great Pedee River; encamped at 1 p. m. after marching twelve miles. 6th, moved to river and laid over for bridge to be finished. 7th, crossed the river at 1 p. m. and marched ten miles, two companies on picket duty. 8th, moved at 7 a. m. on old Fayetteville road and encamped near Dead Creek, after marching twenty miles. 9th, moved at 11 a. m. on Fayetteville road three miles, and encamped at 9 p. m. 10th, moved at 6.30 a. m. eight miles and encamped 1 p. m.; lost 2 men, taken prisoners, and 1 wounded near Fayetteville. 11th, moved at 9 p. m., regiment as train guard; marched eleven miles and encamped near Fayetteville. 12th, remained in camp; found one wounded man in the hospital. 13th, moved at 7 a. m. through Fayetteville and across Cape Fear River and encamped; five companies on picket. 14th, remained in camp. 15th, moved at 10 a. m. eight miles and encamped. 16th, marched eight miles to Smith's farm; the regiment marched with the division on a forced march. The Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, having engaged the enemy, First Division, to support them, moved to the front and formed line and remained in position all night. 17th, moved to Black River and halted until the completion of the bridge, when we crossed and marched eight miles. 18th, marched eleven miles and encamped at 5 p. m. 19th, the enemy being in force in our front, skirmishing was kept up briskly; Seventy-ninth, in rear of the Third Brigade, which was in advance of the left wing line, was formed under a galling fire of artillery and musketry; soon a general engagement was entered into; the Seventy-ninth was on the left of brigade supporting the battery; by an order received we changed position to the right of the brigade and then threw up works. Having received an order to charge the enemy's works, the Seventy-ninth came up to the work handsomely, but not being properly supported on the flanks, and from the nature of the ground, it became apparent that we could not take the works, and it soon became necessary to change position and form line faced to the rear, from the fact that the rebels were outflanking us. Again did we charge the rebels, who had left their main line of works, no doubt thinking that victory was theirs. Charge again is the command, and they broke in confusion, when we held the ground until they hurled solid columns upon our small band, when the regiment was relieved by the Seventeenth New York, Second [First] Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, after being out of ammunition and the men very much exhausted from the terrible fighting of the day. The loss of the day: 10 enlisted men killed, 4 commissioned officers and 30 enlisted men wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men missing, besides some 8 or 10 whose wounds were of so

slight a nature that they remained on the field. 20th, remained in line of battle, having been changed to the third line in connection with the division. 21st, still in line of battle. 22d, the rebels having been beaten at all points, retreated in dismay, burning bridges in their retreat, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands; moved at 9 a. m. on the 22d and marched nine miles and encamped. 23d, moved at 8 a. m., passed through Goldsborough, and encamped with orders to rest.

The regiment maintained its reputation on the march for manly endurance, and when brought before the enemy, although terribly outnumbered, for eight hours they gallantly maintained their position and held at bay an enemy overflushed with the prospect of annihilating everything before it.

To Capt. John S. McBride, acting major, and all the officers and men of the command, is all the praise awarded that I can give for true bravery and manly courage on the field of battle.

Maj. William H. White, surgeon of the Seventy-ninth, was on hand displaying his usual skill in the discharge of his duties on the field.

The total loss of the Seventy-ninth, commencing on the 20th of January and ending the 24th of March, is 10 enlisted men killed, 4 commissioned officers wounded, 42 enlisted men wounded; 1 officer missing, 17 enlisted men missing; total, 74.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. LOCHER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. L. G. BODIE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 85.

Report of Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 29, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with circular issued at Colonel Easton's plantation, N. C., March 19, 1865, I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of the operations of my division from the fall of Savannah, Ga., to the occupation of Goldsborough, N. C.:

The close of my last report* left my command in camp near Savannah, where they remained until the morning of the 20th of January, some twenty-eight days. During this time active preparations were being made to prepare and refit my command for the campaign just closed.

January 19, received marching orders from corps headquarters, and at daylight on the 20th broke camp and moved out on the Milledgeville road, the First Brigade leading; went into camp near the Eleven-Mile Post on the Georgia Central Railroad; remained in this camp until the 25th; raining almost continually. January 25, moved at 7 a. m., the Second Brigade leading, marching fourteen miles; went into camp seven miles south of Springfield. January 26, moved at 7 a. m., Third Brigade leading; went into camp at Springfield, marching

* See Vol. XLIV, p. 180.

seven miles. January 27, moved at 7 a. m., the First Brigade leading; marched six miles and went into camp at Berry's plantation. January 28, moved at 8 a. m., Second Brigade in the advance, marching six miles. By order from corps headquarters took up a position across Augusta road, one mile above Sister's Ferry; remained in this position until the 5th of February. During this time heavy details were daily made to remove obstructions and build road on the east side of Savannah River, men working in the water from ankle to waist deep, but with the usual good nature and determination that always characterize the American volunteer. At 4 p. m. my command commenced crossing the Savannah, leaving the Thirty-fourth Illinois as pickets; went into camp at the bluff, about two miles and a half above Sister's Ferry; remained in this camp during the 7th and 8th. On the evening of the 8th finished loading my train; the transports and gun-boat returned to Savannah; pontoon taken up and pickets withdrawn. A small force of the enemy in sight, but no attack made. February 8, division moved at daylight; marched seven miles and went into camp at Brighton, one brigade crossing Little Ebenezer. February 9, moved at 7 a. m., crossing Ebenezer Creek and marching twenty miles; went into camp at King's Creek.

February 10, moved at 6.30 a. m., Second Brigade leading; marched twenty miles and encamped near Boiling Spring. February 11, moved at 6.30 a. m., First Brigade in the advance; marched eleven miles, crossing the Salkehatchie and Turkey Creek, passing through Barnwell; camped at Tarleton's Cave. February 12, moved at 6.30 a. m., Second Brigade leading; marched seventeen miles, crossing the Charleston and Augusta Railroad at Williston. All the trains of the corps moved with my division to-day; went into camp at the South Edisto River. February 13, moved at 8.30, crossing the South Edisto, leaving the trains with General Baird, by order of corps commander; marched six miles and went into camp at Dean's Swamp. February 14, moved at 6.30 a. m., First Brigade leading; marched seventeen miles, built bridge, and crossed North Fork of Edisto, and went into camp at Cedar Creek. February 15, moved at 7.30 a. m., Second Brigade in advance; marched seventeen miles and encamped three miles from Lexington. Wheeler's cavalry were close upon my front and left flank to-day. Captain Stinson and Lieutenant Bridges, of my staff, each captured a prisoner. February 16, moved at 6.30 a. m., by order of corps commander, upon Columbia, via Lexington and Leaphart's Mill; when within three miles of Columbia received orders direct from General Sherman to halt. Subsequently, by order from corps commander, my division was countermarched to Leaphart's, and going into camp near the Saluda River, having marched eighteen miles. February 17, moved at 6 a. m., First Brigade leading; marched seventeen miles, crossing the Saluda River, and went into camp at Freshly's Mills, on Broad River. Pontoon train ordered forward. Having secured an old ferry-flat the Second Brigade commenced crossing about midnight, and by daylight were over the river. During the day the Third Brigade crossed the river by using the ferry-flat and a pontoon-boat. February 19, at 6 a. m., the pontoon having been completed, the First Brigade and battery and transportation of the division crossed Broad River; marched five miles; went into camp near Thompson's house; four miles of railroad destroyed, and the trains of the corps were reported for orders. February 20, moved at 6 a. m., with the trains of the corps in charge, marching six miles; went into camp at Ebenezer Church, on Little River. February 21, moved at 10 a. m., corps train in charge, with orders to proceed to

Winnsborough; when within three miles and a half of that place received orders to move to White Oak; countermarched to the Chester Court-House road, then to its intersection with the Monticello and Winnsborough road; went into camp six miles northwest of Winnsborough, and two miles and a half of Columbia and Charlotte (N. C.) Railroad, marching thirteen miles. February 22, marched at 6 a. m. with corps train in charge; at railroad detained two hours for First and Third Divisions to pass; moved up the railroad to White Oak Station, thence eastward to Wateree Church; here the Twentieth Corps had the road; went into camp, having marched ten miles. February 23, moved at 8 a. m., Second Brigade in advance, corps trains in charge; detained two hours at cross-road for First and Third Divisions to pass; went into camp at Rocky Creek, having marched ten miles; raining heavy during the afternoon; roads bad, and the rear of the train did not reach camp until 2 a. m. February 24, moved at 10.30 a. m., crossing the Catawba in rear of the trains of Twentieth Corps, marching four miles; went into camp two miles east of the river, remaining during the 25th, 26th, and 27th. At this point was met the greatest detention and difficulties encountered during the campaign—a broad, turbulent, and rising river, road without bottom, raining almost constantly. My command was constantly on fatigue duty, making and remaking road and assisting the trains of the corps, but by steady and persevering efforts all difficulties were overcome, and at 11 a. m. on the 28th moved forward, marching four miles and a half; went into camp; reserve artillery and ammunition trains moved with the division to-day.

March 1, moved at 6 a. m., marching twenty-one miles; went into camp two miles east of Little Lynch's Creek. March 2, moved at 6 a. m., Third Brigade leading, marching thirteen miles; went into camp east of Lynch's Creek; corps artillery and ammunition train still moving with the division. March 3, moved at 6 a. m., marching twenty-three miles; went into camp on Thompson's Creek. The bridge across the creek having been destroyed a new one was constructed during the night by Second Brigade. March 4, moved at 6 a. m., marching fifteen miles, and crossing into North Carolina. Went into camp on west side of Pedee River, remaining during the 5th and 6th. At 3.30 p. m. on the 7th commenced crossing the Pedee River, a detachment of the Second Brigade covering the movement, a small force of the enemy appearing as the pickets were being withdrawn. March 8, moved at 6 a. m., marching twenty-five miles; went into camp on Hitchcock's Creek, reserve artillery, ammunition, and pontoon trains moving with this division; raining hard most of the day. March 9, moved at 7.30 a. m., marching twenty-two miles; went into camp east side of Rockfish Creek; pontoon train, by direct order of General Slocum, reported to Twentieth Corps at Drowning Creek; roads very bad to-day from long and continuous rains; a very violent shower just at dark destroyed what little of the road was left, and the Third Brigade working all night with the trains, the rear not reaching camp until after sunrise. March 10, moved at 7 a. m., marching twelve miles; went into camp at the Thirteen-Mile Post from Fayetteville; a brigade of General Kilpatrick's cavalry surprised this morning on my left; when near the Eighteen-Mile Post received orders from corps headquarters to send a brigade from my command to their assistance; General Mitchell's brigade was ordered to the left for that duty; Major Holmes, in command of foragers of Third Brigade, drove in the rebel pickets to the Five-Mile Post to-day. March 11, moved at 9 a. m., marching twelve miles; went into camp at Fayetteville. March 12, at 7 p. m. commenced crossing Cape Fear River with my

command, marching three miles; bivouac for the night. March 13, took up a position one mile farther east on Raleigh road; a rather strong force of the enemy having shown themselves in my front three regiments of the First Brigade were ordered forward, who drove them some two miles. March 14, in camp. March 15, moved at 9 a. m., marching eleven miles; went into camp at Kyle's Landing. March 16, moved at 9 a. m., following the Twentieth Corps; at 10 a. m. received orders from corps headquarters to send a brigade to the front; the Second Brigade being in the advance, moved at once; at 12 m. received orders to move forward with my two remaining brigades, but, as the road was very bad, not to double-quick or exhaust my men. Subsequently received orders to go into camp, but soon after another order to move forward. This last order was executed with promptness. Arriving near the scene of action I was directed in person by the corps commander to deploy a brigade on the right of the Smith's Ferry road and feel forward for General Mitchell's left, whose brigade was in line of battle on left of Raleigh road. This movement was promptly executed by the Third Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Fearing commanding, and, forming upon the left of Second Brigade in two lines, a brisk skirmish at once commenced along the front of both of these brigades. The enemy had already been driven from his more advanced work, but was now found in stronger and better constructed ones and in heavier force, and seemed disposed to dispute our farther advance. The First Brigade coming up, were held in reserve. Soon after General Fearing reported to me that a heavy force was in his front and extending beyond his left, with a bad swamp in his front and left. I at once determined to form the First Brigade on General Fearing's left, strongly believing that by so doing the enemy's right would be outflanked and turned. The corps commander was notified of the movement and met with his consent and approval. With great difficulty the First Brigade succeeded in crossing the swamp or ravine and, forming in echelon by regiments, advanced, but met by a heavy and destructive fire from the enemy behind works, in front of which was another deep ravine or creek and extending to the river; it would have been worse than folly to have attempted a farther advance. I was much disappointed in the results, being confident that the movement would outflank the enemy's position. By subsequent orders from corps commander this brigade was withdrawn (leaving a strong skirmish line) and formed in reserve in rear of Third Brigade.

This was a warm and spirited affair while it lasted; but I take pleasure in saying that all performed their whole duty. I have to regret the loss of over 100 brave soldiers; among them several brave and valuable officers, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and Captain White, Sixteenth Illinois, and commanding that regiment.

For a more detailed report of names and merit of officers I respectfully refer to brigade reports, herewith submitted.

March 17, at daylight this morning received reports from each brigade that the enemy had abandoned their works in our front and that our skirmish line now occupied them. At 8.30 a. m., following the First Division, moved forward on Goldsborough road to Black River. By order from corps headquarters took a road to the left; crossing Black River went into camp two miles east of Mingo Creek, marching eight miles. March 18, moved at 5.30 a. m. on Goldsborough road. The foragers of the command found the enemy in our front, and drove them to and across Bushy Swamp, where they took up a strong position and

opened with artillery. The First and Second Brigades were deployed in two lines, with a regiment from each as skirmishers; were ordered to advance. The appearance of strong infantry lines was sufficient to turn the enemy to the rear about. General Sherman coming up, by his direct order the command was halted; at 4 p. m. received orders to go into camp, crossing one brigade to the east side of the swamp. Strong pickets were thrown out, having learned that Wade Hampton, with a large cavalry force, was in our immediate front. Our march to-day, twelve miles. March 19, moved at 8.30 a. m., following First Division, Second Brigade leading, marching five miles, when, just after 11 a. m., received orders to move forward two of my brigades to the assistance of General Carlin; arriving in rear of his line was directed to deploy one of my brigades and move to the right, and feel forward for the right of General Carlin's line and form thereon. The Second Brigade, General Mitchell commanding, was intrusted with the execution of this order and was soon promptly in the position indicated. The Third Brigade, General Fearing commanding, was ordered to form in rear of the right of the Second Brigade in close columns of regiments. The Seventy-eighth Illinois, of Second Brigade, was ordered forward as skirmishers, and a company from One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, of Third Brigade, was ordered to the rear and right across a swamp near the right flank of main line. The advanced skirmishers soon reported the enemy in front and in works, and that they were moving to our right. A staff officer was at once dispatched to corps commander with this information, and a request that I might order up the First Brigade (left with the trains), which was granted. This brigade, upon reaching the ground formed on the right of the Second Brigade, in two lines, its right resting upon the swamp before mentioned, and the Sixtieth Illinois, deployed as skirmishers, relieving a regiment of Third Brigade (One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois), sent previously to the right in support of Seventy-eighth Illinois. This was the disposition of my division previous to the battle of Troublefield's Swamp: The First and Second Brigades deployed in two lines, my right resting on an almost impassable swamp, and on that account not refused, and Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Third Brigade, First Division, on my left, the Third Brigade in reserve in two lines, the general direction of the line nearly at right angles with the Averasborough and Goldsborough road; the ground, a low swamp, impassable for artillery. I therefore did not order forward my battery; but it did good service on the left of the road, where the ground was higher and more open. Good log-works were rapidly thrown up in front of both lines, and had much to do with the success of my command later in the day. About 2.30 p. m. received orders to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Miles (Third Brigade, First Division). Before this order could be executed firing was heard upon my left and rear, and the corps commander coming up at that moment informed me that the center and left had been broken, and that the enemy had gained the rear and was moving toward the trains, and by his order the Third Brigade changed front to the left, and forming nearly parallel to the road, moving out promptly and gallantly, was soon lost sight of in the thick swamp. I immediately sent Captain Wiseman, my assistant adjutant-general, to General Mitchell to at once refuse his left and I would send to his support his second line. This cool and gallant officer had already anticipated my order. His second line was at once ordered to form on and support his left. The march of the Third Brigade being nearly perpendicular to my line every step they took uncovered the gap between their right and the

left of Second Brigade. The second line of the First Brigade was then ordered to the left and form on left of Second Brigade. My whole division was drawn out into a single line, and the question now was could we hold it.

The results show that brave soldiers do almost anything they resolve to do. The works of the First and Second Brigades were never given up, although attacked in front, flank, and absolutely in the rear, and had to fight in their own works in reverse. The Third Brigade had no works; their duty was, if possible, to check the enemy; when first struck their right gave way and some little confusion ensued, but changing front to the rear upon the left rallied and held their ground firmly. Their brave commander, Brevet Brigadier-General Fearing, being severely wounded, refused for a long time to leave the field, but finally, at the earnest solicitation of his officers, consented to do so, turning the command over to Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, being the second time this meritorious officer has taken charge of this brigade in battle. Later in the day General Cogswell's brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, moved forward most beautifully upon the right of the Third Brigade, driving the enemy and recovering nearly all the lost ground. General Mitchell's brigade never lost an inch, although several times charged upon by the enemy. General Vandever's brigade on the right was at one time surrounded; one fact will show this. After the center and left was broken the enemy commenced massing troops on their left and made a heavy charge upon my extreme right. This charge was repulsed and General Vandever ordered a counter-charge, which was gallantly made and the enemy driven back to his works, taking several hundred prisoners, the Fourteenth Michigan taking a battle-flag. While this was being done the enemy from the rear gained the second line of works of this brigade. A face about and a charge to the rear was made and another battle flag was captured by the Fourteenth Michigan; both of these flags are now in the possession of that regiment, and I most respectfully request that the regiment be allowed to retain them. Night only put an end to this severe and unequal contest. The enemy had been defeated in his attempt by sheer force of numbers to crush and drive us from our position. I have to regret the loss of about 400 brave men (the enemy's loss was at least double that number), among them several officers—Brevet Brigadier-General Fearing, commanding Third Brigade, severely wounded, also Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio. A more particular list will be found in brigade reports herewith forwarded.

When all do well it is unjust to discriminate. I am under great obligations to Generals Vandever, Mitchell, and Brevet Brigadier General Fearing, for the prompt and skillful manner with which they handled their respective commands, and their coolness and bravery in action. My staff, as usual, were active and prompt in discharging their respective duties. Lieutenant Scroggs, assistant commissary of musters, was wounded in trying to rally stragglers. Captain Wiseman, my assistant adjutant-general, succeeded in rallying some 500 men of the First Division late in the day. During the night but little firing on skirmish line.

March 20, at daylight foragers commenced coming up and joining their commands. During the morning the Third Brigade, having been relieved from their position on the left of General Cogswell's brigade, returned to their former position in reserve. During the early morning the enemy were reported moving to our right. At 11 a. m. they commenced moving to our left; at 12 m. skirmish line of First Brigade

entered the enemy's works. An advance was at once ordered and the enemy found in a more refused line and behind strong works. Skirmishing continued during the day. About 3 p. m. skirmishers from the Seventeenth Corps came up and formed on my right, and soon after from General Hazen's division, Fifteenth Corps. My lines were changed from a northeast to nearly a northwest front, all the brigades in line, General Hazen's Fifteenth Corps on the right and General Carlin's division on my left. March 21, skirmishing continued during the day, and lines were somewhat advanced and strengthened. 22d, at daylight received reports from each brigade that their skirmishers had possession of the enemy's works and were pushing forward. Moved at 9 a. m., marching six miles; went into camp near Cox's Bridge. March 23, marched at 8.30, crossing Neuse River; passing through Goldsborough, went into camp two miles north of town, on the west side of Weldon railroad, thus ending the campaign.

In closing this report I would not be doing justice to my command or myself did I fail to mention the general good conduct of my command. A campaign extraordinary in its duration and its length of march in midwinter through a country noted for its broad rivers, bad roads, and almost impassable swamps; and in addition to these natural difficulties the elements were against us, it having rained almost continually. All these difficulties have been met and overcome with a cheerfulness, promptness, and determination truly astonishing. Whether it was making a road, long and forced marches, wading swamps, or fighting the enemy, no such thing as fail was known, but confidence and success was the watchword. To my brigade commanders—Generals Vandever, Mitchell, and Fearing—I am under special obligations for their zeal and promptness in executing orders, and for the skillful and soldierly manner in which they have handled their respective commands. My own personal staff, as usual, have performed all their duty.

As in my former reports I respectfully but earnestly urge the promotion of all that are entitled to it from their present staff positions. I regret that I have to except any one from praise and credit, but I have some men in my command—and I am sorry to say, if not assisted, at least encouraged, by a few officers (I hope for the name of the service very few)—who have mistaken the name and meaning of the term foragers, and have become under that name highwaymen, with all their cruelty and ferocity and none of their courage; their victims are usually old men, women, and children, and negroes, whom they rob and maltreat without mercy, firing dwellings and outhouses even when filled with grain that the army need, and sometimes endangering the trains by the universal firing of fences. These men are a disgrace to the name of soldier and the country. I desire to place upon record my detestation and abhorrence of their acts.

Forwarded with this report is a list of casaulties (A), list of prisononers (B), number of miles traveled each day (C), and number of horses, mules, and cattle captured (D).*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,

Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. C. McCLURG,

Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

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* Inclosure C not found.

[Inclosures.]

A.

Numerical list of casualties in Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.

Command.	Officers.				Men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
First Brigade (Vandever)	1	12	3	16	29	150	103	282	298
Second Brigade (Mitchell)	4	7	------	11	33	117	25	175	186
Third Brigade (Langley)	1	8	------	9	12	68	32	112	121
Total	6	27	3	36	74	335	160	569	605

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

B.

Report showing the number of prisoners of war captured, during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., by the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Captured:		
Commissioned officers	21	
Enlisted men	280	
		301
Wounded captured:		
Commissioned officers	3	
Enlisted men	60	
		63
Total		364
Dead rebels buried during campaign		105
Deserters from the enemy during campaign		15
Total captured, deserters, and buried		484

D.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that during our march from Savannah, Ga., to this point the following number of horses and mules were captured and turned over to the quartermaster's department of this division, viz, 287 horses and 496 mules.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. COE,
Lieut. and Acty. Asst. Quartermaster, 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 86.

Journal of Second Division of operations January 20–March 24.

January 20.—In accordance with orders from corps commander the division moved at 7 a. m.; marched ten miles; roads bad. Rained in afternoon. First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, Third Brigade.

January 21.—In camp; rained most of the day.

January 22.—In camp; rainy. Major Petri mustered out.

January 23.—In camp. Captain Race relieved. Captain Stinson relieved from duty as provost-marshal and assigned to duty as inspector-general. Captain Craft detailed as provost-marshal. Rained most of the night.

January 24.—In camp; clear and cold. Orders to march at 7 o'clock to-morrow.

January 25.—Division moved at 7 a. m.; marched fourteen miles, camping at James J. Niece's place, twenty-four miles from Savannah, seven from Springfield. Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, First Brigade.

January 26.—Division moved at 7 a. m.; marched seven miles, camping at Springfield. General Davis' headquarters in town. Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Second Brigade.

January 27.—Division moved at 7 a. m.; marched six miles; camped at Frank Berry's. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, Third Brigade.

January 28.—Division moved at 8 a. m.; marched six miles, camping on Augusta road one mile from Sister's Ferry. Gun-boat officers in camp reported torpedoes at the ferry, &c. Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, First Brigade.

January 29.—In camp. Generals Slocum, Davis, and Morgan went up the river on gun-boat Pontiac, with 100 men from Third Brigade. General Morgan and Capts. Theodore Wiseman and R. B. Stinson went two miles and a half out into South Carolina. Met Captain Clark from General Williams. Twentieth Corps at Robertsville to-night. Savannah River very high.

January 30.—In camp. Savannah River falling. Prospect of being able to cross day after to-morrow.

January 31.—In camp. One torpedo exploded while clearing the road on South Carolina ——, badly wounding two men of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania. Provost-marshal and sick of the division sent to Savannah. Two cases of small-pox in camp.

February 1.—In camp.

February 2.—In camp. First Brigade reviewed by General Vandever. Prospect of being able to commence crossing to-morrow. Seven cases of small-pox sent to Doctor Watson from Twentieth Corps.

February 3.—In camp.

February 4.—In camp. Trains and troops of the Twentieth and Fifteenth Corps crossed the river.

February 5.—First Division commenced crossing at daylight; crossed by 8.30 a. m. Third consumed from then till 2.30 p. m. Reserve artillery and corps headquarters followed. Our division commenced at 4 p. m. Pontoons taken up twice to pass boats. General came into camp with the rear to the highlands at 10 p. m. Camped for the night; distance two miles and a half. Non-veterans of Tenth Michigan mustered out by Lieutenant Scroggs.

February 6 and 7.—In camp.

February 8.—Division moved at 7 a. m; marched seven miles, camping at Brighton.

February 9.—Division moved at 7 a. m.; marched twenty miles, camping on King's Creek. Saw First Division at Ingraham's on road to the right. Third Division in our front on same road. Headquarters at William Garven's burnt house. Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, First Brigade.

February 10.—Division moved at 6.30 a. m; marched twenty miles; camped one mile from Boiling Springs and eight from Barnwell. Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Second Brigade.

February 11.—Division moved at 6.30 a. m; marched eleven miles. Crossed Salkehatchie and Turkey Creeks, passing through Barnwell. Headquarters at Tarleton's Cave. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, Third Brigade.

February 12.—Division moved at 6.30 a. m.; marched seventeen miles, passing over Charleston and Augusta Railroad at Williston, camping on both banks of South Edisto River, trains of First and Third Divisions following; also pontoon and reserve artillery. Third Division, Twentieth Corps, left here this morning.

February 13.—Division commenced crossing the river at 8.30 a. m. Second Brigade on south side of the river until division train passed, when General Davis ordered the division to move on, leaving train for General Baird to look after. Marched six miles, camping at Dean's Swamp.

February 14.—Division moved at 6 a. m.; marched seventeen miles, crossing the North Fork of Edisto River (bridging the stream), camping at Cedar Creek, seventeen miles and a half from Columbia. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, Third Brigade. Headquarters at Widow Hutton's.

February 15.—Division moved at 7.30 a. m. in rear of First Division, Michigan Engineers, and pontoon train; after moving six miles took a left-hand road, then the Two-Notch road running to the right, marching fifteen miles; camp three miles from Lexington; 2 of Wheeler's men and 3 horses captured; lieutenant of Battery C, First Illinois, captured; Captain Todd hurt by his horse falling.

February 16.—Division moved at 6 a. m., passing through Lexington and via Leaphart's Mills, within three miles of Columbia; then countermarched to Leaphart's house, going into camp at dark (marching eighteen miles), seven miles from Columbia and one mile and a half south of Saluda River. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Second Brigade.

February 17.—Division moved at 6 a. m., crossing Saluda River; pontooned 375 feet; were detained two hours by the First Division having the road; marched seventeen miles via Oakville Post-Office, camping at Freshly's Mills, on Broad River; forage plenty on the way; pontoon train ordered up.

February 18.—Most of Second Brigade crossed Broad River by sunrise; Third Brigade by dark on old ferry-boats; pontoon not finished; General Baird with train closed up.

February 19 (Sunday).—Pontoon finished at 6 a. m.; First Brigade crossed, and transportation with battery of division; then division moved on Thompson's house, and halted for further orders; destroyed four miles of railroad, whilst First and Third Divisions passed to the front. Trains of the corps left with the division; marched five miles. Order of march: Second Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Third Brigade.

February 20.—Division moved at 6 a. m., trains of the corps following. Marched six miles, camping at Ebenezer Church, on Little River. First Division crossed it to our front. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Second Brigade.

February 21.—Division moved at 10 a. m., train of corps in charge of Third Brigade. Went to within three miles and a half of Winnsborough, when we were ordered to White Oak. First Brigade passed by Lebanon Church. Battery and Second Brigade countermarched to the Chester Court-House road, moving on it to the Winnsborough and Monticello road, moving on it to the right, camping six miles from Winnsborough and two miles and a half from Columbia and Charlotte (N. C.) Railroad. Marched thirteen miles. Headquarters at Turner's (commissary in rebel army).

February 22.—Division moved at 6 a. m. First Brigade in charge of corps train at railroad were detained two hours for First and Third Divisions to pass; then moved up the railroad to White Oak Station; then eastward to Wateree Church (marching ten miles), camping for the Twentieth Corps to pass. Headquarters at Harper's. Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, First Brigade.

February 23.—Division moved at 8 a. m.; Second Brigade in charge of corps train. Were detained at cross-roads two hours for First and Third Divisions to pass. Marched ten miles, camping on Rocky Creek. Commenced raining at 4 p. m. Trains until 2 a. m. (24th) getting into park. Captain Wilde and Lieutenant Floyd captured. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Second Brigade.

February 24.—Division moved at 10.30 a. m. in rear of Twentieth Corps train. It had rained all night, making the roads very muddy. Crossed the Catawba River (thirty-two boats), marching four miles, camping two miles east of the river. Train of First Division followed; that of Second and Third Divisions left north of the river. A soldier of One hundred and thirteenth Ohio shot by one of Fifteenth Corps.

February 25.—The day spent in making corduroy road. Corps headquarters and Third Division train came over the river. Still raining; the river so high that it was very dangerous to cross. Three miles of corduroy road made by the division.

February 26.—Pontoon washed away during the night of 25th; cleared up during the forenoon; river falling a little in the afternoon. Captain Wild and Lieutenant Floyd returned. Twentieth Corps fifteen miles in our front.

February 27.—River falling a little. General Buell ordered to take charge of laying pontoons, who moved it half a mile down the river and had it completed by 11 p. m. Six regiments from our division and Thirteenth Michigan made road up to the old one in the afternoon. General Baird's troops commenced to cross upon the completion of the pontoon. General [Morgan], Captains Wiseman, Stinson, and Lieutenant Bridges at the river until the bridge was laid.

February 28.—Division moved at 11 a. m., marching four miles and a half. Third Brigade in charge of division train. Order of march: First Brigade, Second Brigade, reserve artillery, train, Third Brigade.

March 1.—Division moved at 6 a. m., marching twenty-one miles, camping two miles east of Little Lynch's Creek, passing over Hanging Rock Creek, near Ingraham's plantation. Order of march: Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, reserve artillery, and train; First Brigade in charge of division train.

March. 2.—Division moved at 6 a. m., marching thirteen miles, camping east of Lynch's Creek. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, division hospital, reserve artillery, and train; Second Brigade in charge of division train.

March 3.—Division marched at 6 a. m.; marched twenty-three miles, camping on the southwest side of Thompson's Creek, one mile from North Carolina line. Bridge over creek burnt; repaired by Second Brigade.

March 4.—Division moved at 6 a. m.; marched fifteen miles, camping on west side of Pedee River. Marched into North Carolina four miles. One division of the Twentieth Corps camped two miles to our left. Order of march: Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, division hospital, reserve artillery, and train; division train in charge of First Brigade.

March 5 (*Sunday*).—In camp. Pontoon arrived at 10.30 a. m. First and Third Divisions came up during the day. Kilpatrick in the night. Anchorage bad and bridge not finished. Cool but sunny day.

March 6.—In camp. Pontoon finished and cavalry commenced crossing at sundown. One regiment of Second Division, One hundred and eighth Ohio, at General Slocum's headquarters. One of General Kilpatrick's men was marched through the command with "Kilpatrick's horse-thief" on his back.

March 7.—Division commenced crossing at 3.30 p.m. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, division hospital and division train, reserve artillery, transportation of Second Brigade, pontoon train, Second Brigade train. One hundred and fifty men left to cross in pontoon-boats; finished crossing at 10 p. m.

March 8.—Division moved at 6 a. m., marching twenty-five miles, camping on Hitchcock's Creek, in rear of First and Third Divisions; Twentieth Corps close on our right. Rained most of the day. Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, division hospital, division train, reserve artillery and train, pontoon train; Second Brigade in charge of trains. Three regiments of First Brigade ordered to assist the train in the afternoon. Enemy's cavalry reported in strength on our left and rear.

March 9.—Division moved at 7.30 a. m.; marched twenty-two miles, camping on west side of Rockfish Creek. Halted for dinner on east side of Drowning Creek. Struck Fayetteville plank road at the Thirty-five Mile Post. Rained hard near night. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, hospital train; division train in charge of Third Brigade. Pontoon train ordered by General Slocum to join Twentieth Corps, west of Drowning Creek.

March 10.—Division moved at 7 a. m.; marched twelve miles, camping at the Thirteen-Mile Post from Fayetteville. Division train and Third Brigade did not get into camp until after daylight this morning. Order of march: Second Brigade, battery, hospital and division train. Near the Eighteen-Mile Post Second Brigade was ordered to report to General Kilpatrick, four miles to the left. One regiment of First Brigade came to the front; Third Brigade passed to the rear of battery on flank of the train. Kilpatrick surprised in camp with his dismounted men and one brigade. Major Holmes, in charge of Third Brigade foragers, drove the rebel pickets to the Five-Mile Post.

March 11.—Division moved at 9 a. m; marched ten miles, going into camp at Two-Mile Post. Second Brigade rejoined division at 9 p. m. yesterday. Headquarters established at Mrs. Huske's, formerly J. C

Dobbin's. Advance of Seventeenth Army Corps arrived about the same time of our advance; Third Division, 12 m. Enemy retreating across the Cape Fear River and burning the bridge.

March 12 (*Sunday*).—Division moved at dark, crossing Cape Fear River. Encamped three miles on east side. Headquarters not changed.

March 13.—Division moved at sunrise. Marched one mile out on Raleigh road. Headquarters moved to east side of the river to Mr. Beasley's house. Foragers of Third Brigade, commanded by Major Holmes, and Sixtieth Illinois sent forward to reconnoiter; found the enemy two miles out. Two other regiments were sent out, when the enemy withdrew. One man of Company C, Sixteenth Illinois, was wounded.

March 14.—In camp. Orders at night for the division to move at 9 a. m. Refugees and negroes all sent to east end of pontoon bridge; sick and wounded put on board transports for Wilmington.

March 15.—Captains Goddard and Walker, Lieutenants Moore and Bridges, Chaplain Walker and non-veterans of Sixtieth Illinois started for Wilmington. Division moved at 9 a. m. Brigade and regimental transportation moved in rear of Second Brigade. Marched eleven miles toward Raleigh, camping at Kyle's Landing. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, reserve artillery; Third Brigade in charge of division trains.

March 16.—Division moved at 9 a. m. in rear of Kilpatrick, and two divisions of Twentieth Corps at 10 a. m. Second Brigade ordered to the front, and at 12 m. Third and First Brigades were ordered up. The division was formed on the left of the Twentieth Corps and Raleigh road. First Brigade passed over a deep ravine and extended its left to Cape Fear River. Moved forward and found the enemy behind works. Heavy skirmishing along the entire front. Captain Barnett, Seventeenth New York, killed. Captain White, Sixteenth Illinois; Captain Higgins, Fourteenth Michigan; Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, Seventeenth New York, wounded. Before our division came up Kilpatrick and Twentieth Corps had driven them from two lines of works, capturing three pieces of artillery. Marched six miles. Rainy in afternoon and night.

March 17.—Enemy found to be gone at daylight toward Raleigh. Division moved at 8.30 a. m. in rear of First Division east on Goldsborough road. At Black River our division passed over a bridge to the left of First Division and moved on to the front, marching eight miles, camping two miles east of Mingo Creek. Ten or 12 killed and 70 or 80 wounded in yesterday's fight. The enemy's lines had been badly selected and hastily fortified.

March 18.—Division moved at 5.30 a. m. toward Goldsborough. Foragers found the enemy six miles out, drove them back to Bushy Swamp, where they opened with artillery on them. First Brigade was deployed on right and Second Brigade on left of the road, Tenth Michigan and Thirty-fourth Illinois as skirmishers. Both went forward together, when the skirmishers drove them from their position. Command then halted by direct order of General Sherman. At 4 p. m. were ordered to camp for the night. Third Brigade and division headquarters on east side of swamp. Citizens report that Wade Hampton, with two brigades, was here. Tenth Michigan had one man killed. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, reserve artillery; Third Brigade in charge of train.

March 19 (*Sunday*).—Division moved at 8.30 a. m. in rear of First Division. Marched five miles, when Second and Third Brigades were

ordered to the front. First Division deployed on both sides the road. Second Brigade deployed in two lines on Carlin's right; Third massed in its rear. Skirmishers found the enemy in works. First Brigade then moved up and deployed in two lines on right of Second Brigade. All threw up log-works. At 1 p. m. the enemy advanced on Carlin's left and a brigade of Twentieth Corps, in his support, breaking their lines and driving them back. Lieutenant-Colonel Litchfield had just directed the general to relieve General Carlin's right brigade with his Third. As the command commenced moving General Davis came up, saying that the enemy were coming more on our left rear, and directed the Third Brigade to be deployed parallel with the road and press them back. This movement threw the right too far from the left of Second Brigade, and when the enemy again moved forward the right was driven back. They again reformed at right angles with the road, which position they held till dark; then, being driven back, left a large gap to the left of Second Brigade, which was partially filled by the second lines of First and Second Brigades, and soon afterward by Cogswell's brigade (Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps). Fighting in front of First and Second Brigades was desperate, being flanked both right and left. First Brigade fought on both sides of their works. The enemy was severely punished. From captured prisoners we ascertained that Lee's and Cleburne's corps, Hoke's division, and Generals Johnston and Bragg were in our front. Headquarters in rear of First and Second Brigades. Grounds swampy and woody. Lieutenant Scroggs wounded.

March 20.—Skirmish line moved forward at daylight. Found the enemy in their works. Skirmishing continued until 12 m., when they gave up their lines in front of First and Second Brigades. First Brigade followed at once and found them on a line more refused. First and Second Brigades then occupied their works. Third Brigade, which had been relieved by First Division in the morning and placed in reserve, then occupied front line of First and Second Brigades of yesterday. At 4 p. m. skirmish line of General Mower's [division], Seventeenth Corps, joined our right, and soon after heavy infantry forming farther on our right. Train ordered to Goldsborough and two days' rations issued to the command.

March 21.—Enemy in same position. Fifteenth Corps closed to our right and lines of First and Second Brigades swung around to the left. Skirmishing all day. Cannonading front Fifteenth Corps toward night. Headquarters wagons moved down to right of First Brigade. Sick and wounded sent to Dead Fields.

March 22.—Enemy found to be gone at daylight. Orders at 8 a. m. to move to Cox's Bridge. Division moved at 9 a. m. Marched six miles, camping near the bridge, where we found General Terry with one division of Twenty-fourth and one of Twenty-fifth Corps. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade; Second Brigade in charge of train.

March 23.—Division moved at 8.30 a. m., crossing Neuse River on pontoons at Cox's Bridge; thence to Goldsborough. Passed General Sherman's headquarters in column by company and camping one mile and a half from town on west side of Weldon railroad, fronting on Little River. Marched fourteen miles.

March 24.—Camps arranged and headquarters established just west of Weldon railroad.

No. 87.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Vandever, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the recent campaign:

On the 20th of January, 1865, the brigade, with the balance of the division, took up its line of march from Savannah, and reached Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, on the 28th, being delayed by rain, bad roads, and swamps. At Sister's Ferry we remained several days, replenishing our supplies from transports sent up the river under convoy of a gun-boat. From Sister's Ferry we marched to Barnwell Court-House. Thence crossing the track and destroying a portion of the South Carolina Railroad, we passed the South and North Edisto and reached the Congaree River, opposite Columbia, on the 16th of February. The next day we crossed the Saluda River on pontoons eight miles above Columbia, and marched in the direction of Winnsborough, crossing Broad River. On the 24th we crossed the Catawba River at Kingsbury's Ferry. Here we were detained several days by the exceedingly bad state of the weather and the roads.

On the 1st of March we left our camp near the Catawba and reached the Great Pedee near Cheraw, passing the distance of nearly seventy miles, over the most execrable roads, in four days. On the 7th we crossed the river on a pontoon bridge and reached Fayetteville on the 11th. On the following evening the brigade crossed the Cape Fear River and camped about two miles beyond. At this point we struck a creek, on the opposite side of which the pickets of the enemy were posted. Finding the bridge partially destroyed I caused it to be immediately repaired, and that night pushed forward the Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond, who encountered a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry and drove them back some two miles, where he established his line and remained over night. On the following morning the remainder of the brigade crossed and encamped on a road running to the left, rebuilding another bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy. In the course of the day it was reported that the enemy in some force occupied a position in our front. By order of Brigadier-General Morgan I sent out a regiment (the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry) to dislodge them, and soon after followed in person. When I arrived upon the ground I found sharp skirmishing going on and the enemy slowly falling back until a swamp was reached, behind which he was strongly posted and where he brought his artillery into action. Soon after two more regiments of my brigade, the Tenth Michigan and the Sixteenth Illinois, joined me. I succeeded, without material loss, in driving him from his position, and then, in obedience to orders, desisted from pushing him further. This was on the 13th. The next day we resumed our march. On the 16th, not far from Averasborough, the enemy was found in force behind breast-works. I was ordered into position on the extreme left of our line, with a view of turning the extreme right of the enemy if practicable. After crossing a deep and difficult ravine I advanced my line as far as the nature of the ground would permit. My extreme left rested on the Cape Fear River, with deep ravines running along my

front, separating me from the works of the enemy, which extended to the river. I succeeded in pushing across the ravine two companies of the Sixtieth Illinois on my extreme left and three companies of the Seventeenth New York; but they had to remain under cover of the opposite bank, being too close to the enemy's works to withstand his fire unprotected. The firing all along my line was heavy and protracted. Thus matters remained until near dark, when the fire slackened and almost ceased. About this time I was ordered to recross the ravine on my right, leaving only a skirmish line in front. This was successfully accomplished, and so matters remained until the following morning, when the enemy was found to have decamped during the night.

In this engagement Capt. W. G. Barnett, Seventeenth Regiment New York Infantry, a most excellent and meritorious officer, was killed; Lieut. Col. James Lake and Lieut. Oscar Rein, of the same regiment, and Capt. Eben White, commanding Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, were wounded. Capt. Thomas Higgins and Lieut. Patrick Kelly, of the Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Infantry, were also wounded in this action. The total loss, killed, wounded, and missing, in this brigade was sixty-six.

From this point our line of march turned eastward, and on the 19th we encountered the enemy in force behind breast-works to the right of Mill Creek and about three miles south of Bentonville. My brigade took position on the extreme right of our line, in a pine wood, where the ground was low and wet, my right flank resting on a swamp not wholly impassable. I immediately erected log-works in my front, placing the Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry and the Fourteenth Michigan in the front line, and the Tenth Michigan and the Seventeenth New York in a line 120 paces to the rear. The Sixtieth Illinois Infantry was deployed as skirmishers well to the front, with instructions to feel to my right for the left flank of the enemy. While these dispositions were being made the enemy was feeling our line some distance to my left. At this time, early in the afternoon, the firing on the left and center of our line was brisk and continuous, and evidently approaching me. The Third and Second Brigades on my left were moved farther toward the center, and in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Morgan I moved my second line more to the left. At this time my immediate front was partially covered by the Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry, of the Second Brigade, deployed as skirmishers. About 4 o'clock the enemy began to press my front with vigor. The Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, having exhausted its ammunition, fell back to the rear line of my works. At this time the rebels advanced with great determination and assaulted the line of works occupied by the Sixteenth Illinois and the Fourteenth Michigan. They were allowed to approach within thirty paces of our works, when a deadly and destructive fire was poured into them, which drove them back in confusion. The enemy soon rallied and returned a second time to the charge; again they were driven back, when the Fourteenth Michigan and a part of the Sixtieth Illinois rushed over our works in pursuit of the retreating foe and drove them with heavy loss back to their own line of works. In this pressing the enemy back a large number of prisoners were taken, the Fourteenth Michigan capturing and bringing off the colors of the Fortieth Regiment North Carolina.

About this time, in consequence of movements on our left, the left flank of the brigade became uncovered and the rebels pressed forward with a view of flanking us. Capt. A. S. Marshall, commanding the Seventeenth New York, quickly wheeled his regiment and in the most

gallant manner succeeded in repelling the attack at this point. About this time a strong column of the enemy was discovered approaching on our left. Covered by the underbrush they swept stealthily to our rear and occupied a line of log-works that had been constructed early in the action by a brigade then on our left. For a brief period there was some doubt whether it was our friends or the enemy in our rear, but all doubt was dispelled by a demand for our surrender, which we speedily answered by suddenly changing to the other side of our works and pouring a deadly fire into them. Just at this moment the Fourteenth Michigan and the Sixtieth Illinois returned from repelling the charge of the enemy mentioned above, and led by their respective commanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond and Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, they dashed forward in obedience to orders, over the works, charging the enemy in the most gallant manner. The Seventeenth New York at the same time succeeded in getting a flank fire into him and he began to move off in hot haste, leaving many dead and wounded on the field and losing many by capture. Another rebel flag was captured at this point, the Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment's. The rebel General Hoke was also captured, but in the mêlée in sending prisoners to the rear through a swamp he effected his escape. Rebel prisoners report that General Hardee was present on this part of the field. Soon after this, night approaching, the firing slackened, and the rebels retired to their works.

On the following morning at about 10 a. m. my skirmishers, who were pushed close to the rebel works, reported that the enemy was moving along his line very rapidly from his left to right. I immediately dispatched notice to division headquarters and ordered the Fourteenth Michigan and Sixteenth Illinois to move forward cautiously and occupy the rebel works in my front. This was successfully accomplished without loss, but Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond, supposing the enemy to be in full retreat, pushed hastily forward with his own and the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, and soon came upon a new line refused for the former left of the enemy, and was obliged to retire, not without loss. I soon moved up my entire command and occupied the deserted rebel works. In the course of the day I steadily pressed forward an advance line of works nearly parallel to the enemy, and threw my skirmishers across a swamp up to and across the Fayetteville road, close upon his works. A part of the Fifteenth Army Corps moved into position on my right and joined its skirmishers and line of works with mine. Things remained comparatively quiet during the night and in the morning the enemy was found to have drawn off in full retreat, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. We then marched without further molestation to Goldsborough, where we arrived on the 23d instant.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the energy and determination evinced by the officers and men of this command in surmounting obstacles, their patient endurance of long and fatiguing marches over the worst of roads at the most inclement season of the year, and the heroic gallantry which they ever evinced in meeting and repelling the enemy.

I would especially mention each of the regimental commanders for distinguished gallantry in the action of the 19th—Col. C. M. Lum, of the Tenth Regiment Michigan Infantry; Lieut. Col. G. W. Grummond, of the Fourteenth Michigan; Lieut. Col. G. W. Evans, of the Sixtieth Illinois; Capt. H. Lund, of the Sixteenth Illinois, and Capt. A. S. Marshall, of the Seventeenth New York. Capt. William H. Dunphy, of the

Tenth Michigan, is entitled to especial notice for his distinguished gallantry. In fact, I know of no officer in the command who does not richly merit the commendations of his grateful countrymen. Regimental officers in their reports have called attention to special instances of gallantry among non-commissioned officers and privates, whom I recommend to special attention. I feel myself specially obliged to Capt. S. Hatch, of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general, for steady and unflinching performance of duty, often in situations of great peril. The other members of my staff also have my thanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 88.

Report of Capt. Herman Lund, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the part taken by this regiment in the campaign from Savannah to this place.

The regiment left Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of January, and reached Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, on the 28th of January, being delayed by rain, bad roads, and swamps, some of which the men had to wade in weather unusually cold for this latitude. We lay at Sister's Ferry several days, and then crossed the river, marching in the direction of Barnwell Court-House, S. C. Passing through this place, we crossed the South Carolina Railroad at Williston.

On the 13th we crossed the South Edisto, and the North Edisto on the 14th. We reached Congaree River opposite Columbia on February 16, and the next day crossed the Saluda River on pontoons, eight miles above the city, and marched in the direction of Winnsborough, crossing Broad River on February 19.

On the 24th we crossed Catawba River at Kingsbury's Ferry, and the roads being almost impassable lay at that point several days.

On March 1 we again marched. The roads were in a terrible condition, and yet in four days we reached the Great Pedee River, near Cheraw, a distance of seventy-four miles. On the 7th instant we crossed the river on a pontoon bridge and marched in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., which place we reached on the 11th. The next evening after dark the command crossed Cape Fear River on pontoons, and skirmished with the rear guard of the enemy. The next day this regiment, with two others from the brigade, advanced three miles from camp and drove the rear guard of the enemy across a swamp. On March 15 the command again marched in the direction of Raleigh. The next day we struck the enemy near Averasborough. The regiment went into position on the extreme left of the line, under a heavy fire from the enemy, who were securely intrenched in our front. We drove the enemy into their works and held them there until dark, when the regiment was withdrawn, leaving a heavy picket-line in their place. During the night the enemy fell back, and the next day we continued

our march, leaving the Raleigh road and striking in the direction of Goldsborough. On the 18th instant we struck the enemy about noon, formed line of battle, and drove him about four miles, when we went into camp. The next day, March 19, the First Division having found the enemy in force, our command was placed in position on the extreme right of the line, this regiment and the Fourteenth Michigan occupying the front line, the ground in every direction being very swampy. The enemy were found intrenched in our front, and we hastily constructed light breast-works of old logs and pine trees. Before our works were completed the enemy charged furiously, driving in our skirmish line and advancing within seventy-five yards of our works. Our fire, however, was too severe to be withstood, and their line broke and ran in confusion. In a few moments they charged again with redoubled fury all along the right and right center of the line. In our immediate front they were again repulsed, with terrible loss, and the Fourteenth Michigan and Sixtieth Illinois, on our immediate right, charged their broken line in turn and drove them in confusion back over their own works. As serious doubts were entertained regarding the result of this charge further to the left I deemed it best to hold my regiment in their works in readiness for any emergency that might arise in that direction. The worst fears were soon realized by the enemy sweeping down in column by regiments on my immediate rear. My men immediately jumped to the other side of their works, receiving a withering fire as they did so. The enemy were quickly checked, however, by the rapid and effective fire that was poured into them from our works. At this juncture the Fourteenth Michigan and Sixtieth Illinois, who had charged to the front, returned and, seeing the enemy much demoralized by our fire, charged them in turn and captured or routed the whole force. As firing had again commenced in front I thought it best to place my regiment in rear of their works and hold them there in readiness to repel another attack should one be made from the front. Heavy firing was kept up till long after dark, and several ineffectual attempts were made to drive in our skirmish line; it was, however, considerably advanced, and we held in our possession all the rebel killed and most of their wounded.

That night we lay behind our breast-works on the wet ground, without fire, and the most of us with nothing to eat. The next morning both lines retained the same relative position. About noon I was ordered to report with the regiment to Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond, commanding Fourteenth Michigan Infantry. The two regiments were formed in line outside of the works and charged the works of the enemy in our front, which we found deserted. Without throwing out any skirmishers or stopping to reform our lines, we were ordered to forward again at double-quick. The ground was exceedingly swampy and covered with a dense growth of underbrush and vines, fallen logs, &c. Through this we rushed, without slackening our speed, for nearly half a mile, when we were met by a withering fire of musketry and by grape and canister from four guns, which the enemy had in position on our left flank. When we received this fire the men were completely exhausted by marching at double-quick so long over such ground, and by the same cause our line was confused, broken, and disorganized. There was not even a semblance of a company organization, and yet we were not permitted to stop for a moment, but were rushed ahead still on double-quick until the left of my regiment was within thirty yards of the rebel breast-work, from which we were receiving a most destructive fire of musketry and artillery upon our left flank, while another line

was pouring it into us directly in front. At this time all of the Fourteenth Michigan on my right had fallen back, and, receiving no orders, I deemed it the wisest course to withdraw the regiment from such a position as speedily as possible. We fell back slowly, and in better order than could have been expected under such circumstances, to the line of rebel breast-works which we had carried, bringing off most of our wounded. We lay in this position until the next day, when we were thrown out in the extreme front to support the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry in protecting the rest of the brigade while they constructed works. Near night we fell back to the new line in rear of the Tenth Michigan Infantry. During that night the enemy fell back, and the next morning we proceeded on our way to Goldsborough, which place we reached on the evening of the 23d instant, having marched, since leaving Savannah, according to my computation, 484 miles.

The courage, endurance, and fidelity displayed by both officers and men during this campaign, and especially in the battles near its close, are worthy of all commendation. There is not an officer in my regiment, and but very few men, who under any circumstances flinched from duty or from danger.

It affords me pleasure to testify in particular to the fortitude of Corpl. George Wheeler, Company A, who, after he was severely wounded on the 16th instant, fought the enemy for some time, and when he reached the hospital and amputation was found to be necessary, bore the operation with such courage and cheerfulness as to elicit the praise of all who saw him.

I would also beg leave to mention particularly Color Corpl. James W. Cassingham, Company F, who, when the color sergeant and all the color guard except himself were wounded in the charge of the 20th instant, brought the colors of the regiment from the field under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery.

The cool and brave conduct of other officers and men in the regiment is well worthy of honorable mention, but the limits of this report forbid their notice here.

Since leaving Savannah our loss in killed, wounded, and missing has been as follows: Killed, enlisted men, 10. Wounded, commissioned officers, 4; enlisted men, 40. Wounded and in hands of the enemy, 3. Missing, commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 15. Deserted, 1. Total loss during the campaign, 74.

Respectfully submitted.

H. LUND,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 89.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Evans, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH REGT. ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Camp near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my regiment during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., commencing January 20, 1865, and ending March 23, 1865:

On the 20th of January my regiment marched from Savannah, Ga., to Cherokee Hill, a distance of ten miles. Remained at Cherokee

Hill 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th. 25th, marched from Cherokee Hill, via Springfield, Ga., to Sister's Ferry, a distance of thirty-five miles.

Remained in the vicinity of Sister's Ferry until the 8th of February. During this time nothing unusual occurred, except two cases of small-pox. On the 8th day of February marched from Sister's Ferry, via Barnwell Court-House, Williston Station, Lexington Court-House, near Columbia, Winnsborough Court-House, Youngston's Ferry, Saluda River, Freshly's Mills, Broad River, White Oak Station, Wateree Church, Kingsbury's Ferry on the Catawba River, Hanging Rock, Sneedsborough on the Great Pedee River, thence to Fayetteville, N. C., a distance of 387 miles; arrived at Fayetteville on the 11th of March.

On the 12th day of March my regiment and the Sixteenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry went a foraging; got all our wagons loaded and returned to Fayetteville, N. C.; crossed Cape Fear River. On the morning of the 13th my regiment was ordered out to dislodge a party of rebels who had barricaded the road. A lively skirmish took place. We dislodged the enemy with the loss of one man wounded. On the 16th instant my regiment took part in the skirmish or battle near Black River; loss, four men wounded, including color-bearer.

My regiment was engaged in the battle of the 19th, 20th, and 21st, near Mill Creek, N. C. The part performed by them is well known to the general commanding, therefore I deem a detailed statement unnecessary. Every officer and man did his duty nobly.

On the entire march had issued to us fifteen days' rations; the balance of the supplies taken from the country.

On the march we captured some 20 horses, 25 mules, and quite a number of small arms in the battle of the 19th of March. Arrived at Goldsborough, N. C., March 23.

Loss in the battle of the 19th, 20th, and 21st: Enlisted men wounded, 2; missing in action, 11; total, 13. Loss during the entire campaign: Wounded, 8; captured or missing in action, enlisted men, 27; commissioned officers, 1; total, 36.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. EVANS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixtieth Illinois Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Capt. J. P. HOLLERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 90.

Report of Col. Charles M. Lum, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. TENTH MICHIGAN VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from January 20 (when left Savannah, Ga.) to March 23 (when reached Goldsborough, N. C.):

January 20, moved out on Georgia Central Railroad at 7 a. m.; went about nine miles from city and camped, where remained till January 25, when moved on toward Sister's Ferry, where arrived 28th.

Remained in camp at this point till February 5, at which time we crossed Savannah River and moved up to Sand Hill. Started from this point on 8th and camped at Brighton Cross-Roads. 12th, passed through Williston on Memphis and Charleston Railroad; 13th, crossed South Edisto River; 14th, crossed North Edisto River; 16th, passed Lexington Court-House and went within three miles of Columbia; changed direction and moved up the Broad River; 17th, crossed Saluda River; 19th, crossed Broad River twenty miles above Columbia; 23d, camped near Catawba River, which was crossed 24th, where remained till March 1, at which time moved forward in direction of Cheraw.

March 4, camped at Pedee River, near Sneedsborough, N. C.; 7th, crossed river; 11th, camped near Fayettville on Cape Fear River; 12th, passed through and crossed river; 13th, at 11 a. m. were ordered to fall in (light marching order), and moved out in a northeast direction; went about two miles where Sixtieth Illinois were skirmishing with the enemy; deployed two companies, and advanced nearly through a large swamp; returned to camp at 2.30 p. m. Casualties, one wounded. March 16, were train guards; went with train about three miles, when left train and moved forward where fight was going on. Moved rapidly; came to front at 1.30 p. m.; moved to left of road and took position across a ravine, regiment in rear of Fourteenth Michigan; moved forward within thirty rods of enemy and lay down; sought cover from trees, logs, &c.; firing very heavy; remained till after dark when returned across ravine and camped for the night. Casualties: 3 wounded (1 seriously, 2 slightly). 17th, moved forward at 11 a. m. (enemy had evacuated). 18th, regiment in advance of division; moved rapidly about six miles, when came upon enemy; deployed six companies and moved forward; drove the enemy and remained at their works till 4 p. m., when regiment moved forward to Smithfield road and went about one mile and a half to Mill Creek; about-faced and returned to forks of road, where remained during the night. Casualties, one killed. 19th, were in rear of division; remained at camp till Twentieth Corps came along and relieved our pickets; moved forward at 12 m.; heard firing in front; moved rapidly about three miles, when came to train, turned to right of main road (brigade had gone into position and were building works); took position in second line on the right of the brigade and built works; before they were quite completed moved to left about 150 paces; light firing in front; about 4.15 moved farther to left; had gone some 200 paces when the enemy charged; we fronted in rear of a very poor line of works (ground low and swampy); charge continued over an hour, during which time the enemy gained the works in our left front and moved down within range of our guns; the three left companies could reach them by firing obliquely to the left. About 5 p. m. the enemy were discovered in our rear (their line established in the works built by Third Brigade, who had been moved to the left sometime previous); we got on the opposite side of our works facing by the rear rank; the front line (facing east) had charged so that but few shots came from that direction. From our colors to those of the enemy it was about sixteen or eighteen rods; Captain Dunphy in command of regiment (Colonel Lum having command of second line) went about thirty paces in front and communicated with the Confederate commander and demanded their surrender; they in turn demanded our surrender, saying they would parole us. Captain D. returned (they fired a volley at him before he got inside our works), and the fighting again commenced; the firing was very brisk for about ten or fifteen minutes, when we charged and captured about 35 or 40 prisoners; also

recaptured some of our men who were taken soon after we changed front (they were sent out to ascertain whether they were ours or Confederates when they were first discovered in our rear). We formed in rear line of works, now our front, remained a few minutes, and moved back to first lines; comparatively quiet in our front during the night; were allowed to build no fires till about 10 p. m. Casualties: 6 wounded (2 mortally, 1 seriously, and 3 slightly) and some captured.

March 20, remained in works till noon, when moved forward to front line, where remained a short time, then forward to rebel line; here remained half an hour and deployed four companies and moved forward about half a mile; regiment remaind at edge of swamp. About sunset skirmish line charged, drove in the enemy's outer line and caused their whole line of battle to fall in to drive back our line, which moved back a short distance and put up works. Remained in line till morning, when were relieved by Seventeenth New York. 21st, were joined on the right by Fifteenth Corps. 22d, learned at daybreak that the enemy had evacuated; at 10 a. m. moved out and went in the direction of Goldsborough; camped near Neuse River. 23d, crossed Neuse River at 11 a. m., passed through Goldsborough at 5 p. m., went about one mile north of town and camped; had orders to lay out camp in regular order.

Distance marched: From January 20 to February 1, 43 miles; February 1 to March 1, 220 miles; March 1 to 24, 221 miles; total number of miles marched from Savannah, 484. Wounded since leaving Savannah, 11; killed, 2; captured, 15; total lost in the campaign, 28.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES M. LUM,
Colonel Tenth Regiment Michigan Veteran Infantry.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, &c.

No. 91.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH MICHIGAN VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

We left Savannah the morning of the 20th of January, 1865; marched to Sister's Ferry, Ga.; camped some three or four days; crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina; pushed on through South and North Carolina to Fayetteville, N. C. Nothing of unusual interest happened up to this point except the capturing by the enemy of twenty-four men (foragers).

Crossed Cape Fear River on the evening of the 13th of March; received orders from Brigadier-General Vandever, commanding brigade, to push out on the Goldsborough road and picket the road; did so, driving one regiment of the rebel General Wheeler's cavalry from their camp, killing 1 and capturing 1; established my line; remained there until relieved by regiment of First Division, then joined the brigade; marched next morning. On the morning of the 16th of March, being train guard, received orders from Brigadier-General Vandever

to leave the train and push forward to the front; did so; arrived on the field and was ordered to cross a deep ravine and form on the other side, my right resting on the ravine, to throw out a skirmish line covering my regiment, and advance and feel the enemy; did so; found him strongly posted behind works, drove his skirmishers in, and advanced my line to within fifty yards of his works; the fire of the enemy here was quite severe, and my loss was 22 killed and wounded, 2 officers. I here rested and threw up temporary breast-works; reported to General Vandever; received orders from him to hold my position, which I did; was ordered to withdraw after dark, leaving a skirmish line out, to cross the ravine and join the brigade in camp near by; accomplished it without trouble; drew in my skirmishers next morning, the enemy having evacuated during the night; marched immediatey after.

Received orders from Brigadier-General Vandever about 12 o'clock on the 19th of March to push forward to the front. Our troops being then lively engaged with the enemy on the left, was placed in position on the extreme right, threw up strong breast-works immediately. The Sixteenth Illinois was on my left, Tenth Michigan in my rear, and Seventy-eighth Illinois, Second Brigade, in my front. About 4 o'clock the enemy's fire advanced rapidly to our right. The indications were plain that they were about to charge directly in my front. Lieutenant-Colonel Vernon, Seventy-eighth Illinois, sent me word that he was nearly out of ammunition and did not think he could hold his position. I sent him word if he had to fall back to pass clear of me to the rear and not stop in my works, as it would only interfere with my movements. He was soon driven in. I had previously cautioned my officers and men not to fire a shot until I gave the command.

The enemy advanced steadily, firing rapidly until within thirty yards before I opened on them. I then gave the command. The men rose steadily as one man and poured into the enemy the most terrific fire I ever listened to; nothing could withstand it. I kept up this fire for about seven or eight minutes. I then felt the time had come for me to charge. I gave the command to "over the works and charge for them." We were on to them before they had recovered from the shock of my fire, and captured about 125 unhurt and 38 wounded. I afterward had [the wounded] carried to the rear. About 70 dead lay on the field.

Among the captured were about 30 officers. One colonel commanding brigade was mortally wounded and died on the field. One general officer was taken, but I think escaped from the guard in the swamp going to the rear. I also captured the flag of the Fortieth North Carolina. Soon after this I heard firing directly in my rear. I concluded there was trouble there and I immediately gathered my men together and fell back to my works.

I then discovered the enemy had broken through some part of the line farther to the left and was occupying the works in my rear first occupied by the Tenth Michigan, and had planted their colors on the works. I immediately opened a severe fire on them and five minutes after charged the works, carrying them, capturing about 100 prisoners, a number of officers, and the flag of the Fifty-fourth Virginia.

I gathered up the prisoners, sent them to the rear, and finding the rear cleared of the enemy returned to my works and threw out a strong skirmish line of five companies, two from the Sixteenth Illinois and three from my own regiment.

In this day's fight my loss was 28 killed, wounded, and missing—5 killed, 19 enlisted men wounded, and 3 commissioned officers and 1 enlisted man missing.

The next morning, hearing heavy chopping by the enemy, showing that they were strengthening their works, I pressed my skirmish line to within twenty yards of their works and kept a severe fire on them, preventing their chopping or showing their heads above the works. About 10 o'clock I discovered they were moving rapidly to their right, evidently leaving. I immediately reported the fact to Brigadier-General Vandever, and that I was certain I could take the works. He then gave me the order to take the Sixteenth Illinois and my own regiment and charge the works. I did so, immediately carrying them without firing a shot, the enemy running before me. I pushed a strong skirmish line rapidly ahead and followed it up by the two regiments for the purpose of capturing prisoners, of which I succeeded in capturing 100. Supposing, as we were inside their works for nearly half a mile, that they had left altogether these works, I pushed the line pretty close to the farther end of the works, when I discovered they had turned that end of their works and were too strongly posted for me to dislodge them, and at the same time a brigade opened on me from near a house on my left and a battery of four guns. This necessitated my falling back a short distance, which was accomplished, and I took up a strong position and put up works, keeping my skirmish line within about fifty yards of their works, which was held until they evacuated.

In this day's fight my loss was 1 commissioned officer wounded, 2 enlisted men killed, 20 enlisted men wounded, and 4 missing. The next day the enemy's skirmishers kept up a brisk fire, doing but little damage. I lost one man wounded. At night I was ordered to my position in the brigade; the next morning marched for Goldsborough; arrived at the present camp in the evening of the next day.

I cannot speak too highly of the behavior of officers and men; it is impossible to particularize. All did nobly. For the brave dead it is enough for me to say they died with their faces to the enemy.

Total loss in the campaign, 6 commissioned officers and 95 enlisted men; total, 101.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. GRUMMOND,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fourteenth Michigan Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FOURTEENTH MICHIGAN VET. VOL. INFANTRY,

Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Omitting in my report the number of arms and accouterments captured by my regiment in the battle of the 19th instant, I herewith forward the required report: 500 stand of arms and 200 sets of accouterments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. GRUMMOND,

Lieut. Col. Fourteenth Michigan Vet. Infantry, Comdg. Regiment.

No. 92.

Report of Capt. J. Walter Myers, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations March 20.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH MICHIGAN VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade:

CAPTAIN: I inclose herewith the report of Captain Myers, who commanded the skirmish line on the 20th, for the information of the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. W. GRUMMOND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

ADJUTANT: I have the honor to report the following as the part which I took in the engagement on the 20th instant:

About 9 a. m. I received orders from Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond to move my company out and strengthen the skirmish line in our front. I complied with the orders as promptly as possible, throwing my men in along the line from right to left. I then passed along the entire length of the line and found three companies of the Fourteenth Michigan Veteran Infantry, my company (D) making the fourth. I had finished my inspection of the line and returned to the center of the same when I received further orders from Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond to advance and, if possible, secure a position from which I could command the rebel works, and prevent him from erecting a new line or strengthening those already occupied, which was indicated by heavy chopping on his left. I moved forward as rapidly as possible and gained a position from which I could command a fine view of the enemy in their works. I immediately gave orders to keep up a brisk fire on their main line, and in a few moments they were compelled to abandon their work and seek shelter behind their intrenchments.

Lieut. Cornelius Losey, commanding Company I, now reported to me with orders to relieve Company C. I ordered him to throw his men into line, at the same time ordering Lieutenant Simonds to draw off his company and report back to the rear.

I had occupied this position about half an hour when I received orders from Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond to advance immediately; that he was coming with two regiments, the Fourteenth Michigan and Sixteenth Illinois, to take the line of works in my front. Some five or ten minutes previous to receiving this last order I had noticed that the firing in my front had ceased almost entirely, and that the enemy were moving rapidly to their right, and I sent word to that effect to Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond. I moved my line forward as rapidly as possible and reached the works in time to see a few straggling rebels disappear in the woods and swamps. I moved over the works and advanced into the woods about 300 yards and halted, awaiting further orders. I was soon directed to swing my line around to the left and move on rapidly with my left resting on the works recently occupied by the enemy, with my right thrown back to protect my flank. I had moved in this direction about one-fourth of a mile, and struck the Goldsborough road, where light skirmishing commenced, and as I advanced increased rapidly until it extended along my entire line. About this time the enemy opened upon us with a battery of three guns, firing very rapidly and

somewhat checking our advance. I ordered a halt and directed the men to cover themselves from the enemy's fire, as well as they could, which was at that time very severe. I turned back and met Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond a few rods in advance of the main line, who directed me to move forward as rapidly as I could, adding that we could take the battery. I immediately returned and ordered my line forward on double quick, and in a very short time the skirmishers were upon the rebel works, and as the support now came up and engaged the enemy heavily many of my skirmishers leaped over their defenses, seizing the battery horses and demanding the surrender of the battery.

Having no support at hand and a strong line of rebel infantry advancing upon us to re-enforce their defeated comrades, we were compelled to retire somewhat in confusion; however, not without securing quite a large number of prisoners.

I lost from the four companies on the line 1 commissioned officer wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, 12 wounded and 1 missing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. WALTER MYERS,
Capt., Fourteenth Mich. Vet. Infty., Comdg. the Skirmish Line.

Second Lieut. GEORGE W. C. SMITH,
Acting Adjutant Fourteenth Regt. Michigan Vet. Infty.

No. 93.

Report of Capt. Alexander S. Marshall, Seventeenth New York Infantry, of operations January 20–March 24.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGT. NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
Camp near Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from brigade headquarters this date, to furnish a report of the part taken by this regiment in the campaign since leaving Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of January, I have the honor to submit the following:

The regiment, as part of the brigade, left Savannah January 20, under command of Lieut. Col. James Lake, and crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry on the 5th of February; marched through the State of South Carolina with the Left Wing of the Army of Georgia.

Nothing of especial interest relating to the regiment occurred until March 16, at Smith's Ferry, where the enemy in considerable force held the road and disputed farther progress. After the brigade had moved to the left of our lines the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. James Lake, was ordered to cross a deep ravine on the enemy's right and attack. We crossed after much difficulty and moved forward Companies B, G, and I as skirmishers. We advanced to the edge of another ravine, about 400 yards in advance, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us. Farther it was an impossibility for a line of battle to advance under fire. At this point we lost Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, wounded, and Capt. William G. Barnett, an accomplished and gallant officer, killed; and Second Lieut. Oscar Rein, wounded, in addition to twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. Upon Lieutenant-Colonel Lake leaving the field the command fell to me. I halted the regiment until the line connecting with me should move, the Fourteenth Michigan on my right and the Sixteenth Illinois on my left. At dark, in obedience to orders, I withdrew the regiment

and camped for the night about one-quarter of a mile to the rear, leaving two companies to hold my old post with a skirmish line. On the morning it was found that the enemy had moved off during the night, and the march was resumed until March 19, when, the enemy having made another stand, the regiment was moved up from the rear, where they had been guarding a portion of the train, and joined the brigade as they were leaving the road to take a position on the right of our lines, where we formed a portion of the second line. In a short time, however, we and the Tenth Michigan, under Colonel Lum, were hurried to the left to replace some troops which had been removed. But a few moments passed before the line in front of us broke and ran through our ranks, carrying a few of the faint-hearted with them. At this moment we were apparently on the extreme left of our lines, and seeing the enemy move toward our left and rear I opened a left-oblique fire upon them, which was sharply returned, they still moving to our left. I changed front twice, throwing back my left and still keeping up a heavy fire, until the enemy's line engaging us fell back into the swamp, and we ceased firing. Shortly afterward we saw a line of troops, which at first we thought to be our own, coming from our left and rear and occupying the line of works in rear of us. We soon discovered our mistake and were summoned to surrender, the enemy offering to parole us in the field. After a few moments' consideration of the matter Captain Dunphy, commanding the Tenth Michigan, and myself, concluded we would charge with the bayonet and retake our works. We did so, and fortunately at the same time that the rest of the brigade charged. The enemy broke, leaving a number of prisoners in our hands. After gathering what ammunition we could from the field we again faced about and occupied our old works, where we remained during the night.

My loss was slight, considering the heavy fire we were exposed to, which I attribute to the steadiness of the men and their prompt obedience to orders.

The next morning we advanced and took possession of the enemy's old works, they having changed front to rear. We remained in this position until the morning, when by orders I changed front forward, connecting with the Tenth Michigan on my right, our line nearly perpendicular to and in rear of the enemy's old line, throwing forward three companies as skirmishers. We remained in this position until March 22, when, the enemy having again fallen back, we once more resumed our march and arrived at this place on the 24th.

My loss during the campaign is as follows: In action March 16: Killed, 1 commissioned officer, 5 non-commissioned officers, 3 privates; wounded, 2 commissioned officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, 18 privates. In action March 19: Killed, 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 privates; wounded, 1 non-commissioned officer, 9 privates; missing, 1 non-commissioned officer. During the campaign we have lost from our foraging parties: Captured, 1 commissioned officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 10 privates; drowned, 1 private.

In conclusion I can only regret my inability to do proper justice to the gallantry and steadiness of the officers and men under my command. No troops in the world could have done better under the circumstances. Where all did so well it is impossible to make distinction among the officers, but I would call the attention of the general commanding to the following-named enlisted men as worthy to receive the medals of honor awarded by the War Department to meritorious non-commissioned officers and soldiers: First Sergt. Matthew Moloney,

Company B; First Sergt. Charles Grabert, Company I; First Sergt. Edward Golden, Company F; First Sergt William B. Westervelt, Company K; Privates Jacob Wentz and Joseph McGregor, Company H, and Private David Myers, Company D.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. MARSHALL,
Capt. Comdg. Seventeenth Regt., New York Vet. Vols.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 94.

Report of Brig. Gen. John G. Mitchell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations, January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this command during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

The brigade left Savannah on the 20th of January, being organized as follows, viz: Thirty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Peter F. Walker commanding; Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. M. R. Vernon commanding; Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. J. R. McLaughlin commanding; One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Maj. Fred. Beck commanding; One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Toland Jones commanding; One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Maj. A. B. Robinson commanding.

The command arrived at Sister's Ferry on the Savannah River on the 28th of January, and there remained in camp until the 5th of February, when it brought up the rear of the corps in crossing the river, the Thirty-fourth Illinois remaining on picket on the west side and covering the taking up of the pontoon bridge. This regiment joined the command by transport on the 7th of February. Up to this time Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteers, had been in command of the brigade, and on my resuming the command that officer returned to his regiment. February 8, left Sister's Ferry at 7 a. m., marching about twenty miles; camped at Brighton Cross-Roads. February 9, 10, 11, and 12, marched in a northern direction, passing through Barnwell District, S. C. February 13, crossed South Edisto River and marched five miles toward Columbia, camping near Dean's Swamp. February 14, crossed North Edisto, camping on First Creek. February 15, counter-marched to Waters' Ferry road; rebel cavalry made a dash on the column, wounding 1 man and capturing 2. They approached our flankers without being molested, as they were wearing U. S. overcoats. February 16, arrived within two miles and a half of Columbia. February 17, crossed Saluda River on pontoon bridge at Leaphart's Ferry, camping on Broad River at Freshly's Mills. At midnight commenced crossing the Seventy-eighth Illinois in two small boats. Before daylight the Seventy-eighth Illinois and Ninety-eighth Ohio were crossed in this tedious manner and had taken possession of the bluffs on the south side of the river, thus securing the permanent occupation of the ferry for the use

of our army. Additional boats from the pontoniers were procured and the remainder of the command rapidly ferried across the river. Fortifications were constructed in anticipation of an attack from the enemy, the report having been received that he had crossed the river on the railroad bridge at Thompson's Station. February 19, marched to Thompson's Post-Office and camped; destroyed two miles of Columbia and Greenville Railroad. February 20 and 21, with remainder of the division in charge of corps train marched to a point six miles west from Winnsborough. February 22, crossed Charlotte Railroad at White Oak Station. February 24, crossed Catawba River, and, owing to high water and impassable roads, remained at this point until February 28, when the troops were straightened out on the road, camping at Warrenton's farm.

March 1, marched to Clyburn's farm. March 2, crossed Big Lynch's Creek. March 3, after a march of twenty-three miles reached Thompson's Creek and found the bridge burned; the water was several feet deep and about forty yards wide. By 9 o'clock the brigade pioneers and two companies of the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Regiment, the whole under command of Captain Banker, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, had completed a fine bridge across the stream, so that the column was not delayed one hour by the destruction of the old bridge.

The extraordinary energy and ability displayed by the officers and men who performed this work deserved and received the highest commendations of their superiors. Many times during the campaign I have been pleased to remark the cheerful endurance of any hardships imposed on the pioneers of the brigade, under charge of Sergt. J. C. Moats, Company F, Thirty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, and I desire here to tender them my cordial thanks for their most efficient services during the protracted campaign.

March 4, marched on Cheraw road to Great Pedee River. March 5 and 6, remained in camp. March 7, crossed the river, this brigade again in rear, the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteers covering the taking up of the pontoon bridge. March 8 and 9, made long marches in an easterly direction. March 10, brigade was ordered in haste to go to the relief of Brevet Major-General Kilpatrick's cavalry force, which was moving on the left flank of the army. Reached the general's headquarters to find the attacking force repulsed. Rejoined the division at dark on the Fayetteville plank road at the Fourteen-Mile Post. March 11, reached Fayetteville, N. C. March 12, crossed Cape Fear River. March 13, moved camp to Lock's Creek, four miles from town. March 15, marching on Raleigh road; camped near Black River. March 16, slight skirmish with the enemy. They were driven from one and abandoned a second line of works, and just at dusk our skirmishers struck their main line. Camped for the night and built works. March 17, the enemy left their position during the night, retreating on the Averasborough road. We crossed Black River, and at 9.30 p. m. reached camp beyond Mingo Creek. March 18, some skirmishing to-day. Enemy has developed a small amount of artillery, but retreated on the appearance of our main lines.

March 19, this brigade was in the advance of the division. About 11 a. m. the command was ordered to take position on the right of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which was posted on the main Goldsborough road, one-half on the left and one-half on the right of that road, extending the line of that division. In reaching the position designated we passed through a swamp, and in advancing a skir-

mish line another swamp was found. When this brigade moved into position the troops of the First Division were building log breastworks, and I ordered both lines of my command to shelter themselves in like manner.

The lines were formed with the Seventy-eighth Illinois Regiment as skirmishers, and Ninety-eighth, One hundred and eighth, and One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Regiments, posted from left to right, as above stated, in the front line, and Thirty-fourth Illinois and One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Regiments in the rear line. Heavy skirmishing was kept up in our front and heavy firing to the far left and front. About 3 p. m. the brigade of the First Division, on which the left of my command rested, commenced a rapid and disorganized retreat through my lines. It was impossible to gather any definite information from them; all that was known was that the troops on their left had given way and the enemy had turned their flank. As this command was moving without instructions I ordered the commanding officers of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania to form line across and covering my left flank until I could communicate with my division commander. At the same time I ordered the left regiment of my rear line, Thirty-fourth Illinois, to change the front of their works forward on their left company, and the left of the Ninety-eighth Ohio to refuse the left of their works until they should join those of the Thirty-fourth Illinois, just ordered to be changed. The brigade then was fortified on two sides of a square and in each side were posted three regiments. Two regiments of the First Division, as above mentioned, prolonged the new work of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Regiment. The One hundred and twenty-first Ohio was now ordered to continue the prolongation of this refused line. Every axman in the brigade had been ordered to assist in completing this new work, and in less than half an hour from the time it was commenced our skirmishers were driven in and a strong line of battle opened fire upon both fronts of our works, making the most vigorous attack at the angle formed by the main line with the refused line above mentioned. The enemy's position at this point gave them an enfilading fire down both of my lines. They were driven back, however, with serious loss except by the two regiments of the First Division, who, having inferior protection, were compelled to retire, thus exposing the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio in such manner that it was compelled to retreat to the First Brigade of this division, which was posted on the right of my command. Through the opening thus formed that part of the rebel line not repulsed swung, and the enemy who but a few minutes before was in our front now was directly in our rear. This brigade at once jumped over their fortifications and killed or captured all of the enemy who appeared in our late rear. A large proportion of the body that thus penetrated our works were subsequently captured by the First Brigade. Several attempts were subsequently made to rally the enemy to another bold attack, but each was repulsed by our skirmish line.

The loss of my command was very large, when our position, fighting behind works, is considered. The aggregate loss is 160, only 8 of whom are missing.

I call your attention to the splendid conduct of both officers and men with the highest pride. When the history of the engagement shall be fully written the noble part enacted by these men will receive its due reward. I believe they held the key-point of the battle-field on this day under circumstances such as few other soldiers would have done.

On the morning of the 20th the First Brigade advanced two regiments and found the rebel works evacuated. This brigade then moved forward and formed new line parallel with the Goldsborough road, connecting on the right with the First Brigade and on the left with the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. March 21, rebels advanced strong line and drove our skirmishers from and burned a house from which our skirmishers were annoying their lines. March 22, at daylight this morning found the enemy had evacuated their works, retreating toward Raleigh. March 23, marched through Goldsborough and camped near the Weldon railroad, one mile from town, where the campaign was announced as ended.

For the important part taken by each regiment in all the minutia of the campaign I respectfully refer to the reports of regimental commanders herewith sent.

In closing my report I feel it my duty to refer once more to the high soldierly qualities which have been exhibited by the officers and men throughout the long weary march of 500 miles. I never heard a complaint uttered, no matter how bitter the hardship which had to be borne.

To the regimental commanders and their subordinate officers my warmest thanks are due for their uniform and entire co-operation in every respect. To Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce, who was seriously wounded on the 19th, I wish to express my appreciation of the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of brigade commander during my absence.

To the members of my staff I am more indebted on this campaign than ever before, and for their energy and zeal wish to make this public commendation of them: Capt. James S. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. C. Robinson, assistant inspector-general; Capt. R. G. Lewis, provost-marshal; Maj. T. B. Williams, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. Joseph Swisher, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. John Blotter, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. O. M. Scott, ordnance officer.

Capt. W. C. Robinson was slightly wounded in the head during the engagement of the 19th instant, and Lieut. O. M. Scott on the 20th.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 95.

Report of Capt. Peter F. Walker, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry from January 20 to March 23, 1865:

The regiment was on picket about five miles from the camp at Savannah, Ga., when marching orders were received for January 20, 1865, and was not relieved in time to move with the brigade but joined the column on the march and bivouacked at night about nine miles from

the city, where it remained four days, the weather being rainy and the roads in a bad condition for a move. January 25, the regiment marched in column about fifteen miles and at night furnished a detail for outpost duty. January 26, marched to Springfield, Ga., about eight miles. January 27, marched seven miles, fording on the way a considerable stream, the water of which was ice cold and about three feet deep. January 28, marched to Sister's Ferry, Ga., nine miles, getting to camp about midday. The regiment remained a week in camp at Sister's Ferry, and on February 1 furnished a fatigue detail to repair roads.

February 5, the regiment was on picket duty to protect the rear while the troops and trains were crossing to the north side. The picket line was thrown well out from the river, thus keeping up the appearance of a considerable force. The crossing was completed the same night but the regiment remained on picket two days, occasionally exchanging shots with scouting parties of the enemy. On the evening of February 7 the lines were quietly withdrawn and the regiment crossed in a transport to the camp of the brigade. February 8, marched over bad roads about nine miles. February 9, distance marched, twenty-two miles. February 10, regiment deployed to guard and assist supply train; marched twenty miles. February 11, marched twelve miles, passing through and encamping three miles beyond Barnwell Court-House. February 12, marched about seventeen miles, passing through Williston and encamping on the South Edisto. February 13, crossed the South Edisto and marched six miles. February 14, marched twenty miles, crossing the North Edisto. February 15, marched twenty miles, encamping near Lexington Court-House. February 16, marched about seventeen miles, halting for the night near the Saluda River. February 17, crossed the Saluda and marched about seventeen miles, striking Broad River at Freshly's Ferry. February 18, crossed Broad River in boats, halted on the opposite side, and at night fortified our front. Two men of Company A, who were on duty as foragers, were captured by the enemy. February 19, marched about five miles. During the afternoon the regiment was engaged in destroying railroad. February 20, marched as rear guard of the supply train about five miles. February 21, distance marched near twelve miles. The regiment furnished detail for picket. February 22, distance marched, eight miles. February 23, regiment on duty as escort to train. Marched about ten miles, getting into camp late near Rocky Mount. Weather rainy. February 24, crossed the Catawba River, worked for some time repairing roads and encamped about two miles from the ferry. The regiment remained at the crossing of the Catawba River three days. The men were almost destitute of subsistence and were compelled to make beans the staple article of food. February 28, marched about midday, making seven miles.

March 1, distance marched, twenty miles. March 2, the regiment deployed to guard and assist the supply train; distance marched, twelve miles. The regiment marched about twenty miles February [March] 3 and the same distance on the 4th, encamping near the Great Pedee River, where it remained in camp until the evening of February [March] 7, when it crossed to the east side. The distance marched February [March] 8 and 9 was about twenty miles each day. March 10, after marching a short distance on the main road to Fayetteville, the regiment was ordered with the brigade several miles to the left to re-enforce the cavalry division, but the rebels having retreated it

returned with the brigade, which rejoined the division the same evening, having marched about twenty-four miles. March 11, regiment marched as rear guard of the train twelve miles, to vicinity of Fayetteville, N. C., and remained near Fayetteville three days. March 15, distance marched about ten miles. March 16, the regiment moved at 8.30 a. m. and marched about four miles on the road, when the brigade was formed in column with a front of two regiments, my regiment on the right of the second line, and moved forward to support the Twentieth Army Corps, which had for some time been engaged with a considerable force of the enemy. After getting into position on the left of the main road and in front of the main line of rebel works I was ordered to send out two companies as skirmishers. Company A, commanded by Second Lieut. R. J. Heath, and Company F, First Lieut. John Slaughter commanding, were moved forward within short range of the enemy's works and remained on the line until nightfall under a heavy scattering fire. The casualties in Company A were: 1 enlisted man killed and 2 wounded; in Company F, 2 enlisted men killed and 2 wounded. March 17, the regiment marched about ten miles. March 18, my regiment moved with the brigade about eleven miles, when it was halted and the brigade formed in column on the left of the road, opposite the brigade of General Vandever. The enemy had repulsed our forage parties, using artillery. I was ordered by General J. G. Mitchell to deploy a part of my regiment as skirmishers, and with the remainder as a reserve to move forward, conforming the right of my line to that of General Vandever. Companies B, D, and G were deployed and the line moved forward as directed. The enemy fell back with but slight resistance and my regiment incurred no loss.

March 19, early in the morning forage parties had been skirmishing with the enemy some miles to the front. My regiment moved with the brigade at 9 a. m. and marched on the road some three miles, when the brigade was formed in two lines, my regiment on the left of the second line, and moved forward into position on the right of General Carlin's division, which had been for some time engaged. Soon after getting into position the men threw up a rude breast-work of timber. There was heavy skirmishing in our front and hard fighting farther to the left of our lines. It was soon known that our left had given away and I was ordered by General J. G. Mitchell to change front forward, letting the right of my line rest on the left of the front line of the brigade and running back at a right angle; also to fortify this new position. These orders were executed as directed, but before a substantial breast-work could be made the enemy opened a heavy fire on our front, but were finally repulsed when my men had nearly exhausted the ammunition in their cartridge-boxes. During the remainder of the day the enemy did not make any regular and persistent attack on our front; they sometimes advanced in considerable force, but were easily driven back. Owing, as I suppose, to a break in our lines to the left of my regiment, some force of the rebels had penetrated our lines in that direction and there was a scattering fire in our rear, so that it was at one time necessary to jump to the opposite side of the works for protection. The casualties in the regiment in this action were: 7 killed, 22 wounded, and 4 missing. March 20, the regiment remained until afternoon in the position occupied the night previous, when it was moved to the line which had been occupied by the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and afterward went forward and took position on the line which had been abandoned by the rebels during the night previous. March 21, the regiment held the position

taken up on March 20 until late in the afternoon, when I was ordered to move it forward to the new line then being formed nearly at a right angle with the old and to fortify my front, which was done as directed. March 22, the rebels having retreated during the night the regiment marched with the brigade to vicinity of Cox's Bridge on the Neuse River, and on March 23 marched to its present camp near Goldsborough, N. C.

My thanks are due to the officers of the regiment for their cheerful and efficient co-operation throughout the campaign and to both officers and men for their bravery and good conduct in action.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. F. WALKER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JAMES S. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 96.

Report of Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the operations of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for and during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., commencing January 20, 1865, and terminating with the occupation of Goldsborough, N. C., March 23, 1865:

The regiment broke camp at Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of January, 1865. Sixteen commissioned officers and 305 enlisted men moved with the division up the west side of Savannah River to Sister's Ferry. After several days' delay, occasioned by high water, the pontoon was put down, and the regiment, with the brigade, crossed into South Carolina.

February 5, 6, and 7, remained in camp. February 8, marched in northwest course eight miles and camped for the night near Erwinton. February 9, marched in northerly course nineteen miles. February 10, continued in northerly course and marched twenty miles. February 11, marched ten miles, general direction north, passed through Barnwell, county seat of Barnwell County, and camped two miles north of it. February 12, continued in northerly course, crossed Charleston and Augusta Railroad at Williston Station, and camped for the night on west bank of Edisto River; marched thirteen miles. February 13, marched in northeast course twelve miles; camped for the night near Dean's Swamp, Orangeburg County. February 14, marched in northeast course nineteen miles, crossed North Edisto River and camped eighteen miles south of Columbia; the afternoon wet and cold. February 15, moved to the left to the Lexington and Columbia road, and camped one mile southwest of Lexington Court-House; marched nineteen miles. 16th, moved up to within two miles and a half of Columbia, then in a northwest course to Youngling's Ferry, across Saluda River, and camped for the night; distance marched, sixteen miles. 17th, crossed Saluda River and marched in northwest course eighteen miles; camped on south bank Broad River near Freshly's Mill. 18th, the regiment crossed the river this morning at 2 o'clock in pontoon-boats to protect the laying the pontoon bridge. 19th, marched in

northwest course five miles and camped near Thompson's Post-Office, Fairfield County. During the afternoon the regiment destroyed half a mile of Columbia and Greenville Railroad. 20th, the division in charge of corps train marched in northeast course four miles; camped on Long Run. 21st, marched in an easterly course ten miles and camped five miles northwest from Winnsborough. 22d, marched in a north and easterly course seven miles, crossed Columbia and Charlotte Railroad at White Oak Station. 23d, continued in an easterly course, the regiment on the flank guarding train; camped on west bank Catawba River; marched ten miles. 24th, crossed the river and camped two miles east of it; weather wet and roads almost impassable. 25th and 26th, in camp. 27th, the regiment repairing roads. 28th, moved in an easterly course four miles and repaired roads.

March 1, marched twenty miles, general direction east. March 2, marched in northeast course twelve miles; camped for the night on Lynch's Creek, Lancaster County. 3d, marched eighteen miles, general direction east. 4th, continued to march in an easterly course twelve miles; camped for the night on west bank of Great Pedee River, five miles above Cheraw. 5th and 6th, in camp; crossed the river on the evening of the 7th. 8th, marched in a northeast course twenty-four miles; camped for the night on a branch of Little Pedee River, in Richmond County, N. C., the regiment on the flanks as train guard. 9th, continued the march in northeast course and camped twenty-four miles and a half west from Fayetteville; distance marched, twenty miles. 10th, the regiment with the brigade moved five miles to the left at 8 o'clock this morning, to the support of General Kilpatrick, attacked by the enemy's cavalry. The enemy having fallen back we returned to the main road and camped fourteen miles from Fayetteville; distance marched, twenty-one miles. 11th, moved up and went into camp one mile from Fayetteville. 12th, passed through the town, crossed Cape Fear River, and camped on east bank of it. 13th and 14th, in camp. 15th, marched in northerly course ten miles, the advance skirmishing with the enemy. 16th, the advance struck the enemy early in the morning; the regiment moved with the division and went into position on the left of Thirty-fourth Illinois; the lines were advanced to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works and fortified; Corporal Cundiff, Company B, killed; the enemy fell back during the night. 17th, the regiment moved with the division to the right and marched in an easterly course nine miles. 18th, continued the march in an easterly course and again struck the enemy; drove them from their position, and camped for the night; distance marched, ten miles. 19th, the enemy was again met early this morning; the right wing of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, joining on the right of skirmish line of First Division, with orders to press the enemy, and, if possible, drive him; the line was pushed forward and the enemy found behind fortifications; his skirmishers were driven in. Perceiving the enemy moving troops into position in our front, and believing he was preparing to take the offensive, the left wing of the regiment, still in reserve, was thrown out upon the right and a heavy fire opened upon the enemy; soon after his columns moved to the right (our left) and opened upon the First Division. The left wing was then withdrawn and fortified. A little later another column moved into our front, and shortly after moved upon us in two lines of battle; the skirmishers were driven in, and when the enemy approached within easy range, the reserve opened fire which broke his first line; the second line advanced, and perceiving my position would

soon be flanked I fired a volley, and under the smoke of it fell back to the main line of works, losing but one man wounded in the operation; while holding the reserve I had 2 killed and 2 wounded. The enemy now pressed forward to within short musket-range of the works, when the whole line opened a terrible fire, under which the rebel lines melted away; at this juncture seeing the enemy approaching in our rear I fell back to the second line of works and opened fire, but my ammunition being almost exhausted I was unable to check them, and it was not until the front line faced to the rear and opened upon them that they were checked. The enemy was here again defeated and a large number of prisoners captured.

The regiment lost during the afternoon in killed, 1 commissioned officer (Lieut. George T. Beers, Company H), 1 non-commissioned officer (Sergt. Edmond McKim, Company H), and 5 privates; wounded, 13 non-commissioned officers and 20 privates.

I cannot but commend the conduct of both officers and men during the engagement, as they stood nobly to the work, though attacked both front and rear by greatly superior numbers. Our position was held, and the enemy defeated with a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and captured.

March 20, the lines were advanced to-day, and the enemy driven from his first line of fortifications, which were reversed and occupied. March 21, remained in position; considerable artillery firing and skirmishing. With grief for his loss, I have to record the death of Lieut. William E. Summers, killed to-day by a cannon ball. March 22, the enemy having fallen back last night from our front, we again took up the line of march and moved in an easterly course ten miles; camped for the night near Cox's Bridge, over Neuse River, ten miles from Goldsborough. March 23, reached Goldsborough to-day, passed General Sherman's headquarters in review and went into camp, thus ending the campaign. The regiment lost during the campaign: Commissioned officers, killed, 2. Non-commissioned officers, killed, 2; wounded, 13; missing, 2. Privates, killed, 5; wounded, 20; missing, 6.

Accompanying this I send you a report, giving names, dates, &c., of killed, wounded, and missing for the campaign. The regiment brought in and turned over 18 head of horses and 32 mules.

Accompanying is a report showing the number of rations drawn from the commissary, and an estimate of the amount of subsistence taken from the country by the regiment during the campaign.

At the close of the campaign both men and officers were in much better health than when entering upon it.

I am, captain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. R. VERNON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. S. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 97.

Report of Maj. David E. Roatch, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 24.

HDQRS. NINETY-EIGHTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your circular, bearing date March 26, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the Ninety-

eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry took in the late campaign, which commenced at Savannah, Ga., January 20, 1865, and terminated so successfully at this place March 24, 1865.

On the 20th of January we marched from Savannah to Cherokee Hill, a distance of nine miles. Owing to bad weather we remained here until the morning of January 24, when we again resumed our march toward Sister's Ferry, Ga., arriving there on the 28th of January. Thus far nothing of interest occurred. I would here state that the health of the regiment was much improved, not more than five reported sick each day. While at Savannah we have had as many as fifteen excused from duty.

We remained in camp at Sister's Ferry, Ga., until the evening of February 5, when the regiment, with the remainder of the brigade, crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina and encamped near the ferry. From the 28th of January to February 5 we furnished our proportion of men for fatigue and picket duty. While encamped at the ferry the regiment procured some forage, such as beans, fresh meat, small quantities of flour and corn meal. The regiment procured sufficient forage in the country for all the animals in the regiment. From February 5 to the morning of February 8 the regiment remained in the same camp as first occupied on the night of 5th. While here the regiment was partially supplied with clothing, although the requisition that had previously been made [was] not more than two-thirds filled, consequently the men are in poor plight at present for duty or military appearance. Some of them are suffering for shoes, socks, and pants. On the morning of February 8 Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce assumed command of the regiment, having been relieved from the command of the brigade by the return of General John G. Mitchell. From February 8 until the present time the regiment has done its proportion of duty with the remainder of the brigade. During the campaign we generally had sufficient [*sic**] delayed at Catawba River in consequence of bad weather and heavy roads. While there we did not suffer much. Although the regiment was entirely out of rations for twenty-four hours, yet I heard not a murmur or complaint from a single man; every man seemed willing to endure any hardship that might occur in order that the campaign might be a grand success and not a miserable failure.

From March 7 to the termination of the campaign our foraging party has been quite successful, having at all times furnished an abundance of meat and tolerable good quantities of meal by taking possession of mills and procuring corn along the route, which was ground and issued to the men. The foraging party at first consisted of one-fifth of the command, but after crossing Broad River the greater portion of the detail returned to the command. From this time there were but twenty foragers (these were mounted), two of which were captured. Two men are missing; they left camp on the 7th instant without authority. I have not the least doubt that they straggled from the command and were picked up by the enemy's cavalry. None were killed or wounded until the 19th instant.

The part taken by the regiment on that memorable Sabbath is known to the general commanding, he being an eye witness of the entire engagement. It is my opinion that had the Thirty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry and the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry become panic-stricken or been compelled to leave their works the

* Some folios missing in original.

brigade, and I doubt not the division, would have been driven back, and our ordnance and hospital trains would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment deserve great praise for their gallant conduct. It would be doing injustice to others were I to mention any individual acts of bravery on the part of any officer where all did their whole duty and every one a hero, with the exception of two, viz, ——— ——— doing everything in their power to encourage their men during the darkest hour of the conflict. If the general commanding deems any of the officers worthy of special notice I hope he will do them justice. I have no hesitancy in saying that the men of the regiment are in better health than when we left Savannah. All we want is a few days' rest and new clothes, and I have no doubt that the regiment for its numbers will be as efficient as it has been at any previous time.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

D. E. ROATCH,
Major, Commanding Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. JAMES S. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 98.

Report of Maj. Frederick Beck, One hundred and eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 108TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations in the One hundred and eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

January 20, 1865, marched with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, until 4 p. m.; went into camp for the night. January 21, remained in camp. January 22, remained in camp and furnished three companies for picket duty. January 23, remained in camp. January 24, remained in camp. January 25, marched entire day and went into camp for the night. January 26, guarded the division ordnance and supply train; marched the entire day; arrived at Springfield, Ga.; went into camp for the night. January 27, marched entire day. January 28, marched entire day and arrived at Sister's Ferry, Ga. January 29, remained in camp and furnished four companies for picket duty. January 30, remained in camp until February 4, 1865.

February 5, marched at 6 p. m., and crossed the Savannah River; went into camp for the night. February 6, remained in camp. February 7, remained in camp. February 8, marched until 3.30 p. m.; arrived at Brighton, S. C.; the regiment repaired roads until dark. February 9, marched entire day. February 10, guarded the division ordnance and supply train, and marched entire day, and went into camp for the night. February 11, marched entire day; encamped for the night. February 12, marched entire day and furnished three companies for picket duty. February 13, guarded the ordnance and supply

train of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and marched every day until February 21, 1865. February 21, were relieved as train guards and joined Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; marched entire day. February 22, marched entire day and went into camp near Camden, S. C. February 23, were rear guard of the division train, and marched the entire day until the next morning at 5 a. m. February 24, marched until 3 p. m., and crossed the Catawba River and went into camp for the night. February 25, remained in camp until February 28, 1865, and repaired the road. February 28, marched entire day.

March 1, marched entire day. March 2, marched entire day. March 3, marched entire day. March 4, marched entire day; arrived at Great Pedee River and went into camp. March 5, remained in camp. March 6, remained in camp. March 7, crossed Great Pedee River and marched entire day. March 8, were rear guard, and marched entire day. March 9, marched entire day. March 10, marched entire day; re-enforced General Kilpatrick's cavalry command, which had been routed; met no enemy and returned to camp. March 11, marched entire day and arrived at Fayetteville, N. C., and went into camp. March 12, crossed the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville and went into camp. March 13, marched about four miles and went into camp. March 14, remained in camp. March 15, marched entire day. March 16, marched until 11 a. m.; met the enemy; formed line of battle and encamped for the night. March 17, guarded the trains of the First, Second, and Third Brigades, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, headquarters train and the medical trains of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. March 18, marched entire day; heard heavy cannonading toward evening, formed line of battle, and encamped for the night. March 19, marched until 10 a. m., when we were ordered to halt and form a line of battle on the right of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and on the left of the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and advanced one mile, finding the enemy in full force. We were ordered to throw up breast-works, which we did in a short time, and when we had them finished the enemy came on in full force and charged our works. A terrible battle ensued, which lasted for some two hours, when the enemy retired, leaving many dead and wounded on the field in our front. The loss in this regiment was comparatively small: 1 captain killed, 1 lieutenant severely wounded, 1 corporal and 3 privates slightly wounded. The regiment captured 11 prisoners, 13 stand of small-arms, and 3 sets of accouterments. Remained for the night. March 20, remained behind the works until 3 p. m.; advanced the line 800 yards into breast-works which the rebels had evacuated an hour previous and remained for the night. March 21, remained quiet behind the works and furnished six companies as skirmishers. March 22, the rebels had retreated; we marched about six miles and encamped for the night. March 23, marched entire day; crossed the Neuse River and went into camp for the night near Goldsborough, N. C.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK BECK,

Major, Commanding 108th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. JAMES S. WILSON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 99.

Report of Capt. Toland Jones, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 113TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Please find herewith a statement of the transactions of this regiment in the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the 20th of January this regiment, in company with its division and brigade, moved from its encampment at Savannah, ten miles on the Springfield road, and encamped, where it remained until the 25th. Again the march was taken up for Sister's Ferry, where we arrived on the 28th and went into camp.

Here the regiment lay in camp until the 5th of February, waiting the fall of the Savannah River, and the construction of a bridge, corduroy, &c. On the evening of the 5th the regiment crossed into South Carolina, marching about four miles, and encamped. Lay in camp, rationing, refitting, &c., until the 8th, when we moved forward in a northeasterly direction, passing through Barnwell Court-House on the 11th and Williston on the 12th. On the 13th crossed the South Fork of the Edisto River, and on the 14th crossed the North Fork of the Edisto at Horsey's Bridge. 15th, marched at the head of the division and had a skirmish with the enemy and took one prisoner. Passing through Lexington Court-House 16th, marched to within three miles of Columbia and then countermarched up the Saluda River to within about three miles of ——— Ferry. 17th, crossed the Saluda and marched to and encamped on Broad River. Got up the regiment at 3 a. m. and ferried it over Broad River at Freshly's Ferry (the Seventy-eighth Illinois in advance) and went into camp as advance guard. 19th, assisted in tearing up and destroying about four miles of the Greenville and South Carolina Railroad. 20th, marched to Little River. 21st, crossed Little River and encamped six miles northwest of Winnsborough. 22d, marched to Wateree Meeting-House. 23d, marched as rear guard and did not get into camp until 5 a. m. on the 24th. 24th, crossed the Catawba River on pontoon bridge at the same place where Lord Cornwallis crossed it in the Revolutionary War, and went into camp. Lay in camp until the 28th waiting the crossing of the balance of the corps, and then marched four miles and encamped.

March 1, marched as rear guard, and 2d, marched across Snicker's Creek at McManus' Bridge. 3d, marched to Saint Clair's Bridge across Thompson's Creek. 4th, marched into North Carolina and came back into South Carolina and encamped on the Great Pedee River, two miles below Sneedsborough. In camp until the 8th waiting the crossing of the corps and was the last regiment over, crossing at 12.30 a. m., and going into camp until 8 a. m., still marching as rear guard and getting into camp at 11 p. m., making twenty-five miles. 9th, crossed Drowning Creek. 10th, marched to the relief of Kilpatrick, who had been attacked and repulsed by Hampton's cavalry, but rallied and repulsed them before our arrival. 11th, marched to Fayetteville, which was already in the possession of the First Division, and are encamped two miles west of town. 12th, marched through Fayetteville; crossed the Cape Fear River and encamped. 13th, moved camp a mile up the river. 14th, in same camp. 15th, marched on the plank road toward Raleigh. 16th, marched at 6 a. m. in advance of corps and division and came up to where the Twentieth Corps was engaged in a fight,

and went in on their left, our brigade relieving one of theirs. We shoved them rapidly back, had a brisk skirmish, and drove them from one line of works into their main line, throwing up hasty works for the night close up to their main line. Next morning they were gone. Loss of the regiment, one man killed. 17th, crossed Black River and two other wide and marshy streams. 18th, marched at 5.30 a. m. Our foragers met the enemy and were driven back. This regiment in company with its brigade and division was formed in order of battle and advanced, driving the enemy, with slight skirmishing, some two miles, and went into camp for the night. 19th, marched at about 7 a. m., Second Brigade in advance of our division. The First Division met the enemy and engaged him early about five miles out. We came up and went into line on the right about 11 a. m. and threw up hasty fortifications of logs and anything that could be got hold of for turning bullets. Meanwhile the battle waged fiercely on our left. At last the First Division gave way and was shoved back until the defensive line on our left stood almost at right angles to ours, and a part of it was broken and the enemy (about one brigade) rushed through. At this time the enemy charged our front, and after a stern resistance were driven back. But before the firing had entirely ceased in our front we were attacked in the rear by the party who had broken our lines to the left, and we had to hastily mount over our works to fight them, changing front to rear. But a few volleys from the line in our rear soon silenced them, and our part of the day's action was over. Loss, 5 wounded; 1 mortally 20th, found that the enemy had fallen back during the night. Advanced our lines and the brigade had some pretty sharp skirmishing, but this regiment was not engaged. 21st, laid in same place, strengthening our lines. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps came up on our right and in the morning the enemy was gone. 22d, finding the enemy gone from our front, we marched for Goldsborough and encamped at night on the Neuse River. 23d, marched as rear guard of our corps, crossing the Little River at Cox's Bridge, and making Goldsborough at sundown, passing General Sherman's headquarters in order of review.*

Recapitulation of casualties: Killed, 2; wounded, 5; missing, 3. Total, 10.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

TOLAND JONES,
Captain, Commanding 113th Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. JAMES S. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 100.

Report of Maj. Aaron B. Robinson, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 121ST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date I have the honor of submitting the following report of the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the morning of the 20th of January, 1865, the regiment struck tents and broke up their camp in the vicinity of Savannah and com-

* Nominal list of casualties here omitted.

menced the campaign. We marched about ten miles in the direction of Sister's Ferry and bivouacked for the night. The road through that swampy region was almost impassable and the rain of that and the next three days made it quite so, causing a delay at that point of four days. On the 25th we resumed the march at 7 a. m. and went about eighteen miles. On the 26th we continued the march at 7 a. m., our brigade having in charge the division train, and with great difficulty made only about six miles through extensive swamps, and bivouacked near Springfield, Ga., where we found the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 27th the march was resumed at 7 a. m. through swamps, the troops wading the high waters of Ebenezer River waist-deep on a very cold day and advanced only about six miles. Samuel C. Nelson, of Company D, had his foot badly injured by a wagon wheel running over it while wading the river and was sent to hospital. On the 28th resumed the march at 8 a. m. and advanced about five miles, arriving at Sister's Ferry about 11 a. m., and went into camp.

We remained there until the 5th of February, employed in the meantime in unloading transports and constructing a road across the river and adjacent swamp. On the evening of the 5th we crossed Savannah River on a pontoon bridge and marched about two miles. On the 6th and 7th our division remained at the ferry for supplies, while the balance of the Left Wing proceeded toward Branchville, S. C. On the 8th we marched at 7 a. m. and went about ten miles, and bivouacked at Brighton. We resumed the march on the 9th and went about twenty miles, camping at Dry Gall River. On the 10th we resumed the march at 7 a. m. and went twenty-two miles. We marched on the 11th at 6.30 a. m., and were delayed by the First Division crossing our road, and advanced only about twelve miles, passing through Barnwell about 3 p. m. On the 12th marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossed the railroad at Willichsville [Williston] and went to South Edisto River, a distance of sixteen miles. The Twentieth Corps had destroyed the railroad in the vicinity of Willichsville [Williston], and the First and Third Divisions, of Fourteenth Corps, went in the direction of Aiken to support our cavalry and destroy the railroad, while our division took charge of the entire corps train. On the 13th we marched at 7 a. m., crossed the South Edisto River and camped by the North Edisto, a distance of six miles, where the First and Third Divisions rejoined us and the train was left with the Third Division. On the 14th we marched eighteen miles, crossing the North Edisto. On the 15th we marched at 7.30 a. m. and went about eighteen miles and camped near Lexington. A brigade of Wheeler's cavalry hovered upon our flank and skirmished with us during the day and severely wounded George Wheeler, of Company F. On the 16th we resumed the march at 6 a. m., passing through Lexington, and went within view of Columbia and found the bridge across the Saluda River burned. We then turned back and bore to the left up the river and bivouacked upon its banks, having marched about sixteen miles. On the 17th we marched at 6 a. m. and went about sixteen miles, crossing Saluda River and camping on the banks of Broad River. Columbia surrendered at 8 a. m. and the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps entered the city. On the 18th we crossed Broad River at 5 a. m. on a flat-boat, the Second and Third Brigades crossing in that manner. The pontoon was not completed until after midnight following. We threw up a barricade of logs to protect us against a threatened attack of the enemy. On the 19th marched about five miles and camped, and the regiment destroyed about one-third of a mile of railroad leading from Columbia

to Spartanburg. On the 20th the Second Division was left in charge of the corps trains and we marched five miles, the First and Third Divisions going ahead. On the 21st marched at 10 a. m. and crossed Little River and went ten miles and camped near Winnsborough. On the 22d marched at 6 a. m. and went about ten miles, crossing the railroad at White Oak about eight miles northwest of Winnsborough. The First and Third Divisions coming in from the latter place intercepted our road. The Right Wing of the army camped near us that night. On the 23d we marched at 7 a. m. and went eight miles, and camped by the Catawba River, passing the First and Third Divisions in the evening. On the 24th we marched at 10 a. m. and crossed the Catawba on a pontoon bridge and went two miles, and being able to get but a small portion of our train up the steep hill and across the miry roads we went into camp. The roads were awful and there was continual rain. On the 25th we continued our labor to bring up the train, and succeeded in getting the train of one division across. On the night of the 25th the high water broke our bridge and we remained in camp on the 26th and 27th. The bridge was relaid and the train crossed during the night and morning of the 28th, and we marched at 11 a. m. and went five miles, each division now taking charge of its own train.

On the 1st of March we marched at 6 a. m. and went twenty miles. On the 2d we marched at 6 a. m. and went twelve miles and camped on Lynch's Creek. On the 3d resumed the march at 6 a. m. and went eighteen miles and camped by Thompson's Creek. The rebel cavalry hovered upon our left flank and harassed our foragers; three of the regiment were captured while foraging (see list hereunto attached). On the 4th we continued the march at 6 a. m. and went fourteen miles to the Great Pedee River and camped near Sneedsborough. The Twentieth Corps met us at this point while the Right Wing crossed at Cheraw. On the 5th and 6th we remained in camp, the pontoon bridge across the river having broken and delayed our crossing. On the 7th we crossed the river in the evening, our brigade, in charge of the division train, being the last to cross. On the 8th we resumed the march at 6 a. m. and went twenty two miles, crossing the State line into North Carolina. On the 9th we continued the march at 7 a. m. and went twenty-one miles. On the 10th we marched at 7 a. m.; heavy firing was heard on our left, and in a short time our brigade was ordered to the relief of General Kilpatrick, who had been attacked in his camp. We marched briskly and in little over an hour reached the scene of action, but found the enemy had been repulsed with severe loss, and our cavalry in quiet possession of the field. In the evening we returned to the road and advanced ten miles, making a distance of twenty miles in all. A prisoner belonging to the ——— North Carolina Regiment was captured by the regiment that day. On the 11th we marched at 10 a. m. and went ten miles and encamped near Fayetteville, N. C., the First and Third Divisions entering the town. On the evening of the 12th we marched through Fayetteville and crossed the Cape Fear River on pontoon bridge and camped, having marched about three miles. Both wings of the army crossed the river at that point and we remained in camp on the 13th and 14th, awaiting supplies by the river. On the 14th a prisoner belonging to the First South Carolina Artillery was brought in by one of our foragers. On the 15th we resumed the march at 9 a. m. on the Raleigh road, and went about twelve miles and camped near ——— Creek; the First Division and two divisions of the Twentieth Corps accompanied us, while the Right Wing advanced on a road some distance to our right; the Third Division and the remaining divis-

ion of the Twentieth Corps, in charge of their respective corps trains, also moved on another road to our right in the direction of Goldsborough; some cannonading was heard to our right in the evening. On the 16th we marched at 7 a. m.; soon artillery firing commenced in our front; after advancing about four miles our brigade was formed on the left of the Twentieth Corps in three lines, the One hundred and twenty-first and the One hundred and thirteenth forming the front line, the One hundred and twenty-first on the right joining General Ward's division, of the Twentieth Corps. Two Companies, B and K, of the One hundred and twenty-first, were sent forward as skirmishers. The enemy had constructed two lines of fortifications, the second and main line crossing our road at the junction of the Raleigh and Goldsborough road, and effectually commanding the road, and they were protected on the right flank by the Cape Fear River; these works were occupied by General Hardee's corps. The Twentieth Corps having been marching in our front had charged the first line and carried it, capturing four pieces of artillery before our brigade arrived upon the line. About 12 m. we advanced upon the second line and pressed close to their works, driving in their skirmishers, and there, within 200 yards of their earthworks, threw up a protection of logs and awaited orders. The enemy had a section of a battery (two pieces) in our immediate front. In the evening we had orders to remain in that position for the night. The night was cold, wet, and very disagreeable, and the men laid upon their arms. In the morning it was found the enemy had evacuated during the night; their last skirmish firing ceased about 5 a. m. The casualties of the One hundred and twenty-first on the 16th were six wounded (see list hereunto attached).

On the 17th we resumed the march at 8 a. m., taking the Goldsborough road, while the rebels retreated upon the Raleigh road, our division taking the advance. We advanced about twelve miles and camped near ——— Creek. On the 18th we marched at 5 a. m. and went about ten miles, when we met opposition from a brigade of rebel cavalry with a section of artillery. Two brigades of our division formed in two lines, our brigade on the left and the One hundred and twenty-first on the left of the second line. In this form we advanced upon their position and the enemy retreated. We then went into camp and remained over night to give the rear time to close up. John Wallace, Company H, a pioneer, was captured while foraging. On the morning of the 19th the First Division passed us and we marched at 8 a. m. and went about five miles. About 9 a. m. artillery firing was heard in front, and as we advanced musketry could also be distinguished. The First Division formed upon the left of the road and the Second upon the right. Our brigade had the advance and immediately formed in the following order: The Seventy-eighth Illinois in advance as skirmishers; the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio on the right of the front line; the One hundred and eighth Ohio in the center, and the Ninety-eighth Ohio on the left of the front line; the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio on the second line immediately in the rear of the One hundred and thirteenth, and the Thirty-fourth Illinois in the rear of the Ninety-eighth Ohio. In this shape we advanced, obliquing to the right until the skirmish line engaged the enemy's skirmishers, and by a spirited charge drove them inside their works and came near carrying the works, but in turn were compelled to retire. Our main line having closed well up with the skirmishers, and the enemy's position having been ascertained, each regiment constructed works by throwing up logs upon their respective lines. The First Brigade joined in a similar manner on

our right, while the Third was held in reserve, immediately in our rear. Our works faced the enemy's and were nearly parallel with them, the right a little refused. This accomplished, we lay in comparative quiet an hour or more, when the firing upon our left began to increase at about 2 p. m. In about half an hour the Third Brigade was sent hastily to meet what was now ascertained to be the advancing columns of the enemy, which had broken the lines of the First Division and were now threatening our left flank. In a few minutes General Morgan ordered me to move the One hundred and twenty-first one regimental front to the left, refusing the left, which was immediately done, and the regiment went hastily to work throwing up a breast-work of logs in this new position, while the First Brigade moved one regiment into the works just abandoned by us.

In the meantime the firing increased along the whole line and was advancing alarmingly upon our left flank, making it evident our left had given back. In a few minutes now I received an order from General Mitchell to advance the regiment until we reached the Thirty-fourth Illinois, and to form upon their left, which in the meantime had changed front and now formed a line at nearly right angles with the original front line, their right joining upon the left of the Ninety-eighth Ohio, and had thrown up works in that new position. I was told that if I found a regiment already formed upon the left of the Thirty-fourth to move still to the left and take position upon an extension of that line. I did find, not only one but at least two regiments (the Twenty-first Wisconsin and Thirty-eighth Indiana, of the First Division) upon the left of the Thirty-fourth upon an extension of their line, except that the left of each was refused, and I moved the One hundred and twenty-first until we formed upon the left of these. All this was done in a swamp covered with water and thickly overgrown with underwood and brambles as well as larger trees, and under a continual fire, which was growing hotter every minute. Before we got in position the enemy were discovered moving by their right flank within 200 yards in a direction nearly parallel with our line, in such a manner, however, as to expose our left flank to continual danger. Such, however, was the similarity in appearance of their uniform to the dusty, threadbare, and faded uniform of our own troops, added to the repeated assurance that we still had troops in that direction, as left a doubt in my mind whether they were not our own troops, and I ordered the men to lay down, reserving their fire. In this emergency, as the enemy were still moving rapidly to our left flank, I sent Lieut. James Ball, of Company G, with six men of his company to reconnoiter our left, to watch their movements and ascertain to a certainty who they were and to prevent a surprise to our regiment from that direction. In a few minutes I became thoroughly satisfied who they were, as I saw their colors emerging from the brush, and I ordered the men to fire, which was quickly returned. The fire was now kept up for about fifteen minutes with great obstinacy, the enemy slowly advancing and we holding our ground. In the meantime Lieutenant Ball found them closing in upon our left and the fire upon our right became a perfect tempest and was approaching, when it was discovered that the line upon our right was broken and falling back in disorder. To remain longer in that position would have been madness, and we fell back about 400 yards. The enemy, apparently more intent to close in upon what seemed to be the main force, and no doubt now flattering themselves with the idea that one more blow would complete their victory, allowed us to reform our regiment while they

pushed up to the works of the First Brigade and actually occupied the first line, but were soon after repulsed with great loss and retreated in confusion.

In the meantime the position of the Second Brigade was charged upon three sides and the troops were compelled to change position from one side to the other of their works, but they stood like a rock, and the enemy were handsomely repulsed and driven back in confusion. In falling back through the brush and swamps the regiment divided, and when we were only partly reformed, a staff officer of the First Brigade entreated the troops that were there (and there were no less than three regimental colors besides our own) to form and advance to the support of the First Brigade, which, he said, was in danger of being flanked. Calling as many of the regiments as were present together, without waiting for the balance I ordered them to advance at double-quick, which they did with a shout, but the enemy had already been repulsed, and I moved them to the right, into the works where the First Brigade were reforming, and reported to General Vandever. In a few minutes I saw Lieutenant Scott, brigade ordnance officer, who told me the Second Brigade were still in their old position, and I immediately reported with what men I had to General Mitchell, and he assigned us to a new position on the left of the Thirty-fourth Illinois, behind the works abandoned by the Twenty-first Wisconsin. In the meantime the balance of the regiment were formed by Captain Banning, who was assisting me in the command of the regiment, and by Adjutant Lewis, and by the direction of Captain Craft, division provost-marshal, he conducted them toward the train and reported to Colonel McMahan, commanding [Third] Brigade, of the First Division, Fourteenth Corps, and by that means became separated from us the balance of the day. About the time of the repulse by the First and Second Brigades, the First Division and the Twentieth Corps, which also had given away at first, rallied their troops and fought with terrific fury until about sunset, when the firing subsided and the enemy were evidently repulsed at all points.

During this last period there was comparative quiet in our front. At dark, however, our sentinels ran in telling me that the enemy were coming and were very near us. Fearing that some of our troops might have become bewildered and were coming in, I ordered the men not to fire, but to lay close to their works and I challenged the enemy. They were plainly to be seen not thirty paces from us, picking their way through the swamp, and apparently forming line in our front, unconscious of our position. After some parleying I succeeded in getting one to come in, a lieutenant, and when he saw who we were he surrendered his sword to me and reported that the Tenth North Carolina Regiment was there. This satisfied me as to who they were and I communicated this information to the Thirty-fourth Illinois immediately on our right, and sent the officer to General Mitchell. I then ordered the enemy to come in at once, telling them if they did not we should fire upon them. After a moment's pause I ordered the men to fire, which was kept up for about fifteen minutes. One more prisoner gave himself up and was sent to General Mitchell. The enemy broke and fled in great confusion, throwing away blankets, knapsacks, and guns. Thus ended the day. The One hundred and twenty-first had 4 killed and 27 wounded, including 3 commissioned officers, all of which occurred while we were on the left flank. The affair of the evening was the first opportunity the regiment ever had of fighting behind their works. We carried in one

wounded rebel and sent him to the hospital. In the morning we found in our immediate front three dead rebels, one of whom we buried and we gathered up forty-two muskets and one sword which had been thrown away by them during the panic of the evening before. The rebels were known to have carried off some of their wounded during the night. It is more difficult to estimate the result of our work in the other part of the action in which we participated. Upon visiting the grounds the next day I became satisfied that the loss inflicted upon them at that place by us in killed and wounded was much greater than what we suffered. The fact that other troops may have fought over the same grounds afterward makes it impossible to know that the dead found there fell by our own hands, but we have every reason to believe that 8 or 10 of the killed and 2 or 3 of the wounded left on the field was the work of our regiment. The deliberate aim which our men were enabled to take made their fire very effectual. One thing, however, can be estimated. Lieutenant Ball, whom I had sent to reconnoiter our left, as before mentioned, when he found our lines had been driven back withdrew his men until the enemy passed, and then having got together six or eight more men, and observing the confusion of the enemy took advantage of it, and began picking up their stragglers lurking through the swamp, of whom he sent thirty-five to division and brigade headquarters, including one commissioned officer. After providing for our wounded the men slept a few hours on their arms. In the morning one more prisoner was brought in, found in the swamp, and sent to division headquarters. The rest of the regiment joined us early in the morning. We buried our dead and about 1 p. m. moved forward and occupied the enemy's works which had been evacuated, they having changed their lines by withdrawing their left. While repairing our works that evening, Lieutenant Willoughby, of Company B, was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Scott, Company F, brigade ordnance officer, was severely wounded during the day while on duty on General Mitchell's staff. We lay on our arms that night.

On the 21st brisk skirmishing was kept up in our front and heavy fighting on our right by the Right Wing. The One hundred and twenty-first had 1 man killed and 1 wounded during the day. We changed our lines in the evening and threw up new works and slept on our arms during the night. The next morning revealed the fact that the enemy had evacuated and were in full retreat toward Raleigh.

Lieutenant Ball brought in one more prisoner, who was sent to division headquarters. The enemy were commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, who had concentrated his forces to the number of 30,000 to 40,000. He evidently hoped to overpower us by superiority of numbers before our forces could be collected. How near he succeeded and how signally he failed will be fully known when the true history of that battle has been published. And then will the record of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps exhibit it as an immovable bulwark against which the storm of battle dashed in vain, and by whom the tide of victory was checked and sent back against the enemy. Only two divisions of the Fourteenth and two divisions of the Twentieth Corps were in the engagement of the 19th against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

On the 22d we again resumed our march and went eight miles, crossing Flood Creek. On the 23d we marched at 8 a. m. and entered Goldsborough in the evening, a distance of twelve miles, and found that place had been occupied by the Twenty-third Corps for three days.

We went into camp about one mile north of the town, where we still remain. Our wounded were all well cared for and brought to Goldsborough.

Thus ended our campaign from Savannah to Goldsborough. In making this report I have found it necessary to mention many matters in which the One hundred and twenty-first only participated, and some in which they were only indirectly connected. During all this time the regiment have supplied themselves with provisions by foraging off the country. For this purpose eighteen enlisted men and one commissioned officer were detailed from the regiment who foraged upon our flanks and reported daily to the regiment, camping with it at night. They found meat in great abundance. It was more difficult to procure breadstuff, and to supply the deficiency an issue of hard bread was made occasionally from the commissary department. The foragers were allowed to mount themselves, which they soon did. Besides the stock thus captured and appropriated they captured twenty-two mules, which were allowed for pack-mules for companies and for regimental headquarters. In addition to this, 4 mules were appropriated by the regimental quartermaster to replace jaded mules, 4 were turned over to Captain Swisher, brigade quartermaster, 4 were turned over to Lieutenant Blotter, acting commissary of subsistence, and 1 to Lieutenant Coe, acting quartermaster, by order of General Morgan.

Before closing this report I beg leave to express my obligation to Capt. J. M. Banning, who has assisted me in the command of the regiment, and whose services on the 19th instant especially entitle him to my favorable consideration and gratitude. I wish to make like acknowledgment to Adjt. Milo H. Lewis for similar services on that occasion, as well as on others. I would make special mention of Lieut. James Ball, Company G, for his services of the 19th instant, not only for his conduct in the execution of my order to reconnoiter the left, mentioned in this report, but also for the judicious manner in which he seized upon his opportunity to employ his squad in picking up prisoners.

I also take pleasure in making special mention of the conduct of Corpl. Simeon Woodruff and Private Almon Hollister, of Company F, on that occasion. These men, in passing back through the swamp, became separated from the regiment, and suddenly found themselves confronted by a squad of five rebels, all armed, who had in charge one of the Thirty-fourth Illinois as a prisoner. They immediately challenged the rebels to surrender, which was done, and they took charge of the five prisoners—one a lieutenant, who surrendered his sword to Corporal Woodruff; one an ordnance officer, acting adjutant of his regiment; one an orderly sergeant, and two privates, and liberated the Thirty-fourth Illinois man—and under the direction of Lieutenant Ball they reported the same to brigade headquarters. I would recommend that Corporal Woodruff be allowed to keep the sword as a reward for such meritorious services. I would also make special mention of Corpl. Leroy S. Mason, Company E, for distinguished services on the 19th instant. In this connection I feel it my duty to tender my thanks and my many obligations to the line and staff officers of the regiment, who, with one exception (Lieutenant Long, of Company K), have discharged their duty faithfully, and have won my confidence and esteem. It would be invidious to discriminate further among the enlisted men, where there were so many instances of good conduct and where so few failed to do their whole duty. All good soldiers have my grateful

acknowledgments for their valuable services, with the assurance that I am ever as ready to reward merit as I am to condemn the unworthy.

The following lists will exhibit our casualties,* captures, &c., during the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON B. ROBINSON,
Major, Commanding 121st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. J. S. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Report of prisoners captured.

Date.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Total.
March 10	1	.....	1
March 13	1	.....	1
March 19	36	2	38
March 20	1	.....	1
March 21	1	.....	1
Total	40	2	42

No. 101.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Fearing, Ninety-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 19.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the doings of this command in the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

In compliance with orders received from division headquarters this command moved from Savannah, Ga., at 7 a. m. on the morning of the 20th of January last on the Louisville road. The weather being very inclement the command was delayed at Pooler Station, eight miles from Savannah, until the morning of the 26th at 7 o'clock, when the brigade marched with the division in the direction of Springfield, passing through that place on the evening of the 27th. From here we bent our course in the direction of Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, and forty-five miles from the city of the same name. Nothing of any importance occurred previous to our arrival at the ferry, except the crossing of several water-courses which were very much swollen in consequence of recent heavy rains. The Ebenezer Creek was particularly difficult to pass on account of extensive marshes on its margin and quicksands in the bottom of it. It was found too wide to be bridged, and the men of the command were therefore compelled to wade a distance of 100 yards in water from one to three feet deep. After encountering sundry quicksands, which involved the necessity of a considerable amount of corduroying to make them passable for teams, this command arrived at Sister's Ferry on the evening of the 28th and went into

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 5 enlisted men killed, 6 commissioned officers and 34 enlisted men wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men missing.

camp. As the army was to receive clothing and other supplies at this place, and the crossing was very difficult on account of an extensive swamp on the South Carolina side which had to be corduroyed before the trains could pass, the command did not move from this place for seven days.

Accordingly, after receiving the necessary supplies and sending the sick to Savannah, we crossed the river on the evening of the 5th of February. Previous to crossing the river the command assisted in the construction of about two miles and a half of corduroy over the marsh on the margin of the river. The crossing of this river is the counterpart of nearly all the water-courses that this command has crossed during the campaign, scarcely any of them having well defined margins, but form extensive swamps and quicksands on either side that in every instance have to be bridged or corduroyed before trains can cross them. After crossing the river and swamp encamped at a landing about three miles from the ferry, where we remained until the morning of the 8th, when, having received additional supplies of clothing, we marched in the direction of Brighton, where we arrived on the evening of the same day. On the following morning we moved on the Augusta road, which we followed for thirty miles. Near the residence of the rebel General Erwin we diverged toward Barnwell Court-House, which we passed on the afternoon of the 11th, and encamped four miles north of it for the night, having traveled fifty miles in three days. From this point our course was nearly north for fifty miles, crossing the South Carolina Railroad at Williston on the 12th and the South Edisto River on the 13th. After crossing the North Edisto River on the 14th we came in contact with the Twentieth Army Corps; went into camp for the night. The following morning we moved back on the Augusta road two miles and took a road leading to Wateree Ferry. We now pursued our course in the direction of Lexington, meeting with no opposition except from sand and swamps until the column struck the Edgefield road. At this place Wheeler's cavalry was discovered to be in our front and left flank and there was some slight skirmishing with our foragers, but no casualties in our brigade. From here we took the direct road to Columbia, through Lexington, and being in advance of the division we arrived in front of the city at noon. Here finding that the Right Wing of the army was already in front of the city, this command, with the division, moved to the rear and left to a point on the Saluda River about seven miles from Columbia and camped for the night. During the night a pontoon bridge was laid and the command crossed the stream the following morning. Taking the Newberry road we marched ten miles, and deviating to the right about four miles we struck the Broad River at Freshly's Ferry, where we remained over night. Here the erection of the pontoon bridge being very tardy, this command was moved across the river in flat-boats, following General Mitchell's brigade, which had crossed before daylight, and immediately took a position on the opposite hills so as to protect the crossing in the event of an attack from that side. Hearing that a train of the enemy's wagons was moving on the main Columbia and Winnsborough road in my front I directed Lieut. Col. J. W. Langley to make a reconnaissance in that direction with his regiment, which was done without discovering anything of importance, except that there was no enemy within three or four miles of our position. On the 19th, at 6.30 a. m., the command moved five miles on the Winnsborough road and went into camp. Here, by direction of Brigadier-General Morgan, the command was moved, without arms,

two miles from camp to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad to assist in destroying it, after which the command returned to camp for the night. At this camp orders were received to destroy all surplus baggage, which was done, the extra transportation being required for the conveyance of rations for the men. The column now moved on the Winnsborough road, crossing the Little River at Ebenezer Church, until within five miles of the town, when it diverged to the left to White Oak Station, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. From here our direction was north of east to Rocky Mount Post-Office, on the Catawba River, near the northeast corner of Fairfield District, where the command arrived on the evening of the 23d. On the 24th the pontoon bridge being completed this command crossed over with the exception of the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which was detailed as guard for the division supply train. Before the whole train could cross the river the bridge gave way and crossing was suspended until a new one could be constructed, which was not until the night of the 27th, when the remainder of the train was moved across. In consequence of recent very heavy rains the earth was perfectly saturated with water, converting it into a continuous quicksand. Man and beast sank into it wherever they went. The roads had to be corduroyed when the trains moved.

For three days this command was continuously employed in repairing the roads and in lifting wagons and teams out of the mud. This brigade having charge of the train during the crossing and also during the first day's march to Warrenton, its duties were well calculated to test the physical endurance of the best troops in the service. From the crossing of the Catawba we took the Chesterfield road, leaving the town to the right, crossed the Great Pedee River eight miles north of Cheraw and entered the State of North Carolina fourteen miles south of Rockingham on the 7th of March. This marching between the rivers will be memorable as the first marching ever done on such roads with an equal amount of labor, having traveled twenty-five miles a day over the worst of roads, taking our heavy supply and ordnance trains into camp with us each night. We now directed our course toward Fayetteville, N. C., crossing the Lumber River (Little Pedee) at Graham's Bridge. Here we met with another of our dreadful quicksand experiences; having charge of the train, after crossing the bridge, which we destroyed on the 9th, the rain began soon to fall in torrents; the earth seemed to melt beneath our feet; then followed all our horrible experiences of the crossing of the Catawba River.

No description can do justice to the events that followed. Suffice it that this command corduroyed the road for the greater part of twelve miles during that afternoon and night, arriving at camp at 8 o'clock next morning. Men and officers alike put forth their best efforts to accomplish the apparently impossible task of transporting our train through ten miles of quicksand. Officers and men were compelled to work for hours at a time through the whole night in torrents of rain and mud from one to three feet deep. Troops that can move a train of 150 wagons over such roads as those were cannot be stopped by any physical hindrances whatever. After resting an hour for breakfast the command again moved forward in the direction of Fayetteville, where we arrived on the 11th at about 2 p. m. without any casualties, the city being at that time in possession of the troops of our corps. On our arrival at Fayetteville we went into pleasant and healthful camps, which we were permitted to occupy but for a short time. We crossed the Cape Fear River on the night of the 12th, and on the 15th,

having sent the few sick that were in the command to Wilmington, we again marched on the Raleigh road, the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry having been detailed to remain at Fayetteville with the supply train. Frequent skirmishes with our advance had already convinced us that the enemy was in our front in some force. I was not surprised when at noon on the 16th I was ordered to move the troops of my command past the trains in advance of me and go into line on the left of General Mitchell, about four miles from Averasborough and near Smith's Ferry on the Cape Fear River. Before I could get into position rapid skirmishing commenced and continued with more or less severity during the afternoon. Moving into position on the left of General Mitchell, I commenced pressing my lines forward, making a right half wheel, expecting to envelop the rebel right. Contrary to the expectation of all, we found works in our front and extending far to our left to a very deep ravine. Halting the main line, it being in easy range, I then sent a heavy line of skirmishers to the left in order to develop the rebel right and extend our lines to the Cape Fear River about 1,000 yards to my left.

The river at this point was quite narrow and the banks very precipitous. The rebel lines were found to extend to the bluff a few hundred feet from the water's edge. My skirmishers were afterward relieved by the First Brigade of this division, which advanced its main lines to this point. Receiving an order from you at this time to extend my left until I should make full connection with the First Brigade I immediately ordered my reserve, consisting of one regiment, the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and two companies of the Twenty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, that had been relieved from the skirmish line by the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, to the left of my line, advancing them far beyond the skirmish reserves, and in fact putting them upon the main skirmish line. This placed the left of my line upon a ravine, on the other side of which was the right of the First Brigade line. It being too hot here for men to move about with any safety we were not able to commence the work of fortifying until protected by darkness. We soon had a good line of works, making our lines sufficiently secure against any attack from the front, building a strong line of rifle-pits along our whole front. The mistiness of the atmosphere and the dense undergrowth made our observations so obscure as to leave us in considerable doubt in regard to the real position and strength of the rebel works, except on our right, where they were plainly visible. We remained in this position with but little fighting until early next morning, when I sent my inspector with orders to advance the skirmish line and develop the position of the enemy. He immediately shoved our lines out a mile and a half, but could discover no signs of the enemy, his works having been abandoned in the night. The left of my lines was but seventy-five yards from that of the enemy and the right from 150 to 175 yards. The forces were immediately assembled and we moved in the direction of Goldsborough. Near Black River I, with the division, diverged from the main road about one mile to an old bridge, which the rebels in their haste had but partially destroyed. Our pioneers soon repaired it so as to make it quite passable. Here the roads became somewhat harder, but bogs and swampy creeks frequently lay across the way, the passage of which was easily accomplished by wading. The Mingo Creek, especially, was deep and wide; the men were several times compelled to wade through water up to their waists.

Notwithstanding these hindrances we moved on rapidly toward Goldsborough until the 19th, when the enemy was found to be in our front in strong force.

Moving with the division on the morning of the 19th from our camps about six miles we came to the position occupied by the First Division of our corps then confronting the enemy. Receiving orders from General Morgan to move my brigade to the rear and right of General Mitchell's brigade, there to mass it in column of regiments in supporting distance, I immediately took the position designated. Finding the ground on which we had to operate boggy and interspersed with little swamps, as soon as I ascertained that General Mitchell had his lines established, I then received orders to form my brigade in two lines, which I did and immediately completed a double line of temporary works. Receiving an order at this time to ascertain if there was a road running parallel with the Goldsborough road on our right, I detailed Lieutenant Jones, of the Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, with one company of men to reconnoiter the country on the right flank and obtain if possible the desired information. He reported no enemy on our right flank, having scoured the country for about a mile from the right of our line. He found a road running nearly due east and west, nearly a mile from our lines. Receiving an order at this time from General Morgan to send a regiment to support General Mitchell's right in an advance I detailed the One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, sending a staff officer to report it to General Mitchell. This regiment was soon relieved by the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and reported back to the command. About 3 p. m. I received an order from General Morgan to move the brigade as rapidly as possible to the left, changing direction by the left flank by battalions and with orders to move the brigade directly to the Goldsborough road, and place my lines beyond the road and parallel with it. As we moved forward it was evident that the forces on our right and left were being crushed and driven back in confusion. Meeting with no one on that part of the field to give me information of the position of the troops that were driven back from the advance line, we pushed rapidly forward to the Goldsborough road. About thirty paces before reaching that point we struck the advance of the enemy. We immediately drove them across the road, establishing a heavy skirmish line beyond it, they being heavily engaged all of the time. I at once found it necessary to deploy my entire force, consisting of four regiments, the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteers being still with the supply train. Finding the left of my line was within 250 yards of the Twentieth Army Corps, I immediately covered this space with skirmishers and moved my main line as far to the right as I deemed practicable, endeavoring to reach the lines of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, but could find or hear nothing of them. I therefore found it necessary to retire my right a very little, as it was pressed up very close to the enemy and much exposed, being so near the Goldsborough road.

Scarcely had these dispositions been made when the enemy advanced, striking our right and center and driving our skirmishers into the main line. We at once opened a rapid fire from the whole right and center of our lines which lasted from ten to fifteen minutes. The fierceness of this fire drove the enemy back in confusion some distance. No sooner was this force disposed of than, standing in the Goldsborough road, columns of troops could be seen moving down the road bearing directly upon my right flank. Many officers reported to me that these were

columns of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, as many soldiers composing this force were wearing the Federal uniform. The line was at once ordered to cease its fire (which had been very rapid up to this time on that portion of the line) until it could be determined what force this was. We were but a moment in discovering that it was the enemy. Taking advantage of this lull in our fire, they moved off the road to our right and rear. I at once endeavored to break this formation by opening upon it with the portion of my right which was retired, but failed. I then commenced breaking my line to the rear, meeting the movements of the enemy, and thinking it possible to connect with the left of General Mitchell's line, which I just then ascertained was moving up. While executing this movement I was again attacked vigorously in front, and at the same time the flanking column having straightened up its lines came pressing down upon my right flank with crushing force. The whole right of my line was doubled up and thrown into confusion. At this moment I also received a ball in my right hand, and although every exertion was made by myself and staff to reform the lines we were unable to do so until we had fallen back about 300 yards, the fight at this time assuming the form of an extended skirmish. In the meantime the left of the line was being gradually withdrawn, contesting the ground inch by inch. We rapidly formed a new line, the left resting over the Goldsborough road, and ran at right angles to it, the right being slightly refused. Here, becoming weak and faint from loss of blood, I turned my command, through my adjutant-general, over to Lieut. Col. J. W. Langley, of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and retired from the field. The firing of the command during the engagement of the afternoon was extremely fine and accurate, the men firing lower than I have ever seen troops before, while the fire of the enemy was very high.

This command has been subsisted during the campaign chiefly by foraging from the country along the line of our march. In starting from the Savannah River one company and one commissioned officer was detailed, as a brigade foraging party, from each regiment in the brigade and all placed in charge of a field officer, who was held responsible for the manner in which they discharged their duty. We continued this system with varied success until we arrived at Ebenezer Church, on Little River, when, at the suggestion of General Morgan, we discontinued the infantry detail and organized a force of mounted foragers, consisting of ninety picked men. The detail was furnished with six commissioned officers and put in command of Maj. J. Taylor Holmes, of the Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry. We were enabled to mount this force from horses and mules captured in two or three forays made after crossing the Saluda River. This system of foraging by mounted men we soon found did not give the men as great a variety, but it gave all of the essentials of a substantial subsistence in abundance. They often moved far in advance of the column, and on the flanks, seizing mills and corn from the neighboring plantations, and by working the mills day and night would be able by the time the column came up to supply the troops with full rations of meal, flour, and meat. Even in the barrens between Rockingham and Fayetteville, N. C., they were able to give a scanty subsistence to the troops.

These foragers frequently came in contact with the enemy, and were very useful in clearing our front and flanks of the enemy's cavalry, often doing regular cavalry duty instead of foraging. This detail was kept well in hand, thorough in its organization, and at all times to be depended upon. I can confidently say that none of the villainous and

inhuman acts committed on the line of our march can be justly attributed to it. Whenever on the route of the Fourteenth Army Corps, whether the Second Division had the advance or not, when the rebels were in our front, Major Holmes invariably developed the position of the enemy and gave valuable information to the officer in charge of the advance. For these and other valuable services rendered on the campaign I take pleasure in recommending him to your favorable notice.

We find at the end of the campaign that all our stock is in much better condition than it was on leaving Savannah, having the best of forage in abundance at all times; having exchanged all our worthless animals for fresh ones, captured on the route, our train is now in perfect condition. On the march our foraging parties collected from the country fine droves of cattle, from which, by selecting the best and dropping the poorest and more jaded animals, we were at all times able to supply the command with plenty of fresh beef, keeping them well fed up from the granaries and fodder stacks by the wayside. We were prepared at any time, should we strike the coast, to have on hand a large drove of the best of beef-cattle.

During the campaign the regimental commanders have given me their cordial support, carrying out with alacrity every order. Not once did I see an officer hesitate to push through the deepest swamps and quicksands, personally superintending the arduous labors performed with such a spirit as to give new zeal and energy to the efforts of their men, whether in the performance of duty in camp, on the march, or on the battle-field. Looking back over the operations of this extended campaign it is with pleasure that I remember the uncomplaining faithfulness with which the enlisted men of this command have discharged the arduous duties devolving upon them, a peculiar feature being the development of extreme physical endurance and patience of our men. In my estimation the men of this command have proved themselves to be equal to the greatest hardships, never having failed me in the most extreme difficulties.

We have to mourn the loss of many good men and a few brave officers on the battle-field. Capt. John F. French, of the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, while bravely leading the skirmish line near the enemy's works on the 16th of March, near the Cape Fear River, received his death wound. He was an officer that all might well emulate. Lieut. Nicholas Moser, of the Twenty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, also a brave officer, fell on the 19th at Troublefield's Swamps.

Accompanying this report please find regimental reports, which will give full details of movements, casualties, &c.

In conclusion I would express my gratitude to the different members of my staff in each department for the cordial assistance they have rendered me; for their conduct on the march and on the battle-field, each deserves especial mention.

List of casualties in the last campaign: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 8; total, 9. Enlisted men—killed, 12; wounded, 68; total, 80. Enlisted men captured—in action, 19; foraging, 13; total, 32. Aggregate, 121.

Number of animals captured: Horses, 28; mules, 79; jacks, 1; total, 108.

BEN. D. FEARING,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 102.

Report of Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 19–23.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report herewith the operations of the brigade from the hour I assumed command of the same up to its arrival at this place:

A few minutes before 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th instant I was informed by Captain Swift, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, that General Fearing was wounded and disabled for further command, when I immediately assumed command of the brigade. This was just as my own regiment came out of the fight and began its formation on the Goldsborough road, as described in my regimental report. Captain Snodgrass, commanding the Twenty-second Indiana, had rallied about 100 men, mostly of his left wing, which had remained in better order than his right. The One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois formed line almost entire to the left and on the prolongation of the basis of alignment of the Twenty-second Indiana. I immediately directed two staff officers to find the Fifty-second Ohio and Eighty-sixth Illinois and form them in their order on the right of this new line. While these officers were preparing to execute this order I directed so much of the line as was already formed to move forward to a point by me designated where the left should rest, and about seventy-five yards in advance of the rallying point. I had at this time but one entire regiment and so much of the Twenty-second Indiana as before designated. These I directed to carry rails, and when arrived at the point to which they were ordered to advance I there chose my defensive line nearly at right angles with the Goldsborough road and ordered works to be rapidly constructed. As soon as the works began a brigade of the Twentieth Corps, commanded by General Robinson, joined my left and began the construction of a refused line. I then passed toward the right and met Captain James, commanding a portion of the Fifty-second Ohio, and directed him to form on the Twenty-second Indiana. Very soon thereafter Lieutenant-Colonel Fahnestock reported with a part of the Eighty-sixth Illinois, whom I directed to form on the right of the Fifty-second Ohio, refusing well his right. By this time I may safely say that not more than one-half the command was present. I urged regimental commanders to bring forward their men as rapidly as possible and waste no time in strengthening their works. Cartridge-boxes were nearly empty, and I directed Captain Swift to find ammunition wherever he could and distribute it to the regiments. This he obtained from the Twentieth Corps, not being able to find ammunition wagons of our own division. Men who had become separated from their commands were rapidly coming forward, so that my line was now compelled to yield battalion front to the right. My works were scarcely strong enough to protect men lying down, when the enemy's skirmishers advanced to within shooting distance and commenced a lively fire. At this moment a staff officer of the major-general commanding the Left Wing met Captain Burkhalter, brigade inspector, and directed that the line should be thrown back about seventy-five yards. This direction I could not obey, even if the point selected by him had been more advisable, for the main line of the enemy at this moment vigor-

ously assaulted my works and were handsomely repulsed. My line having proven available once, I determined to strengthen and hold it; besides, it was the nearest position I could obtain to the lines of the First and Second Brigades of the division, which I knew were then isolated by the intervention of a heavy rebel column.

About half an hour before sundown General Cogswell, commanding a brigade of the Twentieth Corps, moved in past my right, and advanced, swinging to the left past my front, until his left rested about 150 yards to the front of my center. Here his command became hotly engaged, but maintained firmly its position until darkness terminated all efforts of the rebels to dislodge it. During the fight in front my left was attacked by strong columns of the enemy, but in every instance they failed to move it. As soon as darkness came on I directed my line of works to be made strong and obstructions placed in front. Though the troops of this command had been driven back at an earlier period of the day I can bear witness to the total absence of anything like demoralization in the ranks in the engagements I have attempted to describe. Men were cool and determined and fought with the energy of heroes. During the night I maintained a good picket-line to my front.

On the morning of the 20th at 9 o'clock I was relieved by General Carlin, of the First Division, and directed to join the First and Second Brigades. This I did and took position in reserve. At 9 p. m., by order of General Morgan, I placed two regiments in temporary works, which had been vacated by General Baird's troops, and on the following morning I moved the two remaining regiments of the brigade and extended the line across the Goldsborough road. This formation put the brigade in single line, with the left much advanced. Here I had constructed a strong line of works. This new position placed me about one-third of a mile in advance of the First Division of the corps, and with no connection on my left, which fact I reported. About 10 a. m. Major-General Slocum visited my line and informed me that he would immediately put in troops on my left. Soon after a division of the Twentieth Corps was formed, making the connection complete, which division did not remain more than half an hour, when it was withdrawn again, leaving my left exposed. This involved the necessity of refusing the center and left of my line so much that it threw my entire line on the south side of and parallel to the road. About 3 a. m. the enemy opened on my skirmish line with artillery and at the same time advanced a line of battle and drove the skirmishers in. The line of battle advanced to within shooting distance of my main line, but hastily retired upon receiving our fire. The most of my line was so close to that of the enemy that lively picket-firing was kept up all day. At night the enemy retreated and my skirmishers entered his works at daybreak, which fact I reported to you as soon as done. On the 22d instant the brigade marched as far as the Neuse River and encamped for the night. On the morning of the 23d it crossed the Neuse and marched as train guard to this place, where it reached its present camp, on the north side of the city, at dark.

In order to show to some extent the damage done to the enemy in the fight of the 19th instant, I have to report that on the next day details from this brigade for that purpose buried 112 dead rebels, including eight commissioned officers. Other duties were required of the troops before the dead were all buried. This was done where the First and Second Brigades of the division fought.

The casualty list of the brigade, pursuant to orders, has been forwarded.*

My grateful thanks are due to Captain Swift, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Burkhalter, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieutenant Tanner, aide-de-camp, for the efficient services they rendered me at the critical moment when I assumed command of the brigade, and their subsequent conduct on the field only added luster to their long acknowleged bravery.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. LANGLEY,
Lieut. Col. 125th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. THEODORE WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 103.

Report of Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 19.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of my command from the day on which it left Savannah, Ga., until I assumed command of the brigade on the 19th day of the present month:

January 20, 1865, my command left camp at 7 a. m. and marched eight miles on the Louisville road and went into camp, where we remained four days. On the 24th of January my regiment was ordered on fatigue duty and cut poles and built 350 yards of corduroy road. January 25, left camp at 7 a. m. and marched eighteen miles. January 26, left camp at 7 a. m. and marched over very bad roads for eight miles; encamped for the night one mile north of Springfield, Ga. January 27, left camp at 7 a. m.; this and the Twenty second Indiana Volunteers were detailed as train guards, both under my command. Guards and train were delayed nearly all day at the confluence of several small streams called the "Runs." The command reached camp at 10 p. m., having marched five miles. January 28, left camp at 8 a. m. and marched to within one mile of Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, where we went into camp and remained until February 5, at 6 p. m., when the command crossed the river and encamped on the South Carolina side, where we remained until February 8, when we marched at 7 a. m. and camped at night at Brighton, having traveled only seven miles, but over very bad roads.

February 9, left camp at 7 a. m. and marched rapidly all day over good roads; made twenty miles and went into camp at 5 p. m. February 10, left camp at 6.30 a. m.; marched twenty miles over good roads and went into camp. February 11, left camp at 6.30 a. m.; this and Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers were detailed as train guards under my command; marched through Barnwell and reached camp late, having marched about twelve miles. February 12, left camp at 6.30 a. m.; passed through Williston, on the Augusta and Charleston Rail-

* Embodied in table, p. 72.

road, about noon; marched eighteen miles and encamped at night on the Edisto River. February 13, crossed the Edisto at 6.30 a. m. and worked on the north side three hours building corduroy road; went into camp two miles beyond the river at 10 a. m. and marched again at 1 p. m.; moved five miles and went into camp for the night. February 14, left camp at 6.30 a. m. and marched twenty miles, crossing the North Edisto in the route. February 15, left camp at 7.30 a. m.; marched twenty miles and encamped at night two miles from Lexington. February 16, left camp at 6 a. m.; marched near Columbia, S. C. In the p. m. of this day the command made a retrograde movement five miles and camped at night on the south side of Saluda River. February 17, left camp at 6 a. m.; crossed the Saluda, marched twenty miles, and encamped for the night on Broad River. February 18, the command crossed Broad River at 9 a. m. and went into position on the north side, to the left and front of the Second Brigade; at 3 p. m. I was ordered with my command to make a reconnaissance toward the Winnsborough road; went about four miles, crossed Little River, and with one company pushed skirmishers as far as directed. I then withdrew, recrossed Little River, and returned to camp. February 19, the command tore up and effectually destroyed 475 yards of railroad track and ties and marched four miles. February 20, marched at 6 a. m. and encamped at Little River. February 21, left camp at 2 p. m.; this and the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry were detailed as rear guard for the corps train; reached camp at 11 p. m., having marched fifteen miles. February 22, marched six miles and went into camp. February 23, marched ten miles and went into camp. February 24, crossed Catawba River; regiment worked all day assisting wagons out of the mud and corduroying roads. February 25, worked all day on roads. February 26, worked five companies all day on roads. February 27, no move; worked five companies half a day on roads. February 28, left camp at 1 p. m.; assisted part of corps train up the hill on the north side of Catawba River, after which the command marched five miles as train guard; reached camp at 10 p. m.

March 1, left camp at 6 a. m. and marched thirteen miles. March 2, left camp at 6 a. m.; this regiment with the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under my command, were deployed as train guards; passed over some very bad roads; reached camp at 10 p. m. after a march of twenty-three miles. March 4, left camp at 6 a. m. and encamped on the Great Pedee River at 4 p. m.; the regiment worked at corduroying roads until after dark. The command remained in camp until March 7 at 2 p. m., when it moved down to the pontoon bridge, which it crossed at 4 p. m., after which it marched one mile and a half and went into camp for the night. March 8, left camp at 6 a. m., marched twenty-five miles, and went into camp at 6 p. m. March 9, left camp at 8 a. m.; this regiment and the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and one section of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, all under my command, marched as rear guard for the corps train; crossed Drowning Creek at 3 p. m. and destroyed the bridge; the vanguard of the enemy came up before the destruction was completed, but upon observing us retired. My command did not reach camp that night; we assisted wagons out of the mud until 3 o'clock of the morning of March 10, when the jaded and exhausted animals gave out and the guards rested by the roadside until daylight, when we resumed the labor of assisting wagons over the bad roads. We reached the division camp at 8 a. m., where we rested one hour and then resumed the march in column; marched fifteen miles and went into camp at 4 p. m. March 11, left camp at 9 a. m., marched

to within two miles of Fayetteville, N. C., and went into camp at 2 p.m. March 12, left camp at 6 p. m., crossed the Cape Fear River at 9 p. m., and went into camp behind rebel fortifications on the north side. March 13, moved two miles for change of camp. March 14, remained in camp all day. March 15, left camp at 9 a. m.; marched twelve miles as rear guard for trains. March 16, left camp at 6 a. m., marched about eight miles, and met the enemy strongly intrenched near Black River ready to dispute our farther advance. My regiment went into position about 2 p. m., on the right of the second line; at 4 p. m. I moved in reserve of the brigade, and at sundown took position on the left of the front line for the purpose of filling a gap then existing between the First and Third Brigades. I established my line within seventy-four yards of the enemy's line of fortifications and constructed works. My loss was one man wounded severely. The enemy retreated during the night. March 17, left camp at 8 a. m., forded Black River and Black Mingo Creek, and after a march of ten miles went into camp for the night. March 18, left camp at 5.30, marched eleven miles, and went into camp for the afternoon and night.

March 19, left camp at 9 a. m. and marched about four miles down the Goldsborough road and turned into the right; moved about half a mile in this direction and went into position on the right of the second line, in which position we remained about two hours, when we, with the brigade, were ordered out and directed to push across to the road to our left. In this movement the brigade was in single line, with my regiment on the left. After wading through numerous swamps, over bushes, vines, and briers, we reached a position and formed line parallel with the road. This advance was disputed all the way [by] rebel skirmishers, to meet which I ordered out as skirmishers two companies commanded by Captain Holloway. Our new formation on the road was scarcely completed when heavy firing on the right of the brigade denoted that the contest was to be a severe one. Stepping into the road and casting my eyes in the direction of the firing, I observed a strong column of the enemy, four lines deep, moving against the point where I supposed the right of the brigade rested. My suppositions soon proved correct, and after a brief contest I observed that the right was giving way before the advance of the rebel column. At this instant a line of rebels struck my front and that of the left wing of the Twenty-second Indiana on my right. This line was met by our troops without yielding an inch, and after a severe fight of five minutes the rebels fell back and were easily kept at bay by a strong line of skirmishers. But not so on my right, for this time the main column of the enemy had advanced to within 100 yards of the right of my regiment, and the left wing of the Twenty-second Indiana on my right was beginning to give way. My position was fast becoming untenable; besides, I was apprehensive that the confusion incident to a repulse on the right of the brigade might result to the enemy's advantage in making many captures, and I determined at once to defeat as far as possible this object and at the same time better my own situation; to do which I immediately executed a change of front to the rear, and thus presented a front direct to that of the enemy. This movement was not executed by the entire regiment at once nor after the approved system of battalion drill, but by detaching two companies at a time from the right and placing them on the new alignment. In this way I kept most of my line continually firing upon the advancing column. This change, which gave me the advantage of a direct fire, induced the enemy to move by the left flank and deployed his four depths of column

to a double line formation, which movement again threatened my right. On noticing this I again changed front to the rear, as before. Finding myself nearly surrounded and with no prospect of support, I directed my regiment to retire firing, which was as bravely done as it had maintained every position in which it had been placed. My left, which had not up to this time moved ten feet from its original position on the Goldsborough road, was the last to withdraw, nor was this done until the first line of the enemy was within fifty yards of my two left companies, when they deployed skirmishers and fell back firing.

I have no wish to make a bright picture for my regiment beyond what the facts will justify. I have commanded it under many very critical circumstances on former occasions; I have witnessed the conduct of many regiments in perilous situations, but I never saw a body of troops act with greater coolness or more heroic daring than the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois manifested on the eventful 19th instant; when the enemy's firing was hottest my men were most earnest; not one man left the ground until ordered to do so; every man seemed to appreciate that the efforts of the regiment were bent toward the safety of the brigade and every man was determined to do all in his power for that object. Far be it from me to claim a higher quality of bravery for my men than belongs to other troops of the brigade. If I were even disposed to be jealous of the powers of my command I could say nothing to disparage the claims of other regiments to equal bravery with my own. They were suddenly attacked without warning, and in a position where their flank was too badly exposed not to tempt the utmost efforts of the enemy to fall vigorously upon it. Once started they were easily pressed back. Being made aware of the situation on the right I prepared my command for any emergency. While all the officers and men of my command did nobly, yet I cannot forbear to call special attention to the conspicuous bravery of Capt. George W. Cook, acting field officer, and Adjt. William Mann, for their eminent services in preserving at all times a good alignment and directing the fire of different parts of the line.

I also commend to your notice Thomas W. Blakeney, sergeant-major; George W. Sadorus, sergeant, of Company E; B. Snider, sergeant, of Company I, and Lewis Tabb, corporal, of Company E, whose cool bravery and noble daring won for them the admiration of all who saw them. When my regiment withdrew as far as the open field to the rear, I observed that Captain Snodgrass, commanding the Twenty-second Indiana, had formed the basis of a new alignment about 300 yards to the rear and left of the first position. I determined at once to form my regiment on the left of his and directed the colors to be placed on that prolongation and formed line accordingly. While this was being done you reported to me that General Fearing was wounded and disabled for further command. I immediately turned over the command of my regiment to Captain Cook and, by virtue of seniority in rank, assumed command of the brigade.

The subsequent operations of the regiment will be reported by Captain Cook.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. LANGLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES SWIFT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 104.

Report of Capt. George W. Cook, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations March 19–23.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to you a report of the operations of this command from March 19 up to the time of reaching this place.

Owing to the casualties in this (Third) brigade, Second Division, on the 19th, I was ordered to take command of this regiment at about 3 p. m. Just at this period the regiment with the rest of the brigade had been driven from a position parallel with the Goldsborough road. Col. James W. Langley had reformed the regiment in the open field on the left of the Twenty-second Indiana. Here I took command and had every man to get a load of rails and then moved the regiment forward to the edge of the timber, where we built temporary works. The Twenty-second Indiana joined on my right, and a portion of the Twentieth Army Corps on my left. We scarcely had time to get our temporary works completed when the enemy advanced, as we supposed, in two lines of battle, but they were handsomely repulsed.

I never saw men and officers fight with more determination to win than at this time. Here our loss was 1 man killed and 1 wounded. We then sent out skirmishers in our front and remained here over night.

At 8 a. m. on the morning of the 20th we were moved to the right in rear of the First Brigade, in works that the regiment built on the 19th instant. Here I was ordered to send twenty men and two non-commissioned officers to bury the dead. They buried twenty-seven rebels, including two officers; carried two wounded off the field. At 8 p. m. my regiment was moved on the front line on the left of the Second Brigade, the Eighty-sixth Illinois on my left. Here we formed temporary works. We picketed our immediate front, built skirmish pits, and strengthened our main line of works. 21st, nothing of importance transpired to-day but picket firing. I had one man severely wounded. On the morning of the 22d we found the enemy gone. We marched eight miles in direction of Goldsborough and camped for the night. 23d, marched at 8 a. m., arrived at this place at 7 p. m., since we have been resting from our labors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. COOK,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES SWIFT, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 105.

Report of Capt. William H. Snodgrass, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers, and Company B, detachment Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, on the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

January 20, left camp at Savannah as rear guard of the brigade; marched nine miles and camped at Pooler Station, on the Macon and

Savannah Railroad. January 21, 22, 23, and 24, in camp occupied the evening of the 20th. January 25, 26, 27, and 28, on march from Pooler Station to Sister's Ferry, Ga., distance, thirty-two miles.

January 29, 30, and 31, and February 1, 2, 3, and 4, in camp at Sister's Ferry. Company and regimental drill four hours per day. February 5, crossed Savannah River, marched three miles and camped. February 6 and 7, in camp occupied the 5th. Clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to the command. February 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, marched eighty miles via Brighton and Barnwell Court-House, to camp on South Edisto River. Evening of the 12th regiment detailed to make foot bridge for troops and corduroy for passing train over overflowed and marshy land, on the north side of the Edisto River. February 13, 14, 15, and 16, marched seventy-two miles, crossed North Edisto River, passed through Lexington and near Columbia to camp on Saluda River. 17th and 18th, marched nineteen miles; crossed Saluda River and Broad River. Evening of the 18th, apprehending an attack from the enemy, fortified our position on the north of Broad River. February 19, marched six miles and assisted brigade in destroying two miles of Columbia and Greenville Railroad; destroyed wall tents, and disposed of surplus baggage to lighten load of regimental wagon. February 20, 21, 22, and 23, crossed Little River, passed six miles west of Winnsborough, via White Oak Station, on* the Fifty-second, which caused the entire line to retire about 300 yards, where I again took position on the right of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, which formed on the right of a brigade of the Twentieth Corps. This position we fortified and held during the night. Casualties of the day: Killed, 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men; wounded, 2 commissioned officers and 19 enlisted men; missing, 6 enlisted men. March 20, at 8 a. m., changed to first position taken on the 19th. March 21, moved to the front to a position across the Goldsborough road, which we fortified and held during the night, during which time the enemy evacuated. 22d and 23d, marched twenty-four miles to present position.

Through the campaign, and especially in action of the 19th instant, the officers of my command, without exception, proved themselves worthy the positions they occupy. The same also can be said of the enlisted men, with but few exceptions. First Sergeant Ennis, Company A; Sergeant Taff, commanding Company D; Sergeant Erwood, Company H; Sergeant Cross, commanding Company E; Sergeant Hopkins, Company G; Sergeant Golden, commanding Company B, and Corporals Hogg, Neeley, Arnold, and Ball, color guard, each deserve special mention for coolness and bravery in time of action.

Recapitulation of casualties in action and loss by captures while foraging: Killed—commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 5. Wounded—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 27. Missing in action—enlisted men, 6. Foraging—enlisted men, 13. Aggregate, 54.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. SNODGRASS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain SWIFT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* A page or more of the original report is evidently missing.

No. 106.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancy, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the late campaign from Savannah, which concluded with our arrival at Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the 19th of January, 1865, I received orders to march at 7 a. m. the 20th, and in compliance moved with the brigade on the Louisville road, marching eight miles; encamped and remained in the same position, perhaps in consequence of very bad roads that then existed, until the 25th, when I moved with the brigade on the same road some ten miles, then, taking a road to the right, moved some six miles and encamped for the night. 26th, marched at 7 a. m. in rear of the division in the direction of Springfield, and encamped near the same to the right of the Middle Ground road. 27th, marched at 11 a. m. as rear guard for division supply train, moving only about one mile. Reached Ebenezer Creek and there remained until 5 p. m., when I received an order to report with my command to the brigade, then encamped four miles beyond; crossing the creek I reached the brigade at 7 p. m. 28th, marched at 8 a. m. in the direction of the Savannah River, and at 12 m. encamped with the brigade at or near Sister's Ferry. 29th, in the same camp. Ordered to detail 100 men and 3 commissioned officers to report at the ferry to go on an expedition aboard a gun-boat then anchored at that point. This detail returned in due time and the command remained in the same camp seven days, during which time frequent details were made for fatigue duty, repairing roads to and beyond the ferry.

On the 2d day of February with my command relieved the Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteers, then doing picket duty on the Augusta road, one mile from camp, and on the 3d, at 9 a. m., I was relieved by the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and returned to camp. February 5, 9 a. m., I received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and at 4 p. m. moved with the brigade to the ferry, and there remained until 8 p. m., when we crossed the river and marched some three miles from the same and encamped. In this camp the command remained until the morning of the 8th, during which time clothing was issued. The men being comfortably clad for the march, the command moved at 9 a. m. as flanking guards for the division supply train, in the direction of Brighton; marching eight miles, encamped near that point at 3 p. m. 9th, moved with the brigade on the Augusta road at 7 a. m.; marched over twenty miles and encamped to the right of the road at 5 p. m. 10th, moved at 6 a. m. in the direction of Barnwell and encamped within seven miles of the above-named place having marched near twenty miles. 11th, moved at 6.30 a. m. on the Barnwell road, passing through the town of Barnwell; encamped some three miles north of it with the brigade. 12th, marched at 6.30 a. m., following the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, crossing the Charleston and Augusta Railroad at Williston; encamped with the brigade on the west bank of the Edisto River, near Davis' Bridge. 13th, marched at 8 a. m. with the brigade on the Columbia road. Crossing the South Edisto, went into camp two miles beyond at 10 a. m., and at 11 a. m. received orders to march, moving at once on the same road;

encamped with the brigade near and northeast of Sallie's Mill, having marched during the day only seven miles. 14th, moved at 6.30 a. m., leading the brigade, crossing the North Edisto at Horsey's Bridge; marched nine miles from the bridge; encamped, having marched during the day twenty miles. 15th, marched at 8 a. m. on a road leading in the direction of Lexington; at 2 p. m. moved off on a road leading in the direction of Calk's Ferry and encamped to the right of it with the brigade at 6 p. m. During the day our left flank and rear was threatened by the enemy's cavalry, and the following disposition of a part of the command was made: Companies G and K, in charge of Lieutenant Grimes, were placed in rear of the brigade train, while Companies H and B, in charge of Lieutenants Armstrong and McIntire, were deployed on the left flank of the regiment, covering also the left of the train. 16th, marched at 6 a. m. in the direction of Columbia and on the road leading through the town of Lexington; reached the west bank of the Saluda River, near Columbia, at 12 m.; here remained until 2 p. m., when we moved four miles to the rear and encamped with the brigade, having marched twenty miles in all. 17th, marched at 6 a. m., crossing the Saluda River on the pontoon bridge which was laid at Wise's Ferry; took a road leading to the right and encamped with the brigade on the west bank of Broad River at 6 p. m. 18th, crossed Broad River at Freshly's Ferry, early in the day, and moved one mile from the east bank, and took up position to the left of a road leading into the main Columbia road, and threw up a temporary work to cover the crossing of other troops. The enemy reported to be in our immediate front made it necessary. 19th, marched at 6.30 a. m. on the Winnsborough road four miles and encamped with the brigade. At 1 p. m. moved one mile and a half from camp, without arms or accouterments, to the Spartanburg railroad and assisted in destroying near one mile of it. Returned to camp at 4 p. m. At this camp I received orders to destroy all surplus baggage, wall-tents, &c., which was promptly obeyed. 20th, marched at 6.30 a. m., leading the division; moved three miles and encamped near Kincaid's Bridge, on Little River (or Creek). 21st, ordered to march at 6.30, but being assigned to the rear of the division supply train, in order of march, did not move until 3 p. m., marching in the direction of Winnsborough, and when within five miles of the town moved off on a road leading to the left; encamped six miles northwest of it with the brigade at 10 p. m. 22d, marched at 6.30 with the brigade, reaching the Charlotte railroad at White Oak Station. Took the Camden road and encamped near Wateree crossing at 2 p. m. 23d, marched at 8 a. m., crossing the Wateree at Foster's Bridge. Our march was very much retarded by coming in contact with other troops of the corps. At 5 p. m. I encamped with the brigade at Rocky Mount, having marched eight miles. 24th, ordered to move as train guard; at 1 p. m. moved to a hill a short distance in front of camp, stacked arms, and assisted the train in ascending the hill until 5 p m., when I was ordered to join the brigade, then on the opposite side of the Catawba River. I at once moved, crossing on the pontoon bridge laid at Kingsbury's Ferry, and encamped one mile and a half from the same.

The 25th, 26th, and 27th were spent at this point, the entire command constantly at work on the road leading from the crossing. It became necessary at many points on the road in the immediate neighborhood of the crossing to corduroy it the third time in order that the train could at all pass over. 28th, received orders to march at 11.30 a. m.; moved at once with the brigade in the direction of the river a short distance when I was ordered to return, and, with my command,

to move at once to the head of the supply train, then moving out from the ferry; I did so, overtaking the head of the train some four miles from the river; encamped with the brigade near Liberty Hill at 6 p. m.

March 1, moved at 6.30 a. m. in rear of the brigade column; marched twenty-two miles and encamped with the brigade on the right of the Chesterfield road; seven companies were detailed for picket. 2d, moved at 6.30 in the direction of Chesterfield, crossing Lynch's Creek at ——— Bridge, and encamped near it, having marched ten miles over heavy roads and through a drenching rain. 3d, moved at 6.30 as train guards; marched twenty-four miles and encamped with the brigade at 9 p. m. on the west bank of Thompson's Creek. 4th, marched at 6 a. m. in the direction of Sneedsborough and encamped with the brigade at 4 p. m. on the west bank of the Great Pedee River, at Pegues' Crossing, and two miles below the above-named place. Soon after arriving in camp the command was ordered to the road without arms, for the purpose of making corduroy road, that the pontoon train might at once reach the point at which the crossing was to be effected. The command returned to camp in a short time, having completed the work. In this camp the command remained until 2 p. m. the 7th, when it moved with the brigade, crossing the Pedee River at Pegues' Crossing and encamped two miles from the same and on the right of the Rockingham road. 8th, moved at 6.30 a. m., leading the division, and encamped with the brigade on the left of the Rockingham and Fayetteville road. 9th, moved from camp at 7 a. m. in rear of the division; marched on the road leading to Fayetteville; crossed the Lumber River at Graham's Bridge and assisted the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois in destroying it. While engaged in this work the enemy appeared in our rear in small force, but did not attempt to stop the work. As soon as the bridge was effectually destroyed every man was put to work assisting the train over the road, which was almost impassable. A faithful and continued effort was made until 4 a. m. on the morning of the 10th to keep it moving; then it was found impossible to go farther without rest, and for this purpose we halted in the road until 6 a. m., then moved to the camping ground intended for us the night previous. On arriving there the command halted for one hour, then marched on in the direction of Fayetteville. Leaving the town with other troops marched near twelve miles and encamped with the brigade. 11th, moved at 9 a. m. on the Fayetteville road and encamped one mile west of the town at 3 p. m. 12th, marched at 5 p. m., crossing the Cape Fear on the pontoon bridge laid just below the old bridge, which had but recently been destroyed. The command encamped with the brigade about one mile from the crossing. 13th, moved at 6 a. m. on the Raleigh road two miles and encamped on the west bank of Lock's Creek, near Beasley's Mill.

In this camp the command remained until the morning of the 15th, when it moved in the direction of Raleigh, leading the brigade; marched twelve miles and encamped. 16th, moved 8.30 a. m. and when near Silver Run heavy skirmishing was heard in front. The command was at once moved in quick time to the front. On arriving near the scene of action I moved with the brigade to the left of the road and was assigned a position in the second line on the left of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois. We soon engaged the enemy's skirmishers. I was then ordered to take position on the left of the Twenty-second Indiana, in the front line. Company A was at once put on the skirmish line, Captain Bucke in command. During this time we were steadily advancing and driving the enemy into the main line

of works. We then halted within 150 yards of the same and fortified our position. A lively skirmish was kept up until 11 p. m., when the enemy retired from our front. During this short but spirited engagement the command sustained a loss of 2 killed and 6 wounded. Among the wounded were two commissioned officers. March 17, moved at 9.30 a. m. on the Goldsborough road, crossing the headwaters of South River, and encamped with the brigade, at 6 p. m. 18th, marched at 5.30 a. m. and encamped with the brigade having moved twelve miles. 19th, moved at 8.30 a. m., leading the brigade. Soon after leaving camp cannonading was heard in our front, and increased as we approached. When near the point where the firing was going on the command was moved to the right of the Goldsborough road and was assigned a position a short distance from it in the front line and on the left of the brigade. The position was at once fortified by throwing up a temporary work from fallen timber, that was found in the immediate neighborhood of the line. This work was scarcely completed when I was ordered to move by the left, forming a line almost at right angles with the position from which I had moved. The line was soon well formed in this new position, and the command forward given, which at once made apparent to all the object of the sudden change of our position. Moving a short distance the enemy was met in heavy force and a very few shots from their skirmish line brought on a general engagement. The firing from my line was well directed by the men, at once breaking the enemy's line, and he retreated a short distance in disorder and confusion. At this time I occupied the extreme right of the line, and consequently my flank somewhat exposed. To guard this I refused the right of my line to some extent, and immediately notified the general commanding of my situation. The Eighty-sixth Illinois was soon moving to my right under a lively skirmish fire, and the enemy taking advantage of this necessary change of position at once, with renewed vigor, attacked his left and my right, and succeeded in breaking the right of my line, at the same time assaulting in front. Some confusion was occasioned by this, but the enemy having suffered severely, did not, or could not, follow up with his broken and straggling ranks the seeming advantage gained. The command falling back but a very short distance, rallied and threw up works, and with night coming on the conflict for the day was ended, and the men rested on their arms until morning. The command during the engagement suffered a loss of 2 killed and 16 wounded and 2 missing.

On the morning of the 20th moved with the brigade to the position taken and fortified on the morning of the 19th. A detail was then made to bury the dead of the enemy that might be found on the field, and while engaged in this act of humanity one of the party was seriously wounded by the enemy's pickets. A report of the number buried has already been made. At 2 p. m. the command moved forward to the front line, occupied the previous day by a portion of the Second Brigade, and remained there until the morning of the 21st, when at 6 a. m. moved with the brigade near one mile to the front and bearing to the left took position in the front line. One company in charge of Lieutenant Armstrong was put upon the skirmish line. At 3 p. m. the enemy made a feeble assault upon our lines, but accomplished nothing. Maj. J. T. Holmes at this time took command of the left wing of the regiment and moved it to the left in easy supporting distance of the skirmish line, and remained so until the morning of the 22d. The right wing was withdrawn from the front line and assigned a position in the rear a short distance from the front line, where they threw up a

heavy work sufficient for the entire regiment, the left wing assisting by detail. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving us in full possession of the direct road to Goldsborough. At 10 a. m. the regiment moved with the brigade on that road and encamped near the Neuse River. 23d, moved at 8.30 a. m., crossing the river above named; arrived at Goldsborough in the evening and encamped near and northwest of the town, where the command at present remains.

For a campaign so extensive and attended with so much danger, our list of casualties is light, as the following will show: When near Lexington, S. C., on the 15th day of February, 2 enlisted men were missing; March 16, near Silver Run, N. C., 2 enlisted men killed and 4 wounded; also, 2 commissioned officers wounded; March 19, near Bentonville, 2 enlisted men killed, 16 wounded, and 2 missing. Total, 4 killed, 22 wounded, and 4 missing.

During the entire campaign, notwithstanding it was attended with many hardships and privations, all did their duty well and without complaint; and, in conclusion, it is proper to say of those who are forever lost to us, that they died in the discharge of their duty as good soldiers, and well deserve the highest gratitude of the country they served so faithfully.

CHARLES W. CLANCY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES SWIFT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 107.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division during the South Carolina campaign, just terminated:

The Right Wing of the army, consisting of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, having already moved from Savannah into South Carolina by way of Port Royal, and the Twentieth Corps of the Left Wing having crossed over immediately in front of the city, the Fourteenth Corps was ordered to move up upon the south bank of the Savannah, and effect a crossing at Sister's Ferry; this division to move via the river road and the town of Springfield, whilst the other two divisions took a road more to the left. Leaving Savannah in obedience to the above orders at 7 a. m. on the 20th of January, my command moved as far as Cherokee Hill, near Saint Augustine Creek, and encamped in the vicinity of the ground occupied by the division on the 11th of December, as we approached the city. Our march was here arrested on account of unfavorable weather and the wretched condition of the roads, which recent excessive rains had rendered almost impassable, besides flooding all of the streams and much of the low country occupied by other portions of the army. Remaining at this point during the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, my column was again put in motion on January 25, and moving eight miles on the main Augusta road turned to the left on the Middle Ground road, leading to Springfield; moving

a mile farther on the road it was found to be so thoroughly blockaded by felled trees that the division was compelled to go into camp whilst strong working parties were sent out to remove the obstructions. January 26, after marching ten miles, the division arrived at 2.30 p. m. at Springfield and here joined the other two divisions of the corps. The difficulty of crossing the creeks known as the "Runs" delayed us in the neighborhood of this place until the morning of the 28th, when the division crossed in rear of General Morgan's command, and at 3 p. m. reached the high bluff on the Savannah overlooking Sister's Ferry. The river was found to be flooded to the highest point known among the inhabitants, and the low ground on the opposite shore deeply submerged for some miles back from the ordinary shore. It therefore required much delay before any attempt to lay down a bridge could be made, and subsequently great labor to accomplish that work and to bridge the swamps on the Carolina side.

It was not until the 5th of February that my division was able to cross, and it then remained in camp on the northern bank until the morning of the 7th, for the purpose of procuring, by the river, certain supplies we had been unable to get before leaving Savannah. On the evening of the same day, after a difficult march through three miles of swamp and savanna, we encamped finally on the dry ground between Robertsville and Brighton. Next morning (the 8th) taking the road leading to Ingraham we found it thoroughly blockaded and the bridges destroyed. Marched twelve miles, crossing Big and Little Pipe Creeks, and encamped at nightfall on the plantation of Mr. Bostick. February 9, crossing Dry Gall and King's Creeks, Widow's Branch, and Brier Creek, marched sixteen miles and pitched our camp on plantation of Mr. Minn, twenty-two miles from Barnwell. February 10, entered Barnwell at 3 p. m., having crossed Boggy Gut and Salkehatchie River. At noon next day February 11, taking the White Pond road, marched to about two miles from Williston, on the South Carolina Railroad, and encamped on plantation of Mr. Weatherby. During the 12th and morning of the 13th division destroyed eight miles of track on the South Carolina Railroad, and then marched to Davis' Bridge, on the South Fork of the Edisto River, and encamped at Pond Branch. On the 14th crossed South Fork; marched sixteen miles; crossed North Fork and went into camp on the river-bank. During the 15th and 16th the march was continued, crossing Congaree and Beaver Dam Creek, Red Branch, Twelve-Mile Creek, and at 10 a. m. of the latter date entered the town of Lexington, encamping that night four miles beyond, at Twelve-Mile Creek. February 17, division crossed the Saluda and encamped seven miles beyond the river. On the 18th arrived at Freshly's Ferry, on Broad River. On the 19th crossed Broad River, moved up to Alston on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, destroying two miles of the track, twelve cars, and a large amount of rebel stores. February 20, encamped at noon at plantation of Mrs. A. Johnston, one mile and a half from Little River. February 21, crossed Little River, Johnston's Creek, and, passing through the suburbs of Winnsborough, encamped three miles from the latter place, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. On the 22d, commencing at the Forty-six Mile Post, destroyed six miles of the track, passing through Youngsville. Marching twelve miles on the 23d, division went into camp three miles south of the Catawba River. At this point we were delayed during the 24th, 25th, and 26th, the late heavy rains having swollen the river to such an extent that the greatest diffi-

culty was found in pontooning it. During the night of the 27th and following day the division passed safely over and encamped on the northern bank.

March 1, division marched twelve miles to Ingraham's Mills, near Hanging Rock; roads in terrible condition. March 2, passed Little Lynch's, Lick, and Flat Creeks, through almost impassable roads, and marched fifteen miles. March 3, crossing Lynch's and Mill Creeks, marched sixteen miles and encamped at Edgeworth's Mills; during the day harassed somewhat by rebel cavalry hanging on our flank and picking up foragers and stragglers. On the 4th crossed Johnson's and Cedar Creeks; marched fifteen miles; crossed the State line at noon and encamped ten miles from Haile's Ferry. On the 5th arrived at the Pedee, where the division remained in camp until noon of the 7th; then crossing the Pedee, marched ten miles on the Rockingham road and went into camp. March 8, reached Lumber River, having marched twenty miles through piney woods. March 9, crossed Lumber, marched twenty miles on the Fayetteville plank road, and encamped at Puppy Creek. On the 10th made but three miles, encamping at Rockfish Creek—one brigade, Colonel Hunter's, having been sent forward two miles to Bone Creek to repair the bridge. Moving at 6 a. m. next morning, 11th, struck the rebel pickets at Beaver Creek, six miles from Fayetteville; drove them from their barricades, pushed on and entered the city at 9 a. m., recapturing and placing guards over the old U. S. Arsenal, basely surrendered by the traitor, Samuel S. Anderson, at the beginning of the rebellion. It contained a number of cannon and small-arms, together with valuable machinery for their manufacture.

Having been directed to take command of the city and garrison it with my command the three brigades were at once posted in advantageous positions in the suburbs, and furnished guards not only for public buildings, but for nearly every private house. On our arrival I found the stragglers from all portions of the army who had pushed in with the advanced guard committing many disorders, but as soon as they could be cleared out good order was established and maintained during our stay in the place. I remained in Fayetteville until the entire army had crossed the Cape Fear on the two pontoons we had laid down; and then, on the night of the 15th, passed my own division over and took up the bridges. Before leaving the town I destroyed 2 iron foundries of some importance, 4 cotton factories, and the printing establishments of 3 rebel newspapers. At the same time Colonel Poe, chief engineer of the army, destroyed the old U. S. Arsenal and all the material in it. March 16, the trains of the entire corps having been placed in my charge, I marched with them on the direct road to Falling Creek, whilst the other two divisions, unencumbered, and two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, marched upon a road some miles to our left, leading by Bentonville to Cox's Bridge.

Our road was extremely difficult, owing to heavy rains and being exhausted by the trains preceding ours; we, however, made nine miles before encamping. The march was continued on the 17th, crossing the South River, and on the 18th and 19th crossing the Little and Big Coheras and encamping at the point where our road crossed the Clinton and Bentonville road, within seven miles of the latter place. During the 19th the column moving on our left had encountered near Bentonville a largely superior force of the enemy, concentrated there to cut it off from the Right Wing, but after hard fighting throughout the day and heavy losses it was able to maintain its ground until night. At 5 a. m. on the 20th I received orders to leave one brigade with

trains and march with the other two to the support of the divisions engaged. Arriving on the field I found all quiet, our troops and the enemy confronting each other in position, we awaiting the approach of the Right Wing from the direction of Goldsborough. No important movements took place during the day, but in the afternoon I was ordered to pass our lines and move to the front, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of the rebel position. A sharp skirmish ensued, without serious loss, which lasted until dark. I was then ordered to withdraw again and take position in reserve. During the 21st we remained quiet, and on the 22d, the enemy having withdrawn, we were ordered to move on to Cox's Bridge by the direct road. My division did not get out of camp until near dark, owing to the delay of the troops preceding me, yet we reached before encamping within a short distance of the point named. On the morning of the 23d we crossed the Neuse River on the pontoon bridge, and, marching directly to Goldsborough, went into position on the ground which we now occupy. The campaign was then announced to have terminated.

The division was composed, on leaving Savannah, of three infantry brigades, commanded, respectively, the First by Col. M. C. Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers; the Second by Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan, One hundred and first Indiana Volunteers; the Third by Col. George P. Este, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers.

Our effective force at the time of marching was 258 officers and 5,236 enlisted men; total, 5,494. On reaching our destination the effective force is 239 officers and 5,073 enlisted men; total, 5,312. A portion of the loss consisted of men whose terms of service expired while on the march. A full list of casualties is appended. They amounted in all to 3 men killed, 2 officers and 13 men wounded, and 6 officers and 88 men missing.

Although in no case engaged in actual battle with the enemy the division captured 155 prisoners and deserters; also 919 stand of small-arms, and 23 cannon, besides a vast amount of valuable material and machinery in the arsenal at Fayetteville. It destroyed 16 miles of railroad and 12 cars, also 2 iron foundries, 4 cotton factories, several mills, and the printing establishments of 3 rebel newspapers.

The number of miles marched was about 463, between the 20th of January and the 23d of March, a period of sixty-three days.

During the same period there was drawn from our base only the following articles of food: 37 days' rations of bread, 39½ days' rations of coffee, 36 days' rations of sugar, 23½ days' rations of salt—the rest of our subsistence being procured from the most barren and wasted portion of the country traversed by our army.

For their fortitude and for the patience and cheerfulness with which the hardships of this unusual and trying march have been endured, I bespeak for our soldiers the highest commendation and the thanks of their countrymen.

To the commanders of my brigades and to the officers of my staff—Maj. James A. Connolly, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, inspector-general; Capt. John W. Acheson, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. John Moulton, Second Minnesota Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. William B. Biddle, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, ordnance officer; First Lieut. Jacob Kline, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters; Surg. Charles N. Fowler, One hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. M. B. W. Harman, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster; Capt. A. C. Shepherd, U. S. Volunteers, commissary of

subsistence—I tender my warmest thanks for the zealous and efficient aid which they have rendered in carrying out the objects of the campaign, and I beg to renew my commendation of them to higher authority.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 108.

Report of Col. Morton C. Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: In pursuance to orders I herewith transmit to you a very short and hurried report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which I had the honor to command in the campaign from Savannah to Goldsborough:

January 20, the brigade left Savannah and marched on main Augusta road to Cherokee Hill, a distance of eight miles, in a northwest direction from Savannah; encamped for the night. January 21 to 24, remained in camp. January 25, marched at 7 a. m. on Augusta road seven miles, turned northwest on lumber road, arriving at Middle Ground road; encamped for the night. January 26, marched on Middle Ground road at 7.15 a. m., arriving at McCall road and passing along same to near Springfield, encamped for the night. January 27, marched at 2 p. m. on Middle Ground road, encamping for the night on Zettler's farm. January 28, marched at 10 a. m. on Sister's Ferry road; turned west on by-roads and took a position one mile from the ferry. January 29 to 31, remained in camp.

February 1, the brigade moved out as escort to train on foraging expedition. In order to reach forage was compelled to cross a swamp strongly blockaded with felled timber in water from two to three feet deep for over 200 yards, expecting an attack from the enemy at any moment; obtained a good supply of forage and returned to camp. February 2 to 4, remained in camp near Sister's Ferry. February 5, marched at 10 a. m., crossing the Savannah River; encamped near upper Sister's Ferry. February 6, marched at 12 m.; arriving at Robertsville, encamped for the night. February 7, marched at 12.30 p. m.; passing Brighton, encamped for the night. February 8, left camp at 7 a. m.; marching ten miles, encamped for the night. February 9, marched at 6.30 a. m.; going twenty miles, encamped for the night. February 10, marched at 6 a. m.; passing through Barnwell Court-House, encamped for the night. February 11, marched at 12 m.; going ten miles, encamped for the night. February 12, marched at 6 a. m.; arrived at railroad twenty-four miles from Augusta, tearing up two miles of track; encamped for the night at Twenty-eight Mile Post. At this point Lieut. A. G. Hunter, acting assistant adjutant-general, and A. Whedon, acting provost-marshal, of my staff, were captured while on duty. February 13, marched at 9.30 a. m.; arriving at White Pond Creek, encamped for the night. February 14, marched at 10 a. m., crossed South Fork

Edisto River, going fifteen miles, crossing North Fork Edisto River; encamped for the night. February 15, marched at 7.30 a. m.; crossing Red Branch Creek, encamped for the night. February 16, marched at 11 a. m.; arriving at Twelve-Mile Creek, encamped for the night. February 17, marched at 11.30 a. m., crossed Saluda River; arriving at Metts' Mill, encamped for the night. February 18, marched at 10.30 a. m.; encamped near Broad River. February 19, crossing Broad River, marched twelve miles and tore up three-quarters of a mile of railroad near Alston. February 20, marched at 7 a. m.; camped near Little River. February 21, marched at 6 a. m.; passing Winnsborough, camped for the night three miles from town. February 22, started at 8 a. m., marched twelve miles, tearing up three miles of railroad. February 23, marched at 7 a. m.; encamped near Monticello. February 24, marched at 6.30 a. m.; encamped within four miles of Catawba River. February 25 and 26, remained in camp. February 27, moved camp two miles. February 28, remained in camp till 9 p. m.; spent the night in crossing trains over Catawba River and helping them up the hill on opposite side.

March 1, marched at 8 a. m. from a point three miles east of Catawba Crossing; encamped for the night at Hanging Rock battle-ground. March 2, marched at 10 a. m.; arriving at Lynch's Creek, encamped for the night. March 3, marched at 6 a. m.; encamped at Mill Creek for the night. March 4, marched at 6.30 a. m.; encamped for the night three miles beyond Thompson's Creek. March 5, marched at 7 a. m.; arriving at Pedee River, encamped for the night. March 6, remained in camp. March 7, started at 12 m., crossing the Pedee River and marching twelve miles; crossed the North Carolina line. March 8, marched at 7 a. m.; encamped near Drowning Creek. March 9, marched at 6.30 a. m.; going twenty miles, encamped for the night. March 10, marched at 6 a. m., going five miles; repaired bridge; marched two miles, repaired another bridge, and encamped for the night. March 11, marched at 6 a. m.; skirmishing with the enemy, entered the town of Fayetteville, N. C., and took a position to garrison it. March 12 to 15, remained in position doing garrison duty. March 16, moved at 1 a. m. across Cape Fear River; took a position one mile from river. At 7 a. m. marched as train guard on Goldsborough road five miles; encamped for the night. March 17, marched at 6 a. m.; going six miles on same road and overtaking train of the Twentieth Army Corps, encamped near Black River. March 18, marched at 6.30 a. m.; detained by Twentieth Corps trains; encamped for the night in advance of division train. March 19, marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossing Cohera River, encamped for the night. March 20, marched with the Second Brigade to re-enforce the Left Wing of the army, which we found in position near Bentonville confronted by the enemy. At 2 p. m. moved out in front of First Division, of Fourteenth Army Corps, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the enemy had withdrawn or still occupied his lines. The Twenty-third Missouri, together with one company from the Thirty-first, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-second Ohio Regiments each, under command of Major Jolly, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and commanding Twenty-third Missouri detachment, was thrown forward as skirmishers, supported by rest of brigade. Our skirmishers moved forward, took and occupied the first line of rebel skirmish pits. The enemy were found in full force occupying a strong line of works. The order being not to bring on an engagement, no attack was made by the brigade, except the pressing forward of the skirmish line. At dark the brigade was ordered to

withdraw its skirmishers and move back within the lines of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which it accomplished quietly, and encamped for the night. In this reconnaissance we lost in wounded six, whose names are given in list attached. March 21, remained in camp. March 22, formed rear guard; moved out at 2 p. m. about one mile and remained till 7 p. m.; marched till 11.30 p. m., making a distance of thirteen miles, and encamped for the night. March 23, moved at 6 a. m., being the advance of the army, crossed the Neuse River and marched on Goldsborough, a distance of fourteen miles, which point was reached at 2 p. m., and where the brigade encamped in its present position.

During our entire campaign the weather has generally been disagreeable and the roads miry and extremely difficult to travel. The troops were constantly engaged either as an advance guard, or in repairing roads and assisting wagons through difficult places. No troops ever did more work and harder marching in the same length of time, and that, too, without a single murmur. Most of the time we had to procure our subsistence from the country, frequently sending our foragers a distance of thirty miles in order to obtain supplies. During the campaign this brigade has lost in killed, wounded, missing, and dead from disease, fifty eight, whose names are given in list hereto attached.

During the entire campaign the officers and men of my brigade were so prompt and energetic in the performance of all their duties, and often in the most trying circumstances, that they are entitled to the highest consideration at the hands of the Government, and I take great pleasure in bringing the fact to the attention of my superiors.

To General Baird and his staff, for the great energy displayed by them in pressing forward their division and its trains, and the care taken of the troops, is due the highest praise, and on behalf of myself and brigade I return to him and staff our best wishes and most sincere thanks.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MORTON C. HUNTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN W. ACHESON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Consolidated report of casualties of First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, from January 20 to March 23, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Deceased.		Deserted.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
17th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
31st Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
89th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
92d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
82d Indiana Volunteer Infantry.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	8
23d Missouri (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
11th Ohio (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	2	13
Total	.....	3	2	4	4	41	.....	2	.....	2	58

No. 109.

Report of Lieut. Col. John M. Matheny, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

COLONEL: In pursuance to orders I herewith transmit to you a brief statement of the part taken by my regiment, the Eighty-second Indiana, in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to the present position, Goldsborough, N. C.:

In obedience to orders on the 20th of January we started from Savannah, forming a part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis, being a part of the army of the Left Wing, commanded by Major-General Slocum. We encamped on the night of the 20th on Cherokee Hill. Here, being water-bound and the roads impassable, we were compelled to remain until the 25th day of January, at which time we marched again through Springfield.

Much embarrassed with rain and bad roads we arrived at Sister's Ferry January 28, where we remained until the 5th of February on account of high waters and extremely bad roads, at which time we crossed the Savannah River; marched via Robertsville and Barnwell, S. C.; struck the Augusta and Charleston Railroad near Aiken on the 12th instant. After hard marching we tore up 500 yards railroad. On the night of the 13th we camped on the South Edisto River; the 14th crossed the North Edisto River, thence through Lexington, crossing the Saluda River ten miles above Columbia; thence about six miles, crossed Broad River and the Spartanburg railroad; tore up 300 yards railroad; thence through Winnsborough and White Oak Station; tore up 500 yards of the Charlotte railroad; thence to the Catawba River at Rocky Mount Ferry. Here my regiment was detailed for fatigue duty. Worked on the hills on both sides the river for four days and the greater part of three nights, under drenching showers of rain, with difficulty, owing to the high stage and swiftness of the river. We succeeded in crossing on the morning of the 28th. Thence we marched to Hanging Rock, two or three days' march to the Pedee River.

Crossed the Pedee River near Haile's Ferry on the 7th of March; thence marched four days to Fayetteville, N. C., which place we reached on the 11th instant. We remained here until the night of the 15th, 100 men and three officers of my regiment doing provost duty while here. We crossed the Cape Fear River on the night of the 15th from here. For four days we were with the train, corduroying a greater part of the road. On the 20th we made a forced march of about ten miles to join our corps near Falling Waters, where there had been considerable fighting. Here, the brigade being ordered to the front, my regiment formed the second line. We threw up works in about 600 yards of the enemy's lines; remained there until night, when we were withdrawn about one mile and camped near the train. On the 21st my regiment was detailed to repair roads. On the night of the 21st the enemy evacuated. On the 22d we marched toward Goldsborough, via Cox's Ferry, crossing the Neuse River at Cox's Ferry, and reached this place on the 23d day of March.

The whole march has been a difficult and tiresome one. Almost every day my regiment (as did other regiments) corduroyed and worked

on the roads. But discouraging as did it appear at times to the soldiers we were never loth to respond to the calls of our noble, energetic, and untiring commanders.

The whole loss of my regiment is as follows.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. MATHENY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. MORTON C. HUNTER,
Commanding First Brig., Third Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 110.

Report of Maj. John H. Jolly, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteers in the late campaign, commencing at Savannah, Ga., on the 20th day of January, 1865, and ending at Goldsborough, N. C., on the 23d day of March, 1865:

Our regiment left Savannah on the 20th day of January; marched to Cherokee Hill, Ga., a distance of eight miles; same day went into camp; remained here until the 25th day; resumed our march again; marched eight miles; bivouacked for the night. Next day, 26th, marched eleven miles; halted; went into camp near Springfield, Ga. Marched next day, the 27th, two miles and a half, crossing Ebenezer Creek; camped for the night.

Resumed our march next day, 28th; marched ten miles; went into camp near Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, and remained in camp until the 5th day of February, when we resumed our march again, crossed the Savannah River into the State of South Carolina; marched three miles; camped for the night. Next day, the 6th, marched five miles; camped for the night near the town of Robertsville. Next day, 7th, marched seven miles; camped for the night. The next day, the 8th, marched fourteen miles; camped for the night on the Lawton plantation. The next day, the 9th, marched twenty miles; bivouacked for the night. The next day, the 10th, marched ten miles; camped for the night near Barnwell Court-House. On the next day, the 11th, marched ten miles; camped for the night near Blackville. The next day, 12th, marched seventeen miles; struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, five miles from Aiken; destroyed a portion of the road, and went into camp for the night. The next day, the 13th, marched fourteen miles; camped for the night near the Edisto River. The next day, 14th, marched eighteen miles; crossed the North Edisto River; camped near the river. The next day, the 15th, marched twenty miles; bivouacked for the night. The next day, 16th, marched eighteen miles, passing through the town of Lexington Court-House; camped for the night. The next day, the 17th, marched fourteen miles; crossed the Saluda River; camped for the night near Duck Creek. Next day, the 18th, marched three miles; roads very bad; camped near Broad River. Next day, the 19th, crossed Broad River; marched eight miles; camped for the night. Next day, the

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 enlisted men died of disease, 1 shot accidentally, 1 captured, and 4 missing.

20th, marched seven miles; camped for the night; roads very bad. Next day, the 21st, marched sixteen miles; passed by Winnsborough; crossed the railroad; went into camp three miles from Winnsborough. Next day [22d] marched fifteen miles; destroyed a portion of the Columbia and Yorkville Railroad; camped near the Concord Church. The next day, 23d, marched thirteen miles; camped near the Catawba River; remained in camp until the 26th; marched one mile; bivouacked for the night near the Catawba River. On the night of the 27th crossed the Catawba River; worked all night making road. The next day, 28th, worked on road all day; marched three miles to camp. The regiment was here mustered for pay.

March 1, marched twelve miles; camped near Hanging Rock. Next day, 2d, marched eighteen miles; camped near Hickory Head. Next day, the 3d, marched eleven miles; bivouacked for the night. Next day, the 4th, marched ten miles. Next day, the 5th, marched eight miles; camped near Pedee River; remained in camp until the 7th; crossed the Pedee River next day eight miles above Cheraw; marched ten miles; camped for the night. Next day, the 8th, marched twenty-six miles; camped near Little Pedee River. Next day, the 9th, crossed the river; marched twenty miles; camped for the night. Next day, 10th, marched seven miles; bivouacked for the night. Next day, the 11th, marched ten miles, went into camp in Fayetteville, N. C., and remained in camp until the 15th. On the night of the 15th crossed Cape Fear River and remained as guard for pontoon bridge until daylight of the 16th; marched seven miles; worked on roads all day; camped for the night; roads very bad. Next day, 17th, marched seven miles; camped for the night near Black River. Next day, 18th, crossed the river; marched five miles and camped for the night. Next day, the 19th, marched fifteen miles; bivouacked for the night. Next day, 20th, marched seven miles; came up with our army corps, which was in front of the enemy. The regiment was ordered on the skirmish line, and engaged the enemy's skirmishers for four hours.

Casualties in the regiment were, 3 men wounded, 2 severely, and 1 slightly; and at night we were withdrawn from the line and went into camp, and remained in camp until the 22d; marched to the right eight miles; camped for the night near the Neuse River. Next day, the 23d, crossed the river, marched twelve miles, and went into camp at Goldsborough, N. C.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. JOLLY,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 111.

Report of Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Showers, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

In obedience to your order I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment in the campaign that has just closed:

The regiment had present when leaving Savannah, Ga., January 20, 501 enlisted men and 16 commissioned officers, and had when reaching this place on the 23d instant 491 enlisted men and 15 commissioned officers.

Gained and lost during the campaign as follows: Gained—1 recruit from depot; 4 colored under-cooks; 3 enlisted men returned to duty; 1 commissioned officer returned to duty. Lost—2 enlisted men died of disease; 1 enlisted man killed accidentally; 1 enlisted man killed while foraging; 2 enlisted men captured while foraging; 1 enlisted man mustered out of service; 1 commissioned officer resigned; 11 enlisted men sent to hospital sick; 1 commissioned officer sent to hospital wounded.

The regiment has been under the enemy's fire but once during the campaign, which was on the 20th instant in a reconnaissance of the enemy's position made by Brevet Major-General Baird, in which Maj. W. G. Clark was severely wounded in the left hip by a rifle-ball from one of the enemy's sharpshooters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. SHOWERS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventeenth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Col. M. C. HUNTER,
Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 112.

Report of Capt. Eli Wilkin, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

The regiment, under command of Capt. M. Stone, in accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, left its camp near Savannah on the morning of January 20, 1865, and marched to Cherokee Hill, where it encamped until the morning of January 25, at which time it marched for Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, via Springfield, reaching the former place January 29, after three days' marching in unpleasant weather and over bad roads.

At Sister's Ferry the regiment went into camp until February 5, when it crossed the river, and on the following day marched to Robertsville, S. C., thence to Barnwell, reaching there on February 10. After two days' march from the latter place it reached Johnson's Station, on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, effectually destroying about 600 yards of this road. It went into camp for the night, and on the following day came to the South Edisto River, crossing both the South Edisto and North Edisto Rivers on February 14. Passing the town of Lexington, on the 16th, crossed the Saluda River. On the 17th, the Broad River. On the 19th it reached Winnsborough. On the 21st and on the following day destroyed several hundred yards of the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad and encamped in the evening on the Catawba River, where it remained until the night of the 27th, when it passed nearly the whole of the night in helping the teams across the river, and in crossing itself.

Continuing the march it passed Hanging Rock on the 2d of March, and reached the Great Pedee River on March 5, crossing it March 7. On the 8th of March, near Rockingham, eight of the regiment were captured while foraging, all of whom escaped and returned except two,

whose names are given in the list of casualties appended. The regiment continued its march in the direction of Fayetteville. On the 10th of March First Lieut. A. M. Aplin and five men were captured while foraging, the names of whom are given in the list appended. The regiment marched into Fayetteville, N. C., on the 11th, where it remained until the evening of the 15th, furnishing during that time 115 men and 3 commissioned officers as provost guard for the city. Here on the 12th of March Captain Stone was honorably mustered out of the service, at which time I assumed command of the regiment. On the night of the 15th the regiment left the city and crossed the Cape Fear River, taking the direct road to Goldsborough. On the 20th it reached the battle-ground near Mill Creek and was moved on the front line with the right resting on the Goldsborough road.

In accordance with orders from Colonel Hunter, commanding First Brigade, Company K, Lieut. W. H. H. McArthur commanding, was thrown forward as skirmishers, and the regiment was moved some sixty yards to the front and left, and occupied the works that had been used the day before by a portion of the Twentieth Army Corps. The regiment remained in position here during the heavy skirmish and artillery firing in front until night, when it was withdrawn with the brigade, and went into camp in rear of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 21st the regiment reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Matheny, of the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, to corduroy the road leading to the rear from the battle-ground, and on the 22d took up its line of march for this place, reaching here on the 23d instant, all in good health and spirits.

It is but just to state that during the whole of the time that Captain Stone commanded the regiment he worked zealously for its interest and the good of the service, ever at his post and ready. I am pleased to state that the officers and enlisted men heartily co-operated with the commanding officer, and were prompt in doing their duty on all occasions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI WILKIN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. R. THATCHER,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 113.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Glenn, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders regiment left Savannah, Ga., on the 20th day of January, moved north to Cherokee Hills, where we remained four days. On the 25th of January we again moved in same direction, encamping the evening of the 26th at Springfield. Moved two miles on the 27th. Arrived at Sister's Ferry on the 28th about forty miles from Savannah, where we remained until the 5th day of February.

On the 5th of February crossed the Savannah River into the State of South Carolina, over corduroy and swamp, five miles. On the 6th made four miles to Robertsville; small place burned. Made Brighton on 7th, moving only five miles. 8th, moving on Augusta road, made

thirteen miles. 9th, made nineteen miles; encamped at Barnwell; considerable town, good country. 11th, made twelve miles on White Pond road. 12th, struck the railroad near Aiken about noon; spent the remainder of day in destroying road. 13th, moved twelve miles; encamped on banks of Edisto. 14th, made seventeen miles to the North Edisto. 15th, made twenty miles; encamped ten miles of Columbia. 16th, made eight miles. 17th, crossed Saluda; made fourteen miles. 18th, on banks of Broad River. 19th, crossed river to Alston; twelve miles. 20th, moved eight miles on road to Winnsborough. 21st, passed through Winnsborough, moving north on railroad, destroying it as we go. 22d, encamped near Black Stocks. 23d, near the crossing of Catawba River. 24th and 25th, in camp awaiting the construction of bridge. 26th, moved two miles. 27th, crossed river after night; remainder of night spent in repairing road and pulling wagons out of mud. 28th, moved three miles west of Catawba.

March 1, moved ten miles to Cedar Creek. 2d, making sixteen miles on Chesterfield road. 3d, to Mill Creek, fourteen miles. 4th, on road to Yadkin River, making fifteen miles. 5th, on banks of Yadkin; made seven miles. 6th, in camp again waiting for bridge. 7th, crossed Yadkin and moved two miles. 8th, marched twenty-two miles to the Little Pedee. 9th, marched twenty miles in direction of Fayetteville. March 10, moved five miles; enemy reported in front. 11th, moved into Fayetteville skirmishing on the road with the Ninety-second Ohio, who were the first organized troops in town. 12th, 13th, and 14th, remained in camp at Fayetteville on provost duty. 15th, crossed the Cape Fear River at 10 o'clock at night; moved out two miles. 16th, marched eight miles on Raleigh road. 17th, on Goldsborough road; moved six miles to South River. 18th, marched but four miles. 19th, marched twelve miles to Great Cohera. 20th, moved out at daylight on quick time; marched twelve miles and came up with the advance of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps which had been fighting yesterday; in afternoon we moved up to front; skirmished with the enemy a few hours; had one private severely wounded and one lieutenant slightly; at dark we fell back inside of works and rested quietly. 21st, no movement. 22d, moving on road to Goldsborough. Enemy evacuated their works. We marched ten miles. 23d, marched twelve miles; arrived at Goldsborough at 2 o'clock; entered town in columns of companies in presence of Generals Sherman, Schofield, Slocum, and others. Have marched 450 miles with very slight loss and come out with better transportation than we started.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. H. GLENN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. M. C. HUNTER,
First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 114.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from division headquarters I have the honor to forward the following report of the part

taken by my command during the late campaign commencing at Savannah, Ga., January 20, and ending at Goldsborough, N. C., March 22, 1865:

I assumed command of this brigade January 1, 1865. At that time, and up to the present, the brigade was composed of the following regiments, viz: The Second Minnesota Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. W. Bishop; the One hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. G. T. Perkins; the Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Maj. C. J. McCole; the One hundred and first Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Maj. G. W. Steele; the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Maj. R. C. Sabin. On the 20th day of January we took up the line of march from the suburbs of Savannah, with the other brigades of this division, by way of Springfield, Ga., after considerable delay occasioned by bad weather and bad roads, and arrived at Sister's Ferry on the 28th of January, 1865; distance, forty miles.

February 5, crossed the Savannah River and marched through Robertsville and Brighton; crossed the Salkehatchie River and arrived at Barnwell Court-House on the 10th; distance, sixty miles. February 11, moved to a point near Aiken Station, on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, and assisted in destroying eight miles of railroad track, and arrived at Davis' Mill on the South Edisto on the 13th; distance marched, forty miles. February 14, proceeded across South Edisto and North Edisto River, and crossing Congaree Creek, passed Lexington Court-House, and encamped on the banks of the Saluda River, six miles from Columbia, on the 16th; distance marched, forty miles. February 17, crossed the Saluda River at Hart's Ferry and marched for Alston, crossing Broad River at Freshly's Ferry, and on the 19th destroyed at Alston Junction one mile of railroad, and crossing Little River near Monticello, arrived near Winnsborough on the 21st; distance, thirty miles. February 22, moved northward along the railroad, destroying several miles of the track, and turning eastward arrived on the banks of the Catawba or Wateree River near Rocky Mount on the 23d; distance, thirty-four miles. Here the greater portion of the Fourteenth Corps was delayed by heavy rains, which rendered the crossing almost impracticable, the freshet breaking our pontoon bridge several times and well nigh rendering it necessary to abandon artillery and transportation. But on the evening of the 28th, after a night and day of hard labor, we succeeded in parking our train two miles north of the river.

The march was resumed, and though the roads continued of the worst character, we arrived at Hale's Ferry, about twelve miles above Cheraw, on the Great Pedee, March 5. We had now reached the line between North and South Carolina; distance marched, seventy-two miles. March 7, crossed the Great Pedee and marched for Fayetteville, going at the rate of from eighteen to twenty-three miles per day. On the evening of the 10th of March an incident occurred that ought to be mentioned. Major Steele, of the One hundred and first Indiana, with a party of twenty mounted men foraging horses and mules, advanced six miles in front of the head of our column, within four miles of Fayetteville, made a dash on the enemy's pickets, and captured 1 lieutenant and 10 men without loss, and brought them into camp. Took possession of the city on the 11th at noon, this brigade being in advance, with the Seventy-fifth Indiana, Major McCole commanding deployed as skirmishers, driving the rear guard of the enemy before us; distance

marched, seventy-two miles. Remained in Fayetteville guarding the place until the evening of the 15th of March, when we took up the line of march for Goldsborough, this division being in charge of the entire train of the corps. The bad character of the roads and the unwieldiness of the trains rendered our progress necessarily slow. On the evening of the 19th of March, having crossed Great Cohera Creek, we heard cannonading in the direction of Bentonville; distance marched, thirty-two miles. March 20, at daylight, leaving trains in charge of Third Brigade, this brigade, with that of Colonel Hunter, marched six miles to the scene of the battle of the 19th, near Bentonville; arriving on the field we took up our position, but did not become engaged. With the exception of two men of the Second Minnesota, who were wounded by the enemy's artillery, we sustained no loss. March 21 was spent in repairing roads, and on the 23d moved on Goldsborough, where we arrived on the 23d; distance marched, twenty-five miles.

During the campaign our troops have subsisted themselves on the country through which we have passed with the exception of one-third ration of bread, sugar, and coffee, which they have drawn from the trains. During the whole campaign, wherein we have marched nearly 500 miles and overcome difficulties perhaps without a parallel, the officers and men of this command, with scarcely an exception, have exhibited the most admirable and untiring patience, energy, and perseverance, and I am happy to tender them my most sincere thanks for the cheerful and hearty manner in which they have performed their whole duty on this long and laborious march.

Annexed is a condensed report of our losses in wounded and missing, as reported by regimental commanders.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. DOAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. W. ACHESON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Casualties in Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, for the campaign ending March 22, 1865.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
2d Minnesota Volunteers	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	5	5	------	7	7
105th Ohio Volunteers	------	------	------	------	3	3	------	3	3	------	6	6
75th Indiana Volunteers	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	2	2
87th Indiana Volunteers	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	5	5	------	5	5
101st Indiana Volunteers	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	4	4	------	6	6
Total	------	------	------	------	7	7	------	19	19	------	26	26

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. DOAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 115.

Report of Maj. Cyrus J. McCole, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 29, 1865.

COLONEL: The part taken in the campaign, just ended, by this regiment is well known to yourself, it being constantly with the brigade, and it is unnecessary for me to make a lengthy report.

I cannot speak in too high praise of the officers and men of my regiment for the promptness and willingness with which they performed every duty.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. J. McCOLE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

[Lieut. Col. THOMAS DOAN.]

No. 116.

Report of Maj. Richard C. Sabin, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 25.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the campaign ending at Goldsborough, N. C., on the 25th day of March, 1865:

The regiment left camp at Savannah, Ga., on the 20th day of January, 1865, and moved out on the Augusta road about eight miles and went into camp, where it remained until the morning of the 25th, when it moved in the direction of Springfield, Ga., where it arrived on the evening of the 27th; from this point it moved in the direction of Sister's Ferry, arriving on the afternoon of the 28th.

We remained in this camp until the morning of the 5th of February, during which time the pontoons were laid across the Savannah River, and the roads sufficiently repaired for crossing. On the morning of the 5th we crossed the river and camped near the ferry on the opposite shore. There we remained until the morning of the 7th, when we moved in the direction of Robertsville and Brighton and camped near the latter place. At this point the regiment was ordered to guard the division trains, upon which duty it remained until the 25th day of March, when it arrived at Goldsborough, N. C., and rejoined the brigade.

While with the trains the duties were arduous and unpleasant during the greater portion of the time, the weather being inclement and the roads bad. The regiment was required to perform much labor and make many night marches.

The casualties in the regiment during the campaign were as follows: 1 enlisted man died of disease January 25, 1865; and 5 enlisted men captured by the enemy March 3, 1865.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. SABIN,
Major, Commanding Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

Capt S. FORTNER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 117.

Report of Maj. George W. Steele, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 101ST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the action of this regiment during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., commencing January 20, 1865, and ending March 23, 1865:

Agreeable with orders, we moved out of Savannah with our brigade on the morning of January 20, 1865, and camped eight miles distant, where we were compelled to remain several days on account of the rain. After resuming our march we passed through Springfield, Ga., and crossed Ebenezer Creek, and arrived at Sister's Ferry, Ga., where we lay in camp a few days, and sent out forage parties. One enlisted man missing.

On the 5th of February, 1865, we crossed the Savannah River and entered South Carolina. Our line of march lay through swamps and forests; we passed through Barnwell, S. C., and moved toward Augusta, Ga., subsisting off the country. We struck the South Carolina Railroad near Aiken, S. C., and assisted to destroy it. Thence we changed our direction toward Columbia, S. C., and in our course we crossed the North and South Edisto Rivers, entered Lexington, S. C., and passed within seven miles of Columbia, S. C. Crossing the Saluda and Congaree [Broad] Rivers, we destroyed part of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad at Alston, S. C. Again we changed our course toward Winnsborough, S. C., through which we passed, and tore up part of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad at Black Stocks. Thence we moved to the Catawba River, where we were delayed several days on account of the pontoon bridge being washed away. After crossing the Catawba River and Lynch's Creek we arrived at the banks of the Great Pedee River, about eight [miles] above Cheraw, S. C.; here we again halted a few days. After we crossed the Great Pedee River our course was direct to Fayetteville, N. C.

On the 4th of March, 1865, we entered North Carolina, and moved into Fayetteville on the 11th of March, where we rested until the 15th of March, when we crossed the Cape Fear River, and in charge of the Fourteenth Army Corps train pursued the direct road to Goldsborough, N. C. On the 20th of March we moved to the front, and made a demonstration, and participated in the movement that compelled the enemy to withdraw. On the 22d of March we resumed our march, and on the 23d entered Goldsborough, on which day the rebels attacked our foragers, and wounded 2 and captured 2. During the campaign we captured 15 prisoners. We were engaged in all the hard marches and duties that our brigade performed, marching a distance of nearly 500 miles, and depending on the country for supplies. The casualties were all confined to our forage parties. Loss, 2 enlisted men wounded, 2 missing, and 2 captured; total, 6.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. STEELE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. FORTNER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 118.

Report of Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop, Second Minnesota Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SECOND MINNESOTA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions just received from brigade headquarters I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the recent campaign commencing at Savannah, Ga., on the 20th day of January, 1865, and terminating at this place on the 23d day of March, 1865:

On the evening of the 19th of January the regiment was relieved from guard duty in the city of Savannah, and on the morning of the 20th rejoined the brigade and marched with it eight miles to Cherokee Hill, on the Augusta road, where it remained in camp until the morning of January 25, when it marched for Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, passing through Springfield, Ga., and arriving on the 28th; distance marched, thirty-two miles.

February 5, crossed the Savannah River and marched up the left bank of the river for Barnwell Court-House, passing through Robertsville and Brighton, and crossing the Salkehatchie River, and arriving on the afternoon of the 10th; distance marched, sixty miles. At Barnwell Court-House the regiment was detailed as provost guard and placed in charge of the town during the passage of the corps. February 11, at noon the regiment was relieved, and rejoining the brigade marched with it for the Augusta and Charleston Railroad near Aiken, arriving and assisting in the destruction of eight miles of the railroad track on the 12th; distance marched, thirty miles. February 13, marched to Davis' Mill, on the South Edisto River, where it awaited the passage of the corps and trains; distance marched, ten miles. February 14, marched at 11 a. m., crossing the river, and during the night arrived at and crossed the North Edisto River; distance marched, eighteen miles. February 15, marched for Lexington Court-House, crossing Congaree Creek at Clark's Mills on the same day, and arriving at noon on the 16th; distance marched, twenty-four miles. Marched the same day for Columbia, and encamped six miles west of that place at Hart's Ferry, Saluda River; distance marched, six miles. February 17, marched at noon northward, crossing the Saluda River and arriving at Freshly's Ferry, on the Broad River, on the 18th; distance marched, sixteen miles. February 19, crossed Broad River and marched up the left bank to Alston Junction, where the regiment assisted in destroying the railroad track; then turning northward and crossing Little River near Monticello, arrived at Winnsborough at noon on the 21st; distance marched, thirty miles. February 22, marched northward along the railroad to Youngsville, where the regiment again assisted in the destruction of railroad tracks, then turning eastward arrived at the Catawba or Wateree River crossing, near Rocky Mount, on the 23d; distance marched, thirty-four miles. Here the regiment, with a portion of the corps, was detained for several days by a heavy and protracted rain-storm. The pontoon bridge was partially swept away by the freshet in the river, and the roads and even the fields were rendered nearly impassable for troops or trains. February 27, at sunset the division commenced the crossing, which consumed the entire night, and the utmost efforts of the troops in making roads and assisting the trains were required during the night and the whole of next day to get the trains safely into park two miles from the bridge. February 29

[March 1], the march was resumed, though the roads were yet almost impassable and the weather bad, and on the 5th of March we arrived at the Great Pedee River, crossing near Sneedsborough on the line between North and South Carolina; distance marched, seventy-two miles.

March 7, crossed the Great Pedee at noon and marched for Fayetteville, N. C., passing to the right of Rockingham, crossing Lumber River and several smaller streams, and with other regiments of the brigade occupied that town at noon on the 11th, driving out the enemy's rear guard; distance marched, seventy miles. During the passage of the army my regiment, with others of the brigade, was on guard duty in the town. March 15, marched toward Goldsborough, our division being in charge of the trains of the entire corps. The roads and the weather were very bad and our progress slow until on the evening of the 19th we reached and crossed the Great Cohera Creek. Cannonading was heard in front during the day; distance marched, thirty-two miles. March 20, the trains were consigned to the care of the Third Brigade, and my regiment with others of the First and Second Brigades marched on the Goldsborough road to the front about six miles, arriving at 8 a. m.; we were halted here until 1 p. m., then moved into position, confronting the enemy's lines with the apparent intention of attacking them. Here we were exposed at intervals during the afternoon to artillery fire from the enemy's batteries, from which two casualties occurred in my regiment. At sunset we were moved back about a mile and encamped. March 21, the day was spent in making and repairing roads, and on the 22d the march was resumed for Goldsborough, at which place we arrived on the 23d; distance marched, thirty-eight miles.

During the campaign the regiment has drawn from the trains one-third rations of hard bread, coffee, and sugar; all other supplies have been foraged in the country along the line of march.

A summary of the casualty list hereto appended gives: Died of disease, 1; wounded in action, 2; missing and supposed to have been captured while foraging, 5; total, 8.

The total distance marched, not including foraging and work on roads or destruction of railroads, is 480 miles. The number of horses and mules captured or foraged in the country and turned over to the quartermaster's department is 30. The aggregate present of my regiment when it marched from Savannah on the 20th January was 526. The decrease during the campaign of sixty-three days was: Sent to general field hospital, 11; missing, supposed to have been captured, 5; total decrease (being about 3 per cent.), 16; aggregate present on arrival at Goldsborough March 23, 510.

When I remember that about one-half of my men are recruits of but a few months' service, and that the campaign has been one of the severest on record, the very small percentage of loss in men missing and sent to hospital during the march is more than satisfactory to me.

I am equally grateful to the recruits (who have well outgrown that name) for their patient and determined endurance of privations and hardships to which they were unaccustomed, and to the veterans who have so uniformly given a soldierly example to those less experienced.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. BISHOP,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Minnesota Vol. Infantry.

Capt. S. FORTNER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 119.

Report of Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins, One hundred and fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions contained in circular just received I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the operations of this regiment since leaving Savannah:

The regiment broke camp January 20, marching toward Sister's Ferry, where it arrived about the 1st of February.

February 5, crossed the Savannah River and marched toward Barnwell; passed through this town and thence north, striking the Branchville and Augusta Railroad about twenty-five miles east of Augusta, and assisted in tearing up and destroying railroad track. From this point marched in a northerly direction, crossing the South and North Edisto Rivers, and passing through Lexington crossed the Saluda River about ——— miles and the Broad River about twenty miles from Columbia; thence marched to Alston and assisted in destroying railroad track, and thence passing through Winnsborough struck the Catawba River at Kingsbury's Ferry, crossed, and moving in a northeasterly direction crossed the Great Pedee River about ten miles above Cheraw. From this point moved in a northeasterly direction again to Fayetteville, where it remained five or six days; crossing the Cape Fear River marched toward Goldsborough, where it arrived March 23 and went into camp.

The regiment during the campaign has been with and taken a part in all the operations of the brigade and division to which it is attached.

Casualties have been as follows: 3 privates captured by the enemy and 3 wounded (2 accidentally and 1 by the enemy).

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. T. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 105th Ohio Volunteers.

Capt. S. FORTNER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Third Division.

No. 120.

Report of Col. George P. Este, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the orders of the general commanding division I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the operations of the Army of Georgia during the campaign just closed:

It is difficult to determine just how much or how little to say of the movements of so small a portion of the army during a campaign so unexampled in the history of war. From the beginning of the campaign to the end thereof my brigade was never formed in line of battle. Excepting the obstacles encountered in the way of broad rivers, almost

innumerable small creeks, apparently impassable roads, and almost never ending bad and unpleasant weather, the brigade I have the honor to command found nothing to delay its daily progress. But though no enemy was met worthy of mention, no shots exchanged or bayonets crossed, during our campaign of more than sixty days in duration, never before in the history of this or any other war did officers and men undergo greater privations, endure greater hardships, or overcome greater obstacles, and with a patience and cheerfulness more worthy the true soldier, than did those attached to my command during the campaign just ended. The historian can never do full justice to, the country never sufficiently appreciate, the labors, the fortitude, and the more than heroic spirit exhibited by the army engaged in the Savannah campaign.

Leaving Savannah January 20, 1865, and reaching Sister's Ferry, upon the Savannah River, on the evening of the 27th, the Third Brigade remained there until the 5th of February, on which day it crossed the river, and on the 10th, having marched seventy miles from the crossing of the river, encamped near Barnwell. Leaving Barnwell February 11, on the 13th crossed the South Edisto River, having marched in the meantime nearly fifty miles, and destroyed over two miles of the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. On the 14th crossed the North Edisto River, and having averaged about fifteen miles per day, crossed the Saluda River on the 17th at a point about sixteen miles northwest of Columbia. On the 18th we crossed Broad River and destroyed about a mile of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, near Alston Station. Continuing the march on the 22d of February we destroyed a little over two miles of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, about five miles distant north of White Oak Station. Resuming our march we reached the Wateree or Catawba River on the 23d, and owing to the difficulties attending the laying and retaining in place of the pontoon bridge did not cross until the 28th.

On the 5th of March we reached the Great Pedee River, having made a most unexampled march over the most terrible roads and amid constantly pouring rains. Crossed the river at a point eight miles above Cheraw on the 7th instant, and moving in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., reached that place on the 11th instant, having encountered but trifling opposition; remained there until the morning of the 16th, doing duty as provost guard in conjunction with the First and Second Brigades. Leaving Fayetteville on the morning of the 16th at 1 a. m. the brigade crossed Cape Fear River, and on the next day, taking charge of the corps trains, moved forward in the direction of Goldsborough, reaching the Neuse River three miles west of Goldsborough on the 22d, without the loss of a wagon or mule, although at times within a very few miles of heavy columns of the enemy.

The casualties of the campaign have been forwarded already; they have been trifling and only occurred in foraging parties. I believe I do not exaggerate in estimating the amount of corduroying done by my brigade as being between twenty and twenty-five miles; and railroad effectually destroyed over five miles. We have marched over 470 miles, and found no mud deep enough, no hills steep enough, no quicksand treacherous enough, to prevent the taking of our trains wherever the column was ordered to move.

Henceforth it may be regarded as a fixed fact that wagons can be moved wherever man can march.

Hoping this brief and hurried return of the operations of the brigade may be satisfactory to the general commanding, I respectfully submit it with the accompanying reports of the regimental commanders.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. ESTE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. W. ACHESON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 121.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas Morgan, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH REGT. INDIANA VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from brigade headquarters I report that during the late campaign this regiment simply participated in the movements of the brigade, and that consequently it performed no duty necessary to particularize. At the time the battle occurred in which a portion of the corps was engaged this regiment was, with the remainder of the brigade, guarding the train. During the whole of the campaign this organization was not under fire, or in line of battle. Our only loss was among the foragers detailed from the command. One commissioned officer, First Lieut. and Adjt. John H. Schutt, has been missing since the 20th instant, and it is supposed that he is captured. Sergeant-Major Adams was wounded and captured, but made his escape and is now a patient in the hospital in this city. Quartermaster-Sergeant Baer is missing. One corporal and 1 private were captured, 1 private was wounded, and 1 is missing.

Respectfully,

THOS. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. B. NEWTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 122.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward, Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH KENTUCKY VETERAN INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following record of the part taken by my command in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., ending at this point:

As part of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I moved my command from Savannah, Ga., on the morning of January 20, 1865, from which time to the ending of the campaign at

this place the command has participated in all the road and bridge building, railroad destroying, marches, dangers, and fatigues of the brigade. The following is a list of the casualties during the campaign: John Miller, private, Company F, missing, March 3, 1865; Strother H. Locket, private, Company K, missing, March 7, 1865.

I am, very respectfully,

H. K. MILWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. B. NEWTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 123.

Report of Lieut. Col. Albert Moore, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

The regiment left Savannah, Ga., January 20, 1865, and marched in column with the brigade during the campaign.

February 5, the regiment crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry and entered the State of South Carolina, passing through the State from south to north, destroying all railroads and other property of value to the rebel army.

February 27, we had 1 commissioned officer and 12 enlisted men captured while foraging near the Catawba River.

We crossed the North Carolina line March 4 and marched toward Fayetteville, where we arrived March 11. Remained there three days and did garrison duty in the eastern part of town. March 5, the regiment lost 1 man, captured while foraging, and March 10 had 2 men captured while foraging. At 10 p. m. of the 15th of March we left Fayetteville and crossed Cape Fear River, and in the rain and dark pulled the brigade train up the river-bank, where mud was found without bottom. From Fayetteville, N. C., we marched toward Goldsborough, N. C., guarding the Fourteenth Army Corps train. Arrived at Goldsborough March 23, passing through with the train going to Kinston for supplies, arriving near Kinston the same day. Started back March 25, 1865, to Goldsborough, and arrived there on the 26th of March, 1865, and immediately went into camp on the north of town. During the campaign the regiment took no part in any fighting or skirmishing, but a very active part in building corduroy roads and bridges, which was almost an every-day business. The regiment was subsisted principally from the country that it passed through, drawing less than one-third rations from Government supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. B. NEWTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 124.

Report of Capt. Charles M. Gilbert, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the order of the colonel commanding the brigade I have the honor to submit the following report in brief of the operations of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., terminating with our occupancy of the latter place:

On the morning of the 20th of January the regiment left Savannah in pursuance with orders from brigade headquarters, and entered upon the great and memorable campaign which has just been so successfully closed and which has struck such powerful and victorious blows upon the reeling Confederacy. This day the command moved about seven miles, when, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads, it was found necessary to encamp and repair them; here in connection with brigade the regiment remained until the 25th. On the 25th, 26th, and 27th marched about ten miles each day, arriving near Sister's Ferry, Ga., on the evening of the 27th.

Here the regiment remained until the morning of the 5th of February. Nothing aside from the usual routine of camp incidents occurred during these marches. February 5, crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina and marched four miles up and nearly parallel with the river, encamping near the upper ferry. Here the regiment remained until the morning of the 7th, when the march was again resumed; this day passed through Robertsville, at which point the line of march was changed to the left; distance marched was about ten miles. On the 8th marched sixteen miles. 9th, marched twenty miles; some small bridges burned and obstructions in road, which, however, caused little delay. On the 10th still encountered slight obstacles in the shape of barricades and burned bridges; to-day marched seventeen miles and encamped in the suburbs of the village of Barnwell. February 11, marched thirteen miles. 12th, marched eighteen miles and destroyed 255 yards of railroad track. On the 13th destroyed the same amount of track and then marched seventeen miles, crossing the South Edisto River. 14th, marched seventeen miles, crossing the North Edisto River during the day. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th marched about fourteen miles each day, traveling in the direction of Columbia, S. C. On the 17th a detour was made to the left and we crossed the Saluda River, having passed through the village of Lexington on the 16th. On the 18th marched but five miles. On the 19th marched twelve miles, crossing Broad River and destroying the railroad at Alston. 20th, marched five miles. 21st, marched fifteen miles, passing near the vicinity of Winnsborough. On the 22d marched fourteen miles, having torn up considerable railroad during the day; the direction traveled was toward Chesterville. On the 23d a detour was made to the right and we marched twelve miles in the direction of Lancaster. 24th and 25th, remained in camp awaiting the completion of the pontoon bridge across the Wateree River and the crossing of the trains. 26th, marched one mile and went in camp in consequence of the breaking of the bridge across the Wateree. 27th, was stationary in camp. On the 28th crossed the Wateree River.

March 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, marched an average of about fourteen miles each day. On the 3d the column crossed Lynch's Creek, the general direction traveled during these days being east, or toward the Pedee River. March 6, remained in camp; 7th, crossed the Great Pedee eight miles above Cheraw, and were distributed as guards along the wagon train of the division; 8th, marched twenty-four miles; 9th, marched eighteen miles; 10th, marched five miles, still going in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C. (I had forgotten to mention in the proper place that on the 8th the regiment had crossed the line into North Carolina), with every prospect of an engagement, as Hardee was reported as on a forced march to the relief of Fayetteville, and only a few miles to our left. On the morning of the 11th the forward movement was resumed, the Thirty-eighth Ohio having the advance of the brigade. Some slight skirmishing soon occurred in the advance and the brigade was formed in column by regiments on left of the road to await the development of the enemy's position, the Thirty-eighth occupying the front line. It being soon ascertained that no considerable force was in front to oppose the advance, the Thirty-eighth Ohio was ordered to a crossing about a mile farther up the creek, in which direction some desultory firing was heard, and to serve the double purpose of a picket and reconnaissance. At the crossing above referred to the bridge was found burned and a party of rebel cavalry posted on the opposite side. Company F was immediately deployed as skirmishers and advanced into position near the creek. After some inconsiderable firing upon both sides the enemy retreated; no casualties on either side. The road now being clear, the regiment was ordered to rejoin the brigade, or follow in rear of the train to Fayetteville. In obedience to this order the regiment returned to the main road and followed the train to the city, arriving there about 4 p. m. March 11.

The regiment remained in Fayetteville during the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th. On the 16th, at 1 a. m., left Fayetteville, crossed the Cape Fear River, and marched twelve miles in the direction of Goldsborough, and acting as guard for train. March 17, marched eight miles, crossing Black River. 18th, marched six miles. 19th, marched twelve miles, being still with the train. On the 20th marched about six miles, and on the 21st, in connection with the balance of the brigade, arrived near the Neuse River, west of Goldsborough, which was then in our possession, and the campaign was virtually closed. The Thirty-eighth did not participate in any of the late battles near Goldsborough, being on duty with the train the entire time.

The hardships and privations of this great campaign have been many and great, and yet the men of this command have borne up under the most trying and perplexing circumstances, with a heroism and power of endurance unequaled in the annals of the world. Officers and men have vied with each other in the well doing of their work, and it is impossible to make distinction for meritorious conduct. All have done nobly and well their duty.

In concluding this brief and imperfect report, I beg leave to express my thanks to the colonel commanding the brigade, and to each member of his staff, for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which he has treated, not only myself, but also the officers and men of my command during the entire campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES M. GILBERT,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. JOSEPH B. NEWTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 125.

Reports of Maj. Charles Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIG., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Artillery Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., embracing a period of sixty-two days, beginning on the 20th day of January. 1865 and ending on the 23d day of March, 1865:

On the 20th of January we moved from Savannah, Ga., and on the 28th we camped at Sister's Ferry. At this time Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, were reporting to the First and Second Divisions, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and the Fifth Wisconsin Battery and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery were reporting directly to me.

I crossed the river with my command on the 5th day of February, and put the Fifth Wisconsin Battery in position on the left bank of the river to guard against the approach of a rebel gun-boat reported to be descending the river from Augusta. On the morning of the 7th of February I broke camp and moved to Brighton Cross-Roads, when the Fifth Wisconsin Battery was reported (by order of General Davis) to General Baird, commanding the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

From this time till the conclusion of the campaign, Battery C, First Illinois; Battery I, Second Illinois, and the Fifth Wisconsin Battery reported to the different divisions of the corps, and were under the immediate control of the division commanders.

On the 17th of February I crossed the Saluda River, after a march of ten days, during which time I moved with the corps headquarters train, crossing the South Edisto River on the 13th, and the North Edisto on the 14th, of February. On the 19th I crossed Broad River. The country between the Saluda and Broad Rivers afforded a greater amount of forage and subsistence for the men than any other previously passed through. On the 28th day of February I crossed the Catawba River after a delay of five days on its right bank, occasioned by heavy and continuous rains which raised the river to such a height that the pontoon bridge was swept away, sustaining a loss of fourteen boats.

On the 4th of March the Great Pedee River was reached eight miles above Cheraw; the distance from the Catawba to the Great Pedee, eighty-five miles; the time consumed by the march, five days; the weather during the time a continuous rain-storm, and the roads a bottomless pit of mud. After a delay of two days on the right bank of the Great Pedee the command crossed over on the 7th, and on the 11th reached Fayetteville. Between the Great Pedee and Cape Fear Rivers is a continuous forest of pine, which affords neither forage for animals nor subsistence for men. On the 14th Cape Fear River was crossed, after a halt of two days at Fayetteville. During the engagement of the 16th the artillery was massed on the left of the Averasborough road under my direction, but was not engaged.

On the 19th Battery C, First Illinois, and Battery I, Second Illinois, and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery were heavily engaged, sustaining a loss as follows:

Battery C, 4 men killed, 3 wounded, and 1 captured, and 5 horses killed; Nineteenth Indiana Battery, commanding officer mortally wounded, 3 enlisted men wounded, 3 guns captured, and 20 horses killed and captured.

On the 20th the remaining battery, Fifth Wisconsin, was engaged for a short time, sustaining no loss. We reached Goldsborough on the 23d.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HOUGHTALING,

Major, Commanding Artillery Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. C. McCLURG,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIG., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

Report of the part taken by the Artillery Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the engagements of the 19th, 20th, and 21st of March, 1865:

On the 19th of March Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery, was put in position by direction of General Carlin on the right and left of the old Continental road to Goldsborough, supported by the right of General Carlin's division (First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps). From this position 302 rounds of ammunition were expended. The battery here was opposed to a battery of artillery and a strong line of infantry. About 1 o'clock the battery was assisted by the Nineteenth Indiana Battery; subsequently it moved farther to the left by General Carlin's order, gaining a position just as the lines gave way. It fell back three-quarters of a mile and was then put in a position by me on the left of the old Continental road, where it remained steadily engaging the enemy till night.

The Nineteenth Indiana Battery relieved Battery C by my direction. From this position it expended eighty-eight rounds of ammunition. It was here supported by General Robinson's brigade, of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and when the line gave way three guns were lost. Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, was put in position by me on right and rear of the last position taken by Battery C about 2 p. m., when it fired steadily till dark. The remaining gun of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery was put in position by my order on the right of Battery I.

The Fifth Wisconsin Battery came up on the morning of the 20th. It was put in position by General Baird on the ground occupied by Battery C and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery on the 19th, where it remained till dark, when it withdrew and parked in rear of the lines. From this position it fired twenty rounds of ammunition. Subsequently one gun, lost by the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, was recovered. The batteries remained in these positions till the enemy retreated on the night of the 21st of March.

I desire to make special mention of Second Lieut. Palmer F. Scovel, commanding Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery, and First Sergt. Jonathan Miller, and Sergt. William McIntyre, for their gallant and meritorious conduct under the very severe fire to which they were exposed and during the confusion created by the infantry when it gav way. I would most respectfully recommend them for preferment. The fire from this battery was accurate and destructive. Early in the engegement one of the enemy's limbers was struck and blown up.

No blame is attached to the officers and men of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery in the unfortunate loss of three of their guns. It was one of those misfortunes which cannot be provided against. The commanding officer lost his life in trying to save his battery. Lieutenant Keeler succeeded to the command and brought the balance of the battery off in good order. Second Lieut. Judson Rich, commanding Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, handled his battery well and is a deserving officer.

The fire from all the artillery was accurate and well-directed, and officers and men alike acquitted themselves honorably.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HOUGHTALING,
Major, Commanding Artillery Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. C. MCCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Report of animals and material subsistence captured by the Artillery Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.

Command.	Wagons.	Animals.		Corn.	Fodder.	Meat.		Flour.	Meal.
		Horses.	Mules.			Fresh.	Salt.		
				Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Headquarters	.....	.....	.....	3,600	1,800	.....	350	100	200
5th Wisconsin Battery	.....	10	3	40,320	20,160	1,460	1,465	1,000	2,000
Battery I, 2d Illinois	1	6	12	45,000	25,000	1,000	2,000	500	1,000
19th Indiana Battery	.....	18	45	59,000	30,000	1 000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Battery C, 1st Illinois	1	25	25	39,600	14,850	900	1,250	400	1,000
Total	2	59	85	219,920	91,810	4,360	8,065	3,000	5,200

The animals and subsistence stores were collected entirely by the Artillery Brigade without any assistance from the infantry.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES HOUGHTALING,
Major and Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. C. MCCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

No. 126.

Report of Lieut. Palmer F. Scovel, Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY C, FIRST ILLINOIS ARTILLERY,
Goldsborough, March 24, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders received I have the honor to submit the following report:

I moved from Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of January with ten days' rations and forage. In obedience to orders from General Carlin, commanding First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, moved with the divis-

ion about six miles and went into camp; remained there until the morning of the 25th, when I again took up the line of march with First Division and marched to Sister's Landing, on Savannah River, and went into camp. Remained there until February 5, when I crossed the river with First Division and camped. On the morning of the 6th I resumed the march with the division and marched to Catawba River, where I was ordered by General Carlin to place my guns in position to cover the crossing. The enemy showing themselves I opened on them; fired six rounds.

The next morning, March 1, I resumed the march with the First Division and marched with them until the morning of the 19th of March. The division being engaged with the enemy, I was ordered into position in the edge of a pine thicket on the left of the road. I immediately opened and was engaged by the enemy's batteries, firing at intervals until 1 p. m., when the battery was withdrawn and taken to the extreme left. I unlimbered my pieces and awaited orders to open. At this time the Second Brigade in my front gave way and were falling back through the battery. Seeing that the battery would be lost if I remained there, I limbered up and fell back and took up a position on the left of the road, supported by Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. I was engaged in this position until dark. I fired about 642 rounds. I sustained a loss of 4 men killed, 3 wounded, and 1 captured; also 1 limber wheel. I remained in this position until the morning of the 22d, when I resumed the march with the division and went into camp near Goldsborough on the evening of the 23d of March.

During the campaign I captured 25 horses and 25 mules, and abandoned 40 head of horses and mules.

On the 15th of February First Lieut. Joseph R. Channel was captured while out with forage detail.

During the campaign and in the engagement of the 19th instant officers and men performed their duty well in every respect, without any exception. The general condition of my animals at present is poor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PALMER F. SCOVEL,
Second Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

No. 127.

Report of Lieut. Judson Rich, Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, of operations January 20–March 23.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., by Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery:

January 20, 1865, at 8 a. m., I moved from camp near Savannah, Ga., marching on the Louisville, Ga., road, attached to the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; roads bad and weather rainy; made about nine miles; went into camp; lay until 25th, at 7 a. m.; marching each day until 28th; at night went into camp on the bank of Savannah River near Sister's Ferry, Ga.; in camp until February 5, 1865, then moved across the river on pontoon bridge to the South Carolina side; went into camp. 6th, in camp all day; drew and issued clothing to the men. 7th, moved near the bank of the river and went into position, relieving the reserve battery of Fourteenth Army Corps. 8th,

marched at 7 a. m., marching each day until night of the 17th; went into camp on Broad River with guns in position, remaining until the 19th; at 7 a. m. moved across the river about four miles and camped with the guns in position. 20th, marches continued, marching each day. 24th, crossed the Catawba River near Rocky Mount Ferry; camped and lay in camp until 28th. At 11 a. m. marched, roads very bad, marching each day until March 4. At night went into camp near Great Pedee River; lay in camp until 7th. At 2 p. m. moved across the river and went into position on the left bank, covering the pontoon bridge and landing on the opposite bank until the bridge was taken up. 8th, at 6 a. m. marched on the Fayetteville road and continued marching each day until 11th. At night went into camp about two miles from Fayetteville. 12th, in camp all day; marched at dark, passing through Fayetteville and crossing Cape Fear River. 13th, marched at 7 a. m.; made about two miles and camped on the Raleigh road; lay in camp until 15th. At 9 a. m. marched on the Goldsborough road. 16th, at 8.30 a. m. marched; found the enemy in front; battery did not get a position. Marched on 17th and 18th. 19th, marched about four miles and found the enemy in force; the enemy made an attack; we went into position and fired 217 rounds; the enemy was repulsed. 20th and 21st, on the line in position behind works. 22d, enemy gone from our front; marched to near Neuse River and camped for the night. 23d, marched, crossing the river, passing through Goldsborough, and went into camp about two miles from the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUDSON RICH,

Senior Second Lieut., Comdg. Battery I, Second Illinois Artillery.

Lieut. DANIEL TITUS,

Acting Adjutant, Artillery Brigade, 14th Army Corps.

No. 128.

Report of Lieut. Clinton Keeler, Nineteenth Indiana Battery, of operations January 20–March 23.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH INDIANA BATTERY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

SIR: I herewith transmit a history of the operations of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, Reserve Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign commencing January 20, 1865, and ending March 23, 1865:

Friday, January 20, the battery left Savannah, Ga., at 10 a. m.; moved on the Louisville road; encamped at 11 p. m.; distance made, four miles and a half. Saturday, 21st, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at 10 a. m.; distance made, three miles. Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, 22d, 23d, and 24th, in camp. Wednesday, 25th, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at dark; distance made, fifteen miles. Thursday, 26th, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, eight miles. Friday, 27th, moved at daylight; encamped in the village of Springfield at 5 p. m.; distance made, five miles. Saturday, 28th, moved at 10 a. m.; encamped near Sister's Ferry, on Savannah River, at 6 p. m.; distance made, eleven miles.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 29th, 30th, 31st, and February 1, 2, 3, and 4, in camp. Sun-

day, February 5, moved at 10 a. m.; crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina at 3 p. m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, two miles and a half. Monday, the 6th, in camp. Tuesday, 7th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at 1.30 p. m.; distance made, eight miles. Wednesday, 8th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at 2.30 p. m.; distance made, ten miles. Thursday, 9th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at 9.30 p. m.; distance made, twenty miles. Friday, 10th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at dark; distance made, eighteen miles. Saturday, 11th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at 8 p. m.; distance made, thirteen miles. Sunday, 12th, moved at 9 a. m.; encamped at 8 p. m. on the South Edisto River; distance made, seventeen miles. Monday, 13th, moved and crossed the South Edisto River at 3 p. m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, five miles. Tuesday, the 14th, moved at 8 a. m.; crossed the North Edisto River at 12 m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, seventeen miles. Wednesday, the 15th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at dark; distance made, twelve miles. Thursday, 16th, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at dark; distance made, fifteen miles. Friday, 18th, moved at 8 p. m.; encamped at dark; distance made, fourteen miles. Saturday, 19th, moved at 1 p. m.; crossed Broad River; encamped at 7 p. m.; distance made, eight miles and a half. Monday, 20th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at 12 m.; distance made, five miles. Tuesday, 21st, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at 5 p. m., near Winnsborough; distance made, twelve miles. One sergeant and 1 private missing, supposed to have been killed by the enemy. Wednesday, 22d, moved at 6 a. m.; encamped at 1 p. m.; distance made, twelve miles. Thursday, 23d, moved at 9 a. m.; encamped Friday morn at 2.30 a. m.; distance made, eight miles. Friday, 24th, and Saturday, 25th, in camp. Sunday, 26th, moved at 10 a. m.; encamped at 4.30 p. m.; distance made, one mile and a half. Monday, 27th, moved at 10 p. m.; stood on the road all night. Tuesday, 28th, crossed the Catawba River at 6 a. m.; distance made, eight miles.

Wednesday, March 1, moved at 6 a. m.; encamped at 7 p. m.; distance made, twenty-two miles. Thursday, 2d, moved at 6 a. m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, twelve miles. Friday, 3d, moved at 6 a. m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, twenty-three miles. Saturday, 4th, moved at 6 a. m.; encamped on the Great Pedee River, near Haile's Ferry, at 4 p. m.; distance made, fourteen miles. Sunday and Monday, the 5th and 6th, in camp. Tuesday, the 7th, ready to move at 2 p. m; crossed the Great Pedee River at 8 p. m.; distance made, three miles. Wednesday, the 8th, moved at 7.30 a. m.; encamped at 8.30 p. m. Crossed into North Carolina to-day; distance made, twenty-five miles. Thursday, 9th, moved at 8 a. m.; marched nineteen miles, unhitched and fed the stock in the road at 3.30 a. m. Friday morning; one section acting as rear guard. Friday, 10th, hooked in at 6 a. m. and moved; encamped 7 p. m.; distance made, eighteen miles. Saturday, 11th, moved at 10 a. m.; encamped at Fayetteville, N. C.; distance made, thirteen miles. Sunday, the 12th, and Monday, 13th, in camp. Tuesday, 14th, moved at 12 m.; crossed the Cape Fear River at 4.30 p. m.; distance made, four miles. Wednesday, 15th, moved at 9 a. m.; joined Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (General Morgan); encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, ten miles. Thursday, the 16th, moved at 9 a. m.; encamped at 6 p. m.; distance made, six miles. Friday, the 17th, moved at 10 a. m.; camped at 7 p. m.; distance, twelve miles. Saturday, 18th, moved 5.30 a. m.; encamped at 6 p. m.; distance made, eight miles. Sunday, 19th, moved at 8 a. m.; went into position at 1 p. m.; the enemy's artillery firing destroyed

1 ammunition chest, killed several horses, and wounded 2 men. About 3.30 p. m. the enemy charged, getting between the sections of the battery (distance, 400 yards), cutting us off from the road, causing us to leave 3 guns and carriages, 1 caisson without limber, and 2 gun teams (12 horses). The remaining gun went into position at dark on the reserve line. The remainder of the battery went to the rear three-quarters of a mile and parked. First Lieut. Samuel D. Webb mortally wounded; 2 enlisted men slightly wounded and 2 missing.

Monday, the 20th, Lieutenant Keeler in command, in the same position as last night. Lieutenant Webb died. Recovered 1 gun and limber and 1 caisson without limber.

Tuesday, the 21st, in position as we were yesterday. Wednesday, 22d, moved at 10 a. m.; one enlisted man of the command found in enemy's hospital; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance moved, ten miles. Thursday, the 23d, moved at 7 a. m.; passed through and encamped near Goldsborough, N. C., at 7 p. m.; two enlisted men missing, supposed to be killed by the enemy; distance made, twelve miles.

Very respectfully submitted.

CLINTON KEELER,
Second Lieutenant, Commanding Nineteenth Indiana Battery.

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING,
Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 129.

Report of Capt. Joseph McKnight, Fifth Wisconsin Battery, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. FIFTH WISCONSIN BATTERY, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following active part the command has taken during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to its present encampment at Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the afternoon of the 20th of January, 1865, the battery decamped from its encampment near the city of Savannah, Ga., and marched amidst a very disagreeable rain-storm and through swamps, arriving at Springfield, Ga., on the 27th instant. 28th, marched until nightfall and encamped at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, where we remained until February 5, then crossed the river on pontoon bridge, and encamped at the upper landing, S. C., where the battery was placed in position to oppose a rebel gun-boat that was reported descending the river from Augusta, Ga. 7th instant, marched to Brighton and encamped for the night; was assigned to the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. 8th and 9th, marched. 10th, passed through the town of Barnwell and bivouacked within its suburbs. 12th, marched with the Third Division within twenty-four miles of Augusta, Ga., where we struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. Several miles were destroyed by the division. 13th, the march was resumed. 14th, crossed Edisto River. 16th, passed through the town of Lexington. 17th, crossed Saluda River. 19th, crossed Broad River; marched through a mountainous country. 21st, crossed Little River, and at dusk encamped near the Charleston and Richmond Railroad, which was being destroyed. 27th, crossed Catawba River at midnight.

March 5, encamped within eight miles of Cheraw. 7th, crossed Great Pedee River. 9th, crossed Little Pedee River. 11th, encamped at Fayetteville, N. C.; remained there until the 15th, then crossed Cape Fear River; the battery was placed in position upon the bank. 20th, engaged the enemy twenty-one miles west from Goldsborough; fired twenty rounds of solid shot from the left section of the battery, but was not replied to by the enemy's batteries. 23d, crossed Neuse River and passed through the town of Goldsborough, N. C., and at present are encamped within its limits. During the campaign we have lost by capture five enlisted men while foraging for the battery animals. We have obtained subsistence for man and beast principally from the enemy since leaving Sister's Ferry, Ga., and have during the month captured 10 horses and 3 mules. More mules were captured, but were exchanged for horses. Loss sustained in horses, 19. The general condition of the animals at present is far from being termed good, for many are worn down and should be replaced by more serviceable ones.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH McKNIGHT,
Captain, Commanding Fifth Wisconsin Battery.

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING,
Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 130.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations January 1–March 31.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twentieth Army Corps during the recent campaign:

While halting at Savannah Geary's (Second) division occupied the town. Ward's and Jackson's divisions were massed between the Savannah River and the Charleston railroad.

On the 1st of January Ward's division was moved across the river, and, after brushing away a small force of rebel cavalry, took position in advance of the Cheves plantation, on the Union Causeway turnpike, sending forward reconnoitering parties toward Hardeeville. On 17th of January Jackson's division was sent across the river and Ward's ordered to occupy Hardeeville. The extraordinary overflow of the Savannah River, submerging the low rice-fields and many of the artificial dikes upon which the corduroy road was laid, cut off Geary's division and a portion of the train of Jackson's division. Geary with two regiments of Jackson's division and trains were therefore ordered to follow the Fourteenth Army Corps on the west side of the river to Sister's Ferry, and report directly to the major-general commanding the Left Wing. The report of Brevet-Major General Geary, commanding, will give in detail the movements of that division until it rejoined the corps at Blackville.

On the 19th Jackson's division took post at Purysburg, Ward's remaining at Hardeeville; some necessary supplies were obtained by boat at the excellent landing at Purysburg. The U. S. gun-boat Pontiac, Captain Luce commanding, came up the river and proceeded on toward Sister's Ferry. On the 28th I moved Jackson's division as

far as Bradham's, and found the swamps of the Savannah so overflowed that it was impossible to reach Sister's Ferry. On the 29th I ordered Ward to follow, and both divisions to encamp at Robertsville, three miles from the landing above Sister's Ferry. I found the rebel cavalry in some force, but they were easily driven across Black Swamp Creek, north of the village, by our skirmish line; Jackson's division had three men wounded. Both divisions encamped around Robertsville before night. On the 30th I had the bridges over creeks and swamps toward the landing rebuilt. I found the U. S. steamer Pontiac and some transports with supplies at the landing. It was necessary to take a boat to communicate with Major-General Slocum on the opposite bank, three miles below. The road between the points was deeply overflowed the whole distance.

On the 2d of February, leaving Selfridge's brigade, of Jackson's division, at the landing to guard the supplies and to construct and repair roads, I marched with the two brigades of that division and Ward's entire division toward Lawtonville. Just before reaching that place the enemy developed a long skirmish line behind a swamp and opened on my advance with two pieces of artillery. Ward, in advance, was directed to send one regiment to the left to find the flank and rear of the rebel line and to attack vigorously in front. The enemy were speedily dislodged, leaving several dead and wounded. Ward lost 2 killed and 12 wounded in his skirmish line. The command encamped around Lawtonville. On the 3d I marched in a drizzling rain to the Coosawhatchie Swamp, near Duck Branch Post-Office, and reported in person to the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi. On the 4th, to avoid the deep water of Coosawhatchie Swamp, I diverged to the left by a settlement road through very swampy ground as far as Smyrna Post-Office, and then moved north on the Barnwell pike, encamping at Allendale Post-Office. On the 5th the command marched to Gray's Cross-Roads, then moving to the right along Wills Branch, encamped near Buford's Bridge, having struck the rear of the Fifteenth Corps. February 6, I crossed the swamps and streams of the Big Salkehatchie, and, turning to the left along Bird's Creek to avoid the route of the Fifteenth Corps, took the road north to Nimmon's Cross-Roads and then east to the Little Salkehatchie, where the command encamped in a very cold rain. On the 7th the command was moved across the Little Salkehatchie, which was much swollen by the rain of the preceding night, making the crossing of the troops and trains very difficult and slow. The head of the column reached the South Carolina Railroad one mile and a half east of Graham's Station about noon. On the three succeeding days a large portion of the command was engaged in destroying the South Carolina Railroad as far as Station No. 107, four miles west of Williston, a distance of about twenty-four miles. A large quantity of cotton was burned, 370 bales at Graham's Station alone. On the 9th General Geary, with Second Division and other troops and trains left at Sister's Ferry, rejoined the corps at Blackville; Major-General Slocum, commanding Left Wing, came up with this command. February 11, Ward was ordered to move from Williston, rebuild Guignard's Bridge over the South Edisto, and rejoin the main column on the north side. Geary and Jackson crossed at Duncan's Bridge and encamped on north side. On the following day, over a good road, the head of the column reached the North Edisto at Jeffcoat's at 2 p. m. The enemy had destroyed the bridge and taken post on the north side with two pieces of artillery. Geary having the advance was ordered to push a strong skir-

mish line across, which was accomplished after a loss of 3 killed and 10 wounded. The Michigan Engineers and Mechanics rebuilt the bridge during the night.

February 13, 14, and 15, the general course of the march was north toward Lexington, encamping on 13th at Jeffcoat's, on the Orangeburg Cross-Roads, on 14th at the crossing of road from Jones' Bridge to Congaree Creek, and on 15th at crossing of Two Notch road, a mile and a half from Lexington. Barnum's brigade, of Geary's division, occupied the town. Slight skirmishing with the enemy took place each day. At Congaree Creek a considerable show of opposition was made to gain time to destroy the bridge, which was saved almost entire. On morning of the 16th [hearing] heavy firing in direction of the mouth of Congaree Creek I marched two divisions (Ward's and Jackson's), unencumbered, toward Columbia. When within three miles of the river I received information that the Fifteenth Corps occupied the south bank, opposite Columbia. Encamped the corps by order of Major-General Slocum. On the 17th I moved the corps to the rear of Fourteenth Corps, which was crossing the Saluda at Zion Church. After the passage of the Fourteenth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry I crossed my trains during the night, and on the following day moved up behind the Fourteenth Corps and encamped about one mile and a half south of Rockville. On the 19th I moved up to Freshly's Ferry, on Broad River, near the mouth of Wateree Creek, and went into camp to await the crossing of Fourteenth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry. On the 20th I crossed Broad River, and taking to the right forded Little River and encamped at Morris' Creek, on the Winnsborough road.

On the following morning I pushed forward to Winnsborough, which was occupied without opposition. Before reaching the place several buildings were seen to be on fire. Geary, who had the advance, was ordered to hurry forward a brigade and, if possible, save the town, which, after much effort, was successfully accomplished. Two of Geary's brigades were put to work destroying the railroad track of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad toward White Oak; Ward's and Jackson's divisions marched through town and encamped on Beaver Dam Creek. On 22d I moved rapidly with an unencumbered division (Ward's) toward Rocky Mount Ferry, on the Wateree, in the hope of cutting the column of Butler's rebel cavalry, reported as marching across our line. The advance reached Rocky Mount Ferry at 3 p. m. without encountering the enemy. Detachments were sent across the river and occupied the east bank without opposition. The trains, including nearly 250 cavalry wagons, which have been in my charge during the entire march, were delayed during the whole night by heavy hills and bad roads. The pontoon wagons were got up by 4.30 p. m. February 23, the bridge being laid and the steep, rocky road on each end repaired as far as practicable, I began crossing the trains at 7 a. m. The rain in the afternoon made the hillsides almost impassable after dark. I encamped the troops about five miles from the river toward Hanging Rock Post-Office. On the 24th I marched in heavy rain about three miles, and having struck a cross-road occupied by Seventeenth Corps I received orders to encamp for the day. On the 25th detachments were sent out to repair and corduroy the roads ahead. On the 26th the corps was marched to Hanging Rock Post-Office, where we halted during the 27th, sending the trains across Hanging Rock Creek. February 28, the march to-day for the first five miles was over a very heavy, spongy road, making a corduroy necessary for every rod. The bridge over Little Lynch's Creek was uninjured. Ward's division

encamped at this point; Geary and Jackson at Clyburn's Store, two miles and a half farther on. The Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Salomon, was sent forward to the Big Lynch and secured the bridge (Miller's) at Ferily's Ford.

March 1, the corps crossed Lynch's Creek at Miller's Bridge; Ward's and Geary's divisions encamped early in the afternoon at Brewer's Cross-Roads; Jackson three miles ahead at Johnson's, on Chesterfield road. March 2, I moved Jackson's division, unencumbered, at 6 o'clock for the purpose of securing two bridges over Thompson's Creek, near Chesterfield; Geary and Ward followed with trains. After crossing Big Black, Little Black, and Smith's Mill Creek, Jackson had reached within two miles of Chesterfield, when his advance was arrested by the sharp fire of a strong line of rebel skirmishers. Two regiments of Selfridge's brigade, with two in support, were deployed promptly, and the whole rebel force chased on the double-quick through Chesterfield. Hawley was sent to the left and secured the upper bridge, but slightly damaged. Selfridge followed down to the lower bridge and was opened upon by the rebel artillery and sharpshooters from the north bank of the creek. Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, put two sections in position and soon silenced the rebel artillery. Selfridge's sharpshooters effectually covered the bridge, and the attempt to fire it failed. One bent was destroyed on the north end, which was easily replaced the next morning. Prisoners reported a brigade of infantry and several regiments of cavalry opposing us. March 3, Robinson's brigade was sent across the upper bridge to get in rear of such rebel forces as were disputing the passage below. The enemy left, however, without awaiting the movement. Jackson's division was ordered to cross and move toward Cheraw. He was but a few miles on the march before the order was countermanded from information that the place was occupied by our troops. He was recalled, and encamped at Powell's, toward Sneedsborough. On the following morning the whole corps marched to the vicinity of Sneedsborough over very bad roads, saturated into quicksands by the heavy rains of several preceding days. Little and Big Westfield and other bad creeks were crossed on the march. The Fourteenth Corps moved to our right with pontoons and began construction of bridge. On the 5th the camp was not moved. On the 6th, having received permission to cross the corps at Cheraw, I moved at 8 a. m., and reached Cheraw at 1 p. m.; halted for the passage of Corse's division, Fifteenth Corps, until 4 p. m., and continued crossing the corps and trains during the night. The leading divisions encamped four miles out. On the 7th the corps moved forward fifteen miles, crossing Mark's Creek, and encamping at Mark's Station, on Wilmington, Charleston and Rutherford Railroad. One of Geary's brigades destroyed about two miles of the track. I found the railroad finished only about two miles above our camp.

March 8, after marching about five miles I struck the leading division of the Fourteenth Corps and was obliged to make a new road for two miles and bridge and corduroy Gum Creek and Swamp. It rained heavily in the afternoon, making the roads of a most spongy character. I encamped Jackson's division six miles from McFarland's Bridge, sending forward Robinson's brigade to secure the crossing at Lumber Creek. During the night, receiving a report from Robinson that the bridge had been destroyed several days previously, I ordered Jackson to march his whole division at daylight to repair roads and bridges. In the morning I found that Mill Creek had swollen into a large stream, and Lumber Creek, with its overflow, into a formidable river, requiring

a substantial bridge over 150 feet in length. By 3 p. m. the bridges and long corduroys were finished and Jackson's division, with its train, crossed. At 5 p. m. the rain began to fall in torrents, submerging everything, floating away the corduroy, and turning the roads into creeks and quagmires. The fields were so saturated that trains could not be parked.

March 10, Buffalo Creek, ordinarily a mere rivulet, was so swollen by the heavy rain of last night that the head of the column was detained for hours to construct a crossing. After great labor by the whole command in corduroying the entire way (ten miles), the head of column reached Rockfish Creek at 3.30 p. m., and found a stream with its overflow requiring a bridge 330 feet in length. The pontoon train was brought up and by the use of its material and the lumber of an unoccupied building the bridge was completed during the night. March 11, I moved Ward's division at daylight to corduroy and repair the road. At 10 a. m. I received an order from Major-General Slocum, commanding Left Wing, to bring forward two divisions and pontoon train. I detached Ward and Jackson, leaving the train with Geary; crossing Nicholson and Puppy Creeks, I struck across to the Albemarle plank road, a mile or so west of Little Rockfish Creek, and encamped the two divisions within two miles of Fayetteville about 6 p. m. Geary brought up the trains before midnight. On the 12th the corps remained in camp. March 13, marched the corps in review order through Fayetteville, and, crossing Cape Fear River on a pontoon bridge, encamped four miles out toward Kyle's Landing. March 14, the corps remained in camp. Cogswell's brigade, Ward's division, was sent to reconnoiter toward Averasborough and Black Creek. It had a sharp skirmish on both lines, losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded. March 15, I resumed march toward Averasborough with Ward's and Jackson's divisions, having, pursuant to orders, detached all trains (except a portion of ordnance wagons) toward Cox's Bridge with Geary's division. I encamped in the afternoon, amidst a pouring rain, between Silver Run and Taylor's Hole Creek. Kilpatrick's cavalry passed to the front and reported a strong infantry skirmish line. Hawley's brigade was sent forward after dark to support the cavalry. March 16, I moved Ward's division at 6 a. m. to repair roads, which were literally impassable without corduroying. At 7.30 a. m. I received a message from General Kilpatrick that he found the enemy in his front in force and intrenched. I immediately ordered Ward to march his division, unencumbered, and Jackson to send forward a brigade, leaving the wagons with one brigade, Hawley's brigade being already at the front. The head of Ward's division, after a march of about five miles, arrived at the rear of Hawley's position about 9.30 a. m. He was ordered to relieve Hawley's brigade which had been on duty during the night and engaged in skirmishing pretty severely during the morning. The whole of Ward's division formed line of battle across and to the left of the main road. Jackson's brigades prolonged the line to the right as fast as his brigades arrived on the ground, relieving the cavalry, which massed on the extreme right. Selfridge's brigade, which was ordered up from the train, was severely attacked while moving into position by a large force of the enemy attempting to turn our right. He handsomely repulsed the attack and the cavalry made a gallant dash, which was rendered in a measure fruitless by the swampy and miry nature of the ground.

As soon as Ward's and a portion of Jackson's divisions were in position the former was ordered to feel toward the left and find the right

flank of the enemy. In the meantime three batteries of artillery were placed by Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, in an excellent position on a slight elevation within 500 yards of the enemy's breast-works. The practice of these batteries was very superior; one limber was blown up, several artillery horses killed, and the crest of the rifle-pit embankment pierced in several places, killing and wounding several of the enemy. While this execution was being done by the artillery, Colonel Case, commanding First Brigade, Ward's division, having found the enemy's right flank, charged down the line on a double-quick, driving the rebels out at a run. Two pieces of artillery, one 12-pounder gun and one 12-pounder howitzer, with limbers and harness complete, one caisson, and three good artillery horses were captured. Major Reynolds turned one of the captured guns upon the flying enemy and expended upon them all the ammunition found in the chests of both. As soon as Case's brigade appeared on the rebel flank I ordered the whole line to advance. The enemy attempted to make a stand in a second line, but without success. He was pursued as rapidly as the miry nature of the ground would permit for about a mile, where he was found more strongly intrenched behind swampy and partly overflowed ground, with his flanks apparently resting upon and protected by the swamps of Black River and a small marshy creek tributary to the Cape Fear River. His position covered the Bentonville road. The rebel skirmishers were rapidly driven into their works and our line pushed up to within a few hundred yards. I was ordered to await the arrival of the Fourteenth Corps before assaulting these works, which evidently covered a larger force than the two divisions of this corps. The heavy condition of the roads delayed the arrival of the Fourteenth Corps so that it was not got into position on my left until late in the afternoon, at which time the rain was again falling heavily. Further attack was therefore deferred until morning, when it was discovered that the rebels were gone. Ward's division was sent in pursuit as far as Averasborough, where it was ordered to halt for the night. The enemy left in his retreat one caisson, several ambulances with wounded, and at Averasborough over thirty wounded men, who were paroled. They also destroyed several wagons.

In this engagement the corps took 175 prisoners, 60 of whom were wounded, and by order paroled and left in hospital. There were buried on the field by the provost-marshals of the corps 128, making a total loss to the enemy of men that fell into our hands of 303; this includes 7 officers buried on the field. All of their wounded except those wholly disabled got away, as did all the wounded behind their third line of intrenchments. By some misunderstanding the ground where the assault was made on Selfridge's brigade was not examined. It is known that the rebels left many dead there, and that they buried many behind their last intrenchments. I estimate the loss inflicted on the rebels by this corps at 800 men at least. The loss in killed and wounded in the corps was 438; there were none missing.* Several valuable officers were killed and several severely wounded. Their names will appear in the lists forwarded herewith.

On the afternoon of the 17th the corps was moved up to Black Creek, following Fourteenth Corps, and encamped on west side. On the 18th I followed Fourteenth Corps toward Bentonville; the crossing of Black River was exceedingly difficult, the bridge constantly giving out. The roads beyond were so cut up that almost every foot required corduroying. The two divisions of the corps with incredible labor moved twelve miles and encamped on Lee's plantation. March 19, I moved in the morn-

* But see revised table, p. 65.

ing at 6 o'clock, sending Hawley's brigade in advance, the other brigades of Jackson's division and Ward's entire division with the trains, which had been increased by nearly all the ordnance wagons of the corps, and a long line of ambulances and wagons filled with wounded. At the road crossing, east of Mingo Creek, I was preparing, pursuant to orders, to send forward the trains and to cover the rear with my whole command, when information was brought me that the Fourteenth Corps was seriously engaged with what was then supposed to be a large cavalry force supported by a large body of infantry. I ordered Jackson to send-forward his two leading brigades—Hawley's and Robinson's.

It was now past noon and the artillery firing, apparently five miles in advance, increasing in rapidity. I ordered all of Jackson's division forward. As I rode to the front information came fast that the rebel infantry was in large force, and orders to hurry up the whole command. Ward, whose division was scattered for miles along the mud-bound train, was ordered forward to bring up the ammunition wagons with one brigade, leaving a regiment to cover the cross-road. All the troops moved rapidly. Hawley's, the leading brigade of Jackson's division, reached the ground about 2 p. m. and was put in position at right angles with the main road along the interior ridge of woods occupied by left of Fourteenth Corps on the farm of Mr. Draper. Robinson's brigade, which followed immediately, was sent up to occupy a position between two brigades of Carlin's division, Fourteenth Corps. While these movements were going on cavalrymen and foragers from the left reported that large bodies of the enemy's infantry were moving to our left and were within a mile of the field upon which our trains were parking. Hawley was ordered to change front and move to the left, and two regiments of Robinson's brigade were ordered to re-enforce him, leaving but three regiments with Robinson. Hardly were these dispositions made before the enemy attacked Carlin's left brigade, and, rolling it up, fell in overwhelming force upon Robinson's three regiments. He at once ordered his command to fall back. They rallied promptly in a new line a few hundred yards in rear, near the line first taken by Hawley's brigade. One of his regiments (One hundred and forty-third New York) was sent back to him and the other (Eighty-second Illinois) placed on Hawley's right refused, so as to cover a marshy interval between the two brigades. Selfridge's brigade was placed in a second line behind Robinson, and the brigades of Ward now coming up were posted so as to prolong Hawley's line to the left. The left was refused so as to oblige the enemy, evidently bent on attacking, to draw out and weaken his line in seeking our flank. Major Reynolds placed all the batteries of the corps in a felicitous position, commanding the interval between Robinson's and Hawley's brigades, and the open ground several hundred yards in breadth, between the first and second lines. These dispositions were scarcely made before the enemy renewed his attack. A heavy column moved into the interval between Robinson and Hawley, but was driven back in great discomfiture by the artillery and the infantry cross-fire from Hawley's right and Robinson's left. Five times the enemy renewed these assaults, mainly upon Robinson's brigade and the right of Hawley's, and they were continued until after dark; each time they were repulsed without the necessity of re-enforcing the front line.

While these assaults were being made Cogswell's brigade, of Ward's division, was sent to fill a gap in the line of Fourteenth Corps. While marching to his position he struck a rebel column moving to turn the left of Morgan's division, which he at once attacked, driving it back

and cutting off parts of two regiments, which fell into the hands of Fourteenth Corps. Cogswell was hotly engaged until 8.30 p. m., at which time the enemy withdrew, leaving many of his dead and wounded on the field.

The casualties of the corps in this engagement were 14 killed, 168 wounded, and 52 missing, most of whom on the skirmish line fell into the hands of the enemy at the time the left brigade, Fourteenth Corps, and Robinson's three regiments were driven back. Only thirty-three rebel dead (including one major) are reported as buried by this corps. A change of position during the night and following morning placed a portion of the ground covered by this corps in possession of troops of the Fourteenth Corps. Fifty-two prisoners are reported turned over to the provost-marshal of the corps.

During the night Geary was ordered to bring up two brigades of his division, leaving one with the corps trains, which were about seven miles distant on our right. He arrived with Barnum's and Pardee's brigades at daylight the following morning. Selfridge's brigade relieved Robinson's in the front line. Ward's division was posted so as to make connection with Jackson's left. The First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics were placed on Ward's left and the whole line well intrenched.

On the morning of the 20th two brigades of Ward's division were sent to the left and front toward Mill Creek bridge. A strong line of rebel works was found extending to the creek. These brigades intrenched and remained in an advanced position covered by the cavalry on the left. It rained hard during the day. March 22, it was discovered at daylight that the enemy had retreated.

I was ordered to move the corps toward Troublefield's Store and take the road toward Cox's Bridge over the Neuse River. I encamped at night at the cross roads near Falling Creek. I crossed the bridge the following day in rear of Fourteenth Corps, and, passing through Terry's corps, lying on both sides the river, I encamped at Beaver Creek. At midnight I moved the trains toward Goldsborough and followed with the troops at daybreak. Passing through the town in order of review I took up position on the north side two miles distant, across the Weldon railroad, between Fourteenth and Seventeenth Corps. The corps remains in the same position at date of this report. Counting the day on which the First Division crossed the Savannah River and moved toward Purysburg the campaign lasted sixty-seven days, in twenty-one days of which it rained. The main trains moved by the odometer measurement 456.10 miles. The headquarters marched, by memoranda kept by the staff, 465 miles.

It is estimated by the chief quartermaster that at least three-fifths of the distance traveled by the trains, 275 miles, was corduroyed. The average distance marched for each marching day was ten miles and a third. During the campaign we have captured 19 rebel officers and 333 enlisted men, and received as deserters from the enemy 98, and Federal prisoners of war, who had entered the rebel service, 19; 585 negroes have been forwarded to the coast, which embraces but a small portion (estimated at 2,000) of those who followed the corps. The corps has destroyed thirty-two miles of railroad track, burned by authority 21,950 bales of cotton, not including large quantities destroyed by foragers and others on the flanks at a long distance from our line of march. I estimate that at least 500 cotton gins and presses were burned, and over 20,000 barrels of resin, with at least 50 resin and turpentine factories, and many saw and flouring mills, which had been used for the rebel service.

Capt. H. M. Whittelsey, acting chief quartermaster, reports the number of animals and quartermaster's supplies taken from the country as follows:

Horses		858
Mules		1,252
Corn	pounds	2,588,902
Hay	do	10,500
Fodder	do	2,219,001

This estimate embraces only what has been taken up and reported to him. Of the hundreds of animals which have been taken from the country to supply [the places of] the broken-down animals in the wagon and pack trains, and those not reported at the date of his estimate, only an approximate account can be made. Nearly 700 of these animals have been killed. It would be a low estimate, therefore, to state that at least 2,000 horses and 3,000 mules were taken from the country during the campaign, and that the quartermaster's statement of forage taken should be at least doubled.

Lieut. Col. G. W. Balloch, chief commissary, makes the following estimate of commissary supplies taken from the country:

Ham	pounds	100,000
Corn meal	do	720,000
Fresh beef	do	706,250
Bacon and pork	do	650,000
Salt	do	30,750

Miscellaneous stores taken and issued as reported by brigade commissaries:

Sirup	gallons	4,000
Whisky	do	96
Sweet potatoes	bushels	3,200
Beans	do	290
Pease	do	86
Honey	pounds	500

These items cover but a fraction of what was taken and used by the men. Large quantities of sirup and sugar, it is known, were daily taken and used without reporting. No reasonable estimate can be made of the sheep, pigs, poultry, honey, and like articles of farms taken by foragers.

There were taken and reported:

Cattle	4,433
Slaughtered	2,825
On hand March 27	1,608

I annex hereto a tabular statement of casualties during the campaign, showing a loss in killed, 88, wounded, 602, and missing, 431; total, 1,121. I also attach a series of campaign maps,* made by Captain McDowell, chief topographical engineer, showing the position of the several divisions at each camp, with diagrams of the two battle-fields. The organization of the corps was the same during this campaign as the preceding one, with the following change in commanding officers of brigades: Second Brigade, First Division, Col. William Hawley, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, in place of Col. E. A. Carman, absent on leave; Second Brigade, Second Division, Col. G. W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, in place of Col. P. H. Jones, absent on leave; First Brigade, Third Division, Col. H. Case, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, in place of Col. F. C. Smith, absent on leave; Third Brigade, Third Division, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Cogswell, in place of Col. Samuel Ross, absent on leave.

* See Plate LXXX of the Atlas.

I desire to bear cordial testimony to the faithful and patient exertions and services of both officers and men of the corps on this long and laborious campaign. The condition of the roads after days of heavy rain, and the peculiar character of the country on our line of march, made night work a matter of constant recurrence, and yet all was borne with cheerfulness and contentment. We reached our base at this point with a less number of sick than we have ordinarily in fixed camps.

The officers of the corps staff deserve especially a recognition of their constant endeavors to assist me. I particularly desire to commend to the favorable notice of the major-general commanding the Left Wing the valuable services of Lieut. Col. H. W. Perkins, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. C. W. Asmussen, assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Balloch, chief commissary; Major Reynolds, First New York Artillery, chief of artillery; Surgeon Goodman, medical director; Maj. W. Parks, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. H. M. Whittelsey, acting chief quartermaster; Capt. R. M. McDowell, chief topographical engineer; Lieut. Charles Moyer, assistant to the adjutant-general, and my personal staff, Captains Mason and Weigel and Lieut. George Robinson. In doing so I do not desire to be understood that others of the staff have not faithfully done their whole duty, but the officers named have, from the nature of our service, fallen especially under my observation.

I forward herewith reports of subordinate commanders as far as received at these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. P. DECHERT, *A. A. A. G., Left Wing, Army of Georgia.*

[Indorsement.]

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., *April 8, 1865.*

This report of General Williams is very accurate and interesting. I cordially indorse his recommendations.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
March 20, 1865.

Capt. R. P. DECHERT, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of prisoners captured, wounded, paroled, and dead of the enemy buried after action of 16th instant:

	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
Captured	2	127
Paroled at Smithfield (wounded)	3	38
Paroled at Averasborough (wounded)		27
Buried on the battle-field	4	79
Buried in hospitals	1	17
Total	10	288

Aggregate, 298.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

Capt. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of casualties which occurred in my command since the 16th instant:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	.....	9	2	67	1	47	126
Second Division	.....	1	.....	3	.....	21	25
Third Division	.....	12	6	115	.....	30	163
Total	.....	22	8	185	1	98	314

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

Capt. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of prisoners captured from the enemy since the 16th instant:

Command.	Well.		Wounded.		Interred.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	2	65	.....	10	.....	78	155
Third Division	.....	28	.....	1	.....	4	33
Total	2	93	.....	11	.....	82	188

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

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Journal accompanying campaign maps exhibiting the line of march of the Twentieth Army Corps from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., January 17 to March 24, 1865, submitted with report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. Williams, U. S. Army, dated March 31, 1865.*

January 17.—Third Division moved to Hardeeville with the Second Brigade at Purysburg. The First Division followed on the 18th and arrived at Purysburg on the 19th, Second Division remaining in Savan-

*See Plate LXXX of the Atlas.

nah. Weather fair and good. Road good, but will wear out. Character of country, low and swampy, covered with pine, gum, and cedar. Distance from Savannah, twenty-four miles. Supplies, none.

January 26.—Second Brigade, First Division, moved to Kirk's, repairing the road, moving on the 27th to Bradham's followed by the First Brigade, First Division, the Third Brigade of the division following on the 28th, the First Division arriving on the 29th at Robertsville, while the Third Division left their camps on the 29th, arriving at Robertsville on the 30th; the First Brigade, First Division, moving to the upper Sister's Ferry on the 30th, while the Third Brigade, Third Division, encamped halfway to the ferry. Weather cold and good. Road good; bad from Robertsville to Sister's Ferry. Character of country, same. Distance to Robertsville, twenty-two miles. Supplies scarce.

February 2.—Third Division and Second and Third Brigades, First Division, left Robertsville, leaving First Brigade, First Division, at the ferry. Had skirmish at Lawtonville. Weather good. Road good; character of country same; near Lawtonville it is more clay; mixture of oak and pine. Distance, thirteen miles. Supplies more plenty.

February 3.—First and Third Divisions moved to Duck Branch Post-Office(cross-roads). Weather rainy. Road fair. Character of country, more swampy; some good plantations. Distance, ten miles. Supplies more plenty.

February 4.—Third Division, followed by First Division, to Allendale Post-Office. Weather fair; rained in the night. Road bad; good after passing Smyrna. Character of country same. Distance, eight miles. Supplies plenty.

February 5.—First Division, followed by Third Division, moved to Buford's Bridge by way of Arnold's Church and Harris' Cross-Roads. Weather good. Road fair. Character of country, sandy; a few swamps; pine and oak woods. Distance, eleven miles. Supplies plenty.

February 6.—Third Division, followed by First Division, to Springtown Meeting-House by way of Ayers' and Nimmon's Cross-Roads. Weather, rainy in the forenoon, cloudy and chilly in the afternoon. Road good except crossing at Buford's Bridge. Character of country, sandy; pine. Distance, fourteen miles. Supplies plenty.

February 7.—First Division, followed by Third Division, moved to near Graham's; reached railroad at 3 p. m. Weather rainy; cleared off in the afternoon. Road fair. Character of country same. Distance, nine miles. Supplies not so plenty.

February 8.—Troops engaged in destroying road; encamped at night near Graham's. First Brigade, Third Division, about four miles from the village. Weather clear and cold. Road very good. Character of country, level; very well cultivated; timber more heavy. Distance, two miles. Supplies plenty.

February 9 and 10.—On the 9th the troops were engaged in destroying railroad. Second Division, First Brigade, First Division, and Michigan Engineers reported; First and Second Brigades, Second Division, and First Brigade, First Division, moved on the 10th to Edisto River, the Second Brigade, Second Division, and half Michigan Engineers remaining at Blackville; the Third Division and half Michigan Engineers encamped with one brigade at Williston; the other two brigades, two and four miles west of the village; one brigade, First Division, at the Ninety-six Mile Post, the other east of it. Weather good and cold. Road good. Character of country same. Distance to Edisto River, seventeen miles. Supplies abundant.

February 11.—First and Third Brigades, of the Second, and the First Division, and half Michigan Engineers encamped north, the Second Brigade, Second Division, south, of the South Edisto; Third Division and half Michigan Engineers at Guignard's Bridge. Weather good. Road good, except crossing over Fair's Island. Country, sandy; pine; swampy near river. Supplies sufficient.

February 12.—The Second Division, half Michigan Engineers, and First Division, moved to North Edisto; the Third Division and half Michigan Engineers arrived within four miles of the corps. Weather fine. Road excellent. Country, barren; thinly settled; gum trees. Distance, fourteen miles. Supplies sufficient.

February 13.—The corps moved in the following order: Third Division, Michigan Engineers, First Division, and Second Division; encamped at Jeffcoat's Cross-Roads. Weather good. Road good; bad crossing over the North Edisto. Country same. Distance, five miles. Supplies more plenty.

February 14.—The corps moved as follows: First Division, Michigan Engineers, Second Division, and Third Division; encamped near the Sand Hills. Weather rainy. Road good. Country barren; pine. Distance, seven miles. Supplies scarce.

February 15.—The corps moved as follows: Second Division, Michigan Engineers, Third Division, and First Division; encamped on the Columbia and Lexington Cross-Roads, except Third Brigade, Second Division, which occupied Lexington. Weather moderate. Road good, except crossing over Congaree Creek. Country, sandy; pine. Distance, eleven miles. Supplies more plenty.

February 16.—The corps moved toward Columbia, the Third Division leading, followed by Michigan Engineers, First Division, and Second Division. Weather good. Road good. Country, sandy. Distance, eight miles. Supplies plenty.

February 17.—Corps moved, First Division, Second Division, and Third Division; encamped at Zion Church. Michigan Engineers ordered to report at Columbia. Weather good, but windy. Road good. Country more rolling; pine and oak. Distance, five miles. Supplies plenty.

February 18.—Corps moved, Second Division, Third Division, and First Division, to near Oakville Post-Office. Weather fine. Road tolerable. Country, sandy, mixed with clay, rolling. Distance, nine miles. Supplies plenty.

February 19.—Corps moved, Third Division, First Division, and Second Division, to Freshly's Ferry. Weather good. Road good, but worn out by Fourteenth Corps. Country same; swampy near Broad River. Distance, seven miles. Supplies exhausted by Fourteenth Corps.

February 20.—Corps moved, First Division, Second Division, and Third Division, to Morris' Creek. Weather good. Road very bad until after crossing Little River. Country, swampy, oak and pine. Distance, nine miles. Supplies exhausted by Fourteenth Corps.

February 21.—Corps moved, Second Division, Third Division, and First Division, through Winnsborough, Second Division remaining in the town and joining corps on the 23d. Weather good. Road good. Country, sandy; oak openings. Distance, twelve miles. Supplies good and plenty.

February 22.—The Third and First Divisions moved to Rocky Mount Ferry on Catawba River; pontoons laid. The Third Division crossed

during the night. Weather good. Road hilly and rocky. Country, broken but open, clay. Distance, eighteen miles. Supplies good and plenty.

February 23.—Corps after passing the Catawba during the night moved, Third Division and First Division, to Colonel Ballard's plantation, the Second Division encamping on the east side of river. Weather, cloudy; commenced to rain at 4 p. m. Road very bad from the river to the Lancaster road. Country very broken; pine wood opening; a brown sandy soil. Distance, five miles. Supplies sufficient.

February 24.—Order of march: First Division, Third Division, and Second Division. Weather, rain. Road good and sandy. Country, broken and rolling; oak woods. Distance, three miles. Supplies more plenty.

February 25.—Third Brigade, Third Division, corduroyed road to Russell [Place] Post-Office. No other changes.

February 26.—The corps moved to Hanging Rock in the following order: Third Division, Second Division, and First Division. Weather cloudy; clear at 10 a. m. Road had to be corduroyed nearly the whole way on account of late rains; would be good in dry weather. Country, rolling; granite, intermixed with red clay; oak woods. Distance, eight miles. Supplies abundant.

February 27.—The First and Second Divisions crossed Hanging Rock Creek, the Third remaining in position.

February 28.—Order of march: Second Division, First Division, and Third Division; the corps moved to Clyburn's Old Store. Weather, rain. Road good, but badly cut up by trains. Country, light sandy soil; pine and oak intermixed. Distance, ten miles. Supplies plenty.

March 1.—Order of march: First Division, Third Division, and Second Division. Weather, rain. Road splendid. Country, surface undulating; light sandy soil; pine and oak. Distance, fourteen miles. Supplies plenty.

March 2 and 3.—The First Division moved unencumbered to Chesterfield; drove the enemy across Thompson's Creek and got possession of two bridges. The Third and Second Divisions, in charge of trains, encamped, respectively, on Little and Big Black Creeks. On the 3d of March the Third and Second Divisions moved up to Chesterfield, the First Division crossing Thompson's Creek, the Third Division encamping south, the Second Division east, of Chesterfield. Weather, rainy; cleared off at 11 a. m. on the 3d. Road good, but had to be corduroyed on account of late rains; Thompson's Creek about 125 feet wide. Country, clay. Distance, twenty miles. Supplies abundant.

March 4.—Order of march: Third Division, Second Division, and First Division. Weather, cloudy. Road good, swampy near creek. Country, gravel and clay; pine. Distance, eight miles. Supplies plenty.

March 5.—Remained in camp.

March 6.—Corps moved as follows: Second Division, First Division, and Third Division. Weather, clear and good. Road good; swampy after crossing Pedee for two miles; crossed on pontoons of the Right Wing. Country, sandy; pine, oak, and gum trees. Distance, thirteen miles. Supplies exhausted by the army.

March 7.—Order of march: First Division, Third Division, and Second Division. Weather, excellent. Road splendid. Country, sandy, very poor; scarce of water; pine. Distance, fourteen miles. Supplies scarce.

March 8.—Order of march: First, Third, and Second Divisions. Weather, rainy. Road good, but worn out. Country, sandy, poor; pine. Distance, thirteen miles. Supplies more plenty.

March 9.—The First Division bridged Lumber River and crossed the same; pontoon train reported. Weather, rainy. Road swampy, very bad. Country, sandy; very poor; pine. Distance, eight miles. Supplies scanty.

March 10.—Order of march: First Division, Third Division, and Second Division. Pontoon train bridged Rockfish Creek; Second Division encamped at McFarland's Bridge. Weather good. Road swampy, wearing out very quick. Country same. Distance, nine miles. Supplies scarce.

March 11.—Order of march: Third Division, First Division, and Second Division. Second Division encamped on the plank road near Little Rockfish Creek. Weather good. Road good; plank road worn out. Country, sandy, mixed with gravel; pine woods. Distance, eighteen miles. Supplies more plenty.

March 12.—The Second Division arrived; First and Third Divisions remained in camp. Weather, good and warm.

March 13.—Corps crossed on pontoons over Cape Fear River. Order of march: Third Division, Second Division, and First Division. Michigan Engineers reported during the night. Weather, warm and good. Road excellent. Country, swampy; oak and pine. Distance, five miles. Supplies exhausted.

March 14.—Remained in camp. Reconnaissances made, four regiments, under Brevet Brigadier-General Cogswell, toward Black River, and three regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, toward Silver Run.

March 15.—Corps moved as follows: Third Division, half Michigan Engineers, and First Division, unencumbered, to Taylor's Hole Creek; the Second Brigade, First Division, supported cavalry, while the Second Division, half Michigan Engineers, and train moved on an interior road. Weather, cloudy; rain in the afternoon. Road good. Country poor, swampy; pine and oak. Distance, twelve miles. Supplies more plenty.

March 16.—The corps moved as follows: Third Division, half Michigan Engineers, and First Division. Encountered the enemy near Smith's farm, took his first line of works; Second Division and half Michigan Engineers in charge of train. Weather, rainy. Road good, but worn out. Country, sandy; pine. Distance, seven miles. Supplies scarce.

March 17.—The Third Division moved to Averasborough; the First Division to Black Creek; half Michigan Engineers to Mingo Creek; Second Division and half Michigan Engineers in charge of train. Weather, good and warm. Road soft and swampy. Country, sand, mixed with gravel; pine and oak. Distance, two miles. Supplies scarce.

March 18.—Order of march: First Division, Third Division. Half Michigan Engineers reported again; Second Division and half Michigan Engineers with train. Weather, good and warm. Road bad until after we crossed the Mingo. Country, swampy, sandy east of Mingo. Distance, nine miles. Supplies scarce.

March 19.—Battle of Bentonville. Weather good. Roads better. Country better; sandy; pine. Distance, seven miles. Supplies plenty.

March 20.—First and Third Divisions and half Michigan Engineers remained in position. First and Third Brigades, Second Division, arrived in the night. Second Brigade, Second Division, and half Michigan Engineers remained with train. Weather, good and warm.

March 21.—Remained in position. Second Brigade, Second Division, and half Michigan Engineers and train ordered to near the "Dead Field." Weather, rain.

March 22.—Order of march: First and Third Brigades, Second Division, half Michigan Engineers, Third Division, First Division. Crossed Falling Creek all but the First Division. Second Brigade, Second Division, half Michigan Engineers, and train unchanged. Weather, windy, good. Road good, but worn out. Country sandy, swampy; pine and oak. Distance, seventeen miles. Supplies exhausted.

March 23.—Order of march: Michigan Engineers ordered to report to Fourteenth Corps; Second Division, Third Division, and First Division. Weather windy. Road good. Country sandy. Distance, ten miles. Supplies scarce.

March 24.—The corps arrived at Goldsborough.

No. 131.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations April 3–June 13.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Washington, D. C., June 13, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders, I assumed command of the Twentieth Army Corps on the 3d of April, and received orders to move on the 10th of the same month. My command moved out, with General Williams' division in advance. We met a small body of the enemy about five miles from Goldsborough, N. C., and skirmished with them during the day, driving them before us for about eight miles, and encamped; moved out next morning (the 11th) and again skirmished lightly with the enemy, and encamped near Smithfield; moved from Smithfield on the 12th and reached Raleigh on the evening of the 13th without again encountering the enemy; remained in Raleigh until the 25th, when we marched to Jones' Cross-Roads, where we remained until the 28th, when we returned to Raleigh. On the 30th began our march for Washington City; arrived at Manchester, opposite Richmond, on the 8th of May; after procuring supplies, the army again moved on toward Washington on the 11th; arrived in the vicinity of Alexandria on the 19th. On the 24th passed in review before the President and the Lieutenant-General of the U. S. Army and went into camp at this place.

On the 4th of June the following regiments were transferred by Special Orders, No. 84, headquarters Army of Georgia, to the Fourteenth Corps: Third Wisconsin Volunteers, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, Fifth Ohio Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers; and on the 5th of June the following regiments were transferred by General Orders, No. 16, current series, from headquarters Twentieth Corps to Major-General Augur's command: Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, Second Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers,

Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers. The balance of the troops coming within the provisions of General Orders, No. 94, War Department, 1865, were mustered out of the service, the muster being completed on the 13th of June.

I hereto append a list of the casualties* which occurred during the campaign. I forward herewith the reports of division and subordinate commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Corps.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 3, 1865.

Major DECHERT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: In compliance with the request of the major-general commanding Left Wing I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of the provost-marshal of this corps of the prisoners of war, &c., forwarded from Fayetteville and Goldsborough.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. TWENTIETH CORPS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of prisoners of war forwarded and properly paroled during past campaign: Number sent from Fayetteville to Wilmington, N. C., none. Number sent from Fayetteville to New Berne, N. C., prisoners of war, 269; deserters, 66. Number turned over to post provost-marshal at Goldsborough, N. C., prisoners of war, 4; deserters, 32. Total number of commissioned officers forwarded to New Berne, 12. Total properly paroled, 67. Grand total, 450.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WARHAM PARKS,
Major and Provost-Marshal.

No. 132.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel J. Jackson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations January 17–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 29, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from the time of leaving Savannah, Ga., January 17, 1865, until its arrival at this point March 24, 1865:

At 7 a. m. January 17 the division broke camp before the city of Savannah, and crossing the Savannah River on the pontoon bridge

* Shows 1 man killed and 3 men wounded.

marched to Doctor Cheves' plantation, about five miles from the city, where it encamped for the night. The Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers, Captain Garrett commanding, being on special duty at the commissary depot, was left in Savannah, and the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Major Harris commanding, was left on Hutchinson's Island to repair the road and assist the trains. January 18, marched about eight miles and encamped four miles from Hardeeville. January 19, a portion of the division train crossed the river to Hutchinson's Island with the Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers, where its progress was stopped by trains of the Fifteenth Corps. During the day and night the river rose very rapidly, and for safety the train was recrossed to Savannah on the 20th. The division marched seven miles to Purysburg, where it remained in camp until the 26th. The portion of the train that returned to Savannah with the Thirteenth New Jersey and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers marched on the right bank of the river to Sister's Ferry with the trains of the Second Division, the trains and Thirteenth New Jersey rejoining the division at Station No. 96, on the South Carolina Railroad, February 9. The Sixty-first Ohio rejoined the division February 10. While the division remained at Purysburg the freshet in the Savannah River rendered movement impossible; supplies of coffee, sugar, and hard bread were received by boat. January 26, the Second Brigade was sent forward on the Sister's Ferry road to Rushing's house, where it remained for the night, and on the 27th the First and Second Brigades were ordered to Kirk's house on the Sister's Ferry road. January 28, the Third Brigade and trains left Purysburg and overtook the First and Second Brigades at the forks of the road near Bradham's house. The direct road to Sister's Ferry was discovered to be impassable on account of the freshet in the Savannah River, and we marched toward Robertsville, leaving Third Brigade at the forks of the road. Small parties of the enemy's cavalry were seen hovering about our right flank during the afternoon. January 29, marched to Robertsville, the skirmishers of the Second Brigade driving the enemy's cavalry from the town. January 30, remained in camp at Robertsville until the 2d of February and sent the First Brigade, Colonel Selfridge commanding, to Sister's Ferry to build a dock for landing supplies and an approach for laying a pontoon bridge. The brigade rejoined the division near Duncan's Bridge, over the South Fork of the Edisto River, February 11. I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of the commanding officer of that brigade for an account of its operations while it was detached from this command.

At 8 a. m. February 2 the division marched from Robertsville, passing through Lawtonville on the 3d, and crossing Beech Branch, making a detour to the left, we passed around Coosawhatchie and Jackson's Branch Swamp, passed through Smyrna Post-Office on the 4th, and Allendale Post-Office on the 5th, crossing the Big Salkehatchie River at Buford's Bridge on the 6th, and the Little Salkehatchie on the 7th, reaching the South Carolina Railroad one mile and a half east of Graham's Station. On the 8th the division destroyed five miles of the railroad track. 9th and 10th, marched west on the railroad to "96" Turnout, destroying portions of the track. On the 11th the division crossed the South Fork of the Edisto River at Duncan's Bridge, the First Brigade rejoining the division in the afternoon. On the 13th crossed North Fork of the Edisto at Jeffcoat's Bridge. On the 14th and 15th marched toward Lexington, and on the 16th marched on the Two Notch road toward Columbia, encamping at night about two miles west of the city. On the 17th turned northward, two brigades crossing the

Saluda River at Zion Church, the Third Brigade crossing on the 18th, and marching toward Broad River, which we crossed on the 19th about five miles below Alston, near the mouth of Wateree Creek, crossing Little River the same day on the road to Winnsborough. On the 21st marched through Winnsborough, and on the 22d encamped on the right bank of the Catawba, near Rocky Mount, and crossed the river the next day, February 23. Marched toward Russell Place, and at Warrenton's plantation met the Seventeenth Corps on the road we were to take; went into camp and remained until the 26th. Marched through Russell Place on the 26th, and crossed Hanging Rock Creek, near Hanging Rock Post-Office, on the 27th. Crossed Little Lynch's Creek and passed by Horton's Tavern on the 28th. In the evening the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. S. Salomon, was sent to Lynch's Creek to secure the bridge at Fenley's Ford.

March 1, the division crossed Lynch's Creek at the bridge near Fenley's Ford and pushed on to the Chesterfield road, where it arrived at nightfall, between Johnston's and Thompson's plantations, and the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers was again sent forward to secure the bridge over Big Black Creek. Crossed the Big Black about 10.30 a. m. of the 2d. About two miles from Chesterfield we came upon the enemy's cavalry behind breast-works of rails, and deployed two regiments, the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers and One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, as skirmishers, who drove the enemy with great rapidity through the town, which we occupied about 3.30 p. m. The enemy retreated across Thompson's Creek, partially destroying the bridges on the Cheraw road and Sneedsborough road, and held an intrenched position on the left bank of the stream with artillery in position. The position was shelled by our artillery, but no attempt at crossing the infantry was made on account of the near approach of night. On the morning of the 3d, General Robinson's brigade forded the river on the Sneedsborough road, and moving down the left bank discovered that the enemy had evacuated his position during the night, leaving many small-arms behind. The Second Brigade rebuilt the bridge on the Sneedsborough road, and the First Brigade the bridge on the Cheraw road during the morning, and in the afternoon the division crossed, with orders to proceed to Lundy's Creek and send one brigade to Cheraw if possible. Intelligence having been received that the town had been occupied by Major-General Howard, the division marched to Purvill's place, on the Sneedsborough road, and then bivouacked for the night. March 4, marched to Sneedsborough, where we remained encamped until the 6th, when we marched to Cheraw and crossed the Pedee River there. On the 7th marched to the Rockingham and Fayetteville Railroad near Mark's Creek, and on the 8th toward McFarland's Bridge over the Lumber River, sending the Third Brigade in advance to secure the bridge if possible. It was found to have been destroyed by the enemy, and was rebuilt by the Third Brigade, and the division was crossed on the 9th. Marched to Rockfish Creek on the 10th, and arrived at camp about one mile and a half west of Fayetteville on the 11th, where we remained until the 13th, when we crossed the Cape Fear River and encamped five miles from the city on the Fayetteville and Raleigh plank road, where we remained until the morning of the 15th, when we marched in rear of the Third Division to Silver Run. Pursuant to orders from the brevet major-general commanding the corps, the Second Brigade, Colonel Hawley, was sent to report to General Kilpatrick to support the cavalry.

March 16, the division marched at 7 a. m. toward Taylor's Hole, and after marching a few miles received orders to push forward the troops and ammunition train to assist the Third Division, which was engaged with the enemy, who occupied an intrenched position at the junction of the Smithfield and Raleigh roads, to cover the passage of his trains over Black River. On arriving at the scene of action we found Colonel Hawley had been seriously engaged and had been relieved by General Cogswell's brigade, of General Ward's division, and I was ordered to take position on the right of the Third Division, and move forward and engage the enemy. Colonel Hawley was put in position on the right of the Third Division, and General Robinson on the right of Colonel Hawley, and the line was moved forward, driving the enemy back a considerable distance, until it was found that the enemy's line outflanked the line on the right and it was halted until Colonel Selfridge should arrive. Colonel Selfridge was soon in position on the right of General Robinson, supported on his (Colonel Selfridge's) right by the cavalry under General Kilpatrick, and moved forward to a line with General Robinson. An attack of the enemy was repulsed by the fire of our line, and the cavalry charged them, but owing to the springy nature of the soil were unable to follow up the advantage. Our line was then reformed and closed to the left. No attack was made by either party during the remainder of the day, but constant and heavy firing was kept up. Appended to this report is a list of casualties occurring in the command during the day.* The Second Brigade, Colonel Hawley, was relieved at 5 p. m. by Brevet Brigadier-General Hobart's brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps, and placed in reserve on the right of the line, in line of battalions in mass, and ready to support any part that might be threatened.

On the morning of the 17th it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated his position, retreating by the way of Averasborough. Much delay occurred in crossing Black River and the command did not cross until the 18th, and then pushed for Cox's Bridge, making, however, very little progress, as we were obliged to corduroy almost the entire distance marched. March 19, the command marched at 7 a. m. toward Cox's Bridge, in rear of the Fourteenth Corps, arriving about 11 o'clock at the Smithfield Cross-Roads, where we left two regiments, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers from the First Brigade, and One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, from the Third Brigade, to be relieved by General Ward's division. The command was ordered to leave the trains and push forward to the assistance of the Fourteenth Corps, who were actively engaged with the enemy. The One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers was detached and posted on a cross-road leading toward Smithfield, by order of the corps commander. On arrival at the scene of action General Robinson's brigade was placed in position on the left of the Cox's Bridge road, with three regiments (Sixty-first Ohio, Thirty-first Wisconsin, and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers) in the front line, and two regiments (Eighty-second Illinois and One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers) in the second line. Brevet Brigadier-General Buell's brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps, being on General Robinson's left and another brigade on his right, Colonel Hawley's brigade was massed in the open field on the left of the road, about half a mile in rear of General Robinson's line.

Report having been received from foragers that a column of infantry was moving to our left, with the supposed object of turning our left and capturing our trains, Colonel Hawley's brigade was moved to the

* Embodied in table, p. 64.

left and forward, with one regiment in reserve, at nearly a right angle to the main line. Colonel Selfridge coming up at this time was also placed in position, extending Colonel Hawley's line, and both brigades were ordered to intrench themselves. By order of the major-general commanding the corps the two reserve regiments of General Robinson's brigade were withdrawn and ordered to report to Colonel Hawley, and were by him placed in reserve in rear of his own left and Colonel Selfridge's right. Just as this disposition had been made the enemy advanced from his works in force and attacked the main line in front and flank. General Buell's brigade broke and fell back in confusion, carrying with it the three regiments of General Robinson's brigade. On reaching the edge of the woods the Third Brigade, of this division, rallied and took position there and held it during the remainder of the day. When the disaster was seen by Colonel Hawley, he sent the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers to the right of his line to check the pursuit of the enemy if possible. The Eighty-second Regiment was formed on the right of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and the greatest effort was made to rally the troops coming from the woods in front, but without success. The enemy's line now appeared in the woods, marching to attack General Robinson's brigade where it had rallied. The enemy's flank being exposed to the fire of the Thirteenth New Jersey and Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, which opened on them with marked effect, and assisted by the artillery and General Robinson's brigade, drove the enemy back in confusion. In the meanwhile Colonel Selfridge's brigade had been withdrawn from its position on the left and formed in rear of General Robinson about 150 yards. The One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers reported back to General Robinson and was placed on the left of the brigade, refused. The troops now in position threw up breast-works, interrupted by repeated attacks of the enemy, which were as repeatedly repulsed.

The most violent attack was made as the sun was setting, and after a conflict of half an hour the enemy withdrew, leaving a number of his dead and wounded in our possession. Both officers and men did their whole duty, and the rapidity and precision with which the retreating regiments of General Robinson's brigade rallied and took a new position under the enemy's fire is deserving of all praise.

Lieut. Col. E. S. Salomon, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, and Maj. F. H. Harris, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and the officers and men of those regiments, deserve especial mention for their gallantry in holding an exposed position, on which, in a great measure, depended the fortunes of the day. The division remained in camp on the 20th, pushing forward a strong skirmish line to develop the enemy's position. He was discovered behind a strong line of breast-works, with abatis in front. On the 21st the division was ordered to take a position nearer the enemy's line, and the First and Third Brigades were moved out and took position very near that occupied by General Robinson on the 19th. The order was countermanded and the division resumed its former position. On the morning of the 22d it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated his works and retreated toward Raleigh. The division marched toward Goldsborough, where it arrived on the 24th, having crossed the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge the day before, and went into a permanent camp, where it now remains.

To the brigade commanders I tender my warmest thanks for their untiring energy and zeal; they were always present in danger or difficulty, animating the troops by their example. And to all the officers and men the country owes a lasting debt of gratitude for their courage and fortitude, which no difficulty nor danger could overcome.

The division is composed as follows:

First Brigade, Col. James L. Selfridge commanding: Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Maj. P. Griffith; One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, Col. James C. Rogers; One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, Capt. William Merrell; Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. W. Daboll.

Second Brigade, Col. William Hawley commanding: Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. G. W. Stevenson; Second Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. F. Morse; One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. A. B. Smith; One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, Col. N. M. Crane; Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Maj. F. H. Harris.

Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. James S. Robinson commanding: Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. D. Thomson; Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. S. Salomon; One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage; Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. F. H. West; Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Capt. John Garrett; One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. Watkins.

My staff is composed of the following-named officers: Maj. James Francis, Second Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Surg. H. Z. Gill, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. E. K. Buttrick, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. E. A. Wickes, One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. H. A. Gildersleeve, One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, acting provost-marshal; Capt. Samuel A. Bennett, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, acting topographical engineer; Capt. William J. Augustine, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, acting ordnance officer; Capt. E. P. Graves, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, acting chief quartermaster; Capt. John C. Livezey, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, commissary of subsistence; First Lieut. E. B. Benedict, Forty-sixth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. Walter F. Martin, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp—all of whom deserve credit for the performance of their respective duties during the campaign, and for their gallantry on 16th and 19th instant.

The effective force on leaving Savannah was 5,204 aggregate, and on its arrival at Goldsborough 4,564, showing a decrease of 640 men, of whom 425 were killed, wounded, or missing in action, and the remainder died of disease, or were sick in hospital at the close of the campaign.

The command has drawn nearly all its subsistence from the country through which it has marched. At the commencement of the campaign my commissary of subsistence had in the train: 10 days' rations of hard bread and sugar; 15 days' rations of coffee and salt; 10 days' rations of soap and candles; 3 days' rations of salt meat. Drew at Purysburg: 9 days' rations of hard bread, coffee, sugar, and salt; 2 days' rations of salt meat. Drew at Sister's Ferry: 7 days' rations of hard bread and sugar; 11 days' rations of coffee and salt, and 1 day's rations of salt meat.

There have been reported as captured, 335 horses and 552 mules.

The amount of subsistence obtained by this command during the march is as follows: 1,723 head of cattle, 530 sheep, 2,000 hogs, 27,850 pounds of flour, 101,000 pounds of meal, 3,315 bushels of potatoes, 190,200 pounds of salt meat.

Amount of forage captured and consumed: 647,853 pounds of corn, 522,263 pounds of fodder, and 5,500 pounds of hay.

The amount of property destroyed was as follows: 9 miles of railroad track, 77 cotton gins and presses, 3,387 bales of cotton, 2 saw-mills, 200,000 feet of lumber, and 3 flouring mills. One hundred and twenty-three negroes of both sexes followed the column.

Appended is a list of the casualties which have occurred during the campaign.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. J. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Corps.

No. 133.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations April 6–May 24.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this division from Goldsborough, N. C., to this point:

On 6th of April, having been relieved of the temporary command of the corps by Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, appointed its permanent commander, I resumed command of the division pursuant to Special Orders, No. 37, headquarters Army of Georgia, current series. On 10th of April the corps broke camp for Raleigh, my division leading. Moved out at 5.30 a. m.; passed through Goldsborough, and, crossing Little River and Beaver Creek, took the northerly road toward Smithfield. The rebel cavalry pickets began skirmishing with the advance soon after crossing Beaver Creek. Behind Moccasin Creek, a broad swamp, heavily tangled with trees, brambles, and bushes, full of pitfalls and badly overflowed, the enemy had torn up the bridges over two unfordable channels into which the creek divides itself at the crossing. Several hundred rebels under cover kept up a severe fire upon the roadway and across the swamp. The skirmishers of Selfridge's (First) brigade (One hundred and twenty-third New York, Col. J. C. Rogers) spiritedly dashed into the swamp and, advancing through deep water and strong entanglements, drove back the enemy, so that the bridges were promptly relaid and the whole division placed in camp a mile north on Atkinson's plantation before nightfall. In this skirmish Selfridge's brigade lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. While Selfridge's skirmishers were advancing in the swamp a regiment (One hundred and forty-third New York) of Robinson's brigade was sent to try a crossing at a mill a mile or so above. The enemy had left before the regiment reached the point indicated. The march to-day was estimated at sixteen miles. The weather was rainy and exceedingly unpleasant. April 11, the division had the rear of the corps and did not get the way until 11 a. m. The roads very swampy and heavy and the day extremely sultry, with intervals of showers. March estimated at fifteen miles; encamped at Smithfield before dark. April 12, the division moved second in line and marched out of Smithfield amidst the loud and hearty rejoicings over the news of the sur-

render of Lee's army. The route crossed Swift Creek west of Springfield, then turning northwesterly recrossed it about five miles from the North Carolina Railroad. The division encamped about a mile north of this second crossing; day sultry and showery; estimated distance, sixteen miles. April 13, the division moved in advance at daylight. At the railroad crossing found our road in possession of Fourteenth Corps. After some delay a road was made to the left and the division moved to its camp near the insane asylum two miles south of Raleigh. The day was very unpleasant; estimated march, fifteen miles. April 14 to 24, inclusive, the division remained in camp near Raleigh pending negotiations for the surrender of Johnston's army. On the 22d of April, our corps was reviewed in Raleigh by Major-General Sherman. April 25, the division leading, with the rest of the corps marched at 7 a. m. for Jones' Cross-Roads and reached camp over a good but hilly road at 1.30 p. m. Day was pleasant; estimated distance, thirteen miles. April 26 and 27, remained in camp at Jones' Cross-Roads awaiting orders. It was understood negotiations were renewed with Johnston at his request and the camp was filled with all manner of rumors and reports. April 28, the division marched at 7 a. m. and followed the rest of the corps back to our former camps near Raleigh. Marched thirteen miles. It was announced that Johnston's army had surrendered, hostilities had ceased, and that our corps would march northwardly on Sunday. On 29th of April supplies for the march to Richmond were drawn.

RALEIGH TO RICHMOND.

This division moved in advance at 5 a. m. on 30th of April, passing through the town and taking the road toward the rapids of the Neuse, and, after some delay in repairing a long and rickety bridge over that river, crossed and encamped about one mile and a half beyond; distance, seventeen miles. From this toward Richmond the daily routes were as follows:

May 1, encamped south of and near crossing of Tar River, known as Dickerson's Bridge; bridge was gone. The trains were sent by pontoon bridge to north side; distance, nineteen miles. May 2, encamped on Flat Creek near Williamsborough after marching over a very indirect route, passing about three miles east of Oxford; marched twenty-one miles. May 3, reached the vicinity of Jerry's or Taylor's Ford on Roanoke River at 12 m., and, after halting for two divisions of Fourteenth Corps and Third Division, Twentieth Corps, commenced crossing my division at 6 p. m; encamped troops and trains on north side; marched seventeen miles. May 4, marched toward Meherrin River, crossing it at Saffold's Bridge, and encamping at 6 p. m. one mile and a half north; marched twenty-one miles. May 5, reached the Nottoway River, seventeen miles, at 4.30 p. m. and encamped on the south bank on the so-called Boydton plank road. May 6, crossed the Big and Little Nottoway and struck the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad at Blacks and Whites Station, thence followed the railroad and encamped near Upson's Station after a march of fifteen miles. May 7, encamped at 4.30 p. m. near Clover Hill Coal Mines, having crossed the Appomattox below Cedar Creek; marched twenty-one miles. May 8, after marching within two or three miles of Chesterfield Court-House, the column took a northeasterly route and encamped on Falling Creek within seven miles of Richmond; distance, twenty miles. May 9, the camp was moved two or three miles nearer the James River for more convenient ground. May 10, the division remained in camp.

RICHMOND TO ALEXANDRIA.

May 11, the corps marched at 10 a. m. toward Richmond, this division leading. In the village of Manchester the command was received with military honors by General Devens' division, of Twenty-fourth Corps, drawn up in line. Crossed over the pontoon bridge at 12 m. and marched through the city in column, with colors displayed and bands playing. The line of march passed the Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, the State capitol, and through the principal streets. The division encamped in a heavy thunder-storm near Brook Creek on the Hanover pike; marched ten miles.

May 12, the division still leading, marched at 4.30 a. m. Six miles from camp there was a delay of two hours to rebuild a bridge over the Chickahominy. Taking the road through Ashland Station I crossed the South Anna on Blount's Bridge and encamped a short distance north, marching seventeen miles. May 13, the march to-day began at daybreak, this division leading. Crossing New Found Creek and Little River, I encamped at 1.30 p. m. a mile south of Anderson's Bridge over the North Anna after a march of fifteen miles. May 14, the division having the advance marched the same hour as yesterday, crossed the North Anna on pontoon bridge, and took a circuitous route toward Spotsylvania Court-House. The Mat, Ta, and Po, and several other smaller creeks were crossed during the day's march; encamped south of Spotsylvania Court-House after a march of sixteen miles. Many officers and men embraced the opportunity to visit the famous battle-fields in this vicinity. May 15, the division moved out at 5 a. m. toward Chancellorsville. The route was a portion of the section known as the Wilderness. At Chancellorsville the division was halted for three hours upon the battle-ground to enable the officers and men of the division to visit the scenes of that memorable contest in which most of the regiments took part. The division encamped for the night at United States Ford; marched fifteen miles. May 16, the division, second in line, crossed the river on pontoon bridge at 6 a. m., and following the Second Division toward Brentsville, via Hartwood Church, encamped on Town Creek, seventeen miles, at 5 p. m. May 17, the division, moving in the rear, left camp at 9 a. m., crossed Town Creek, and after marching twelve miles encamped on Slater's Run, two miles south of Brentsville. On 18th moved up to Brentsville and followed Ward's division, second in line, toward Fairfax Station; crossed Bull Run at Weaver's Ford, below Union Mills, and camped on Pohick Creek, two miles from Fairfax Station; marched twenty miles. May 19, after a march of fourteen miles, the division pitched tents upon the high ground above Holmes' Creek, near Cloud's Mills, within two miles of Alexandria.

And thus was completed the great circuit made by this division within the last twenty months. From the banks of the Rapidan it was transferred, in September, 1863, to the Army of the Cumberland, through the States of Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Leaving Tennessee in May, 1864, it has marched in succession through Northern Alabama, through Georgia from its north line near Chattanooga to Savannah, including the State capital, through the center of South Carolina, circuitously from the rice-fields opposite Savannah to its northeastern angle near Cheraw, through the center and capital of North Carolina, through Southern Virginia and its conquered capital back to the precise spot it left a little over a year and a half ago. Such a happy return to familiar scenes after marches, labors, exposures, and events of such extent and magnitude might

well occasion and excuse a manifestation of unusual enthusiasm and exultation among all ranks. On 24th of May the division, with the entire army under command of Major-General Sherman, passed in review before the President, the Lieutenant-General commanding the Armies, the Secretary of War, and other Cabinet officers, foreign ministers, and other dignitaries, civil and military, in front of the Presidential Mansion. It was a day, if memorable to the great throng of citizens, not less so to our returning soldiers, for the vastness of the concourse, the cordial and enthusiastic welcome and greetings, and the great gratitude and joy for the restoration of peace and the felicitous reunion of the victorious Armies of the Republic.

I append hereto a schedule, marked A, showing the composition and organization of this division during the period embraced in this report; a nominal list of casualties, marked B, and a list of staff officers attached to these headquarters during same period, marked C.

The distances of marches as estimated by the acting topographical engineer are as follows: From Goldsborough to Raleigh (four days), 59¾ miles; from Raleigh to Jones' Cross-Roads and back (two days), 24 miles; from Raleigh to Richmond (nine days), 166¼ miles; from Richmond to Alexandria (nine days), 141 miles.

I cannot close this report without bearing cordial testimony to the valuable co-operation of and assistance of the brigade commanders, Brig. Gen. J. S. Robinson, Bvt. Brig. Gens. William Hawley and James L. Selfridge, as well as to the faithful services of the officers of the staff.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SCHEDULE A.

Composition and organization of division.

First Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Selfridge commanding: Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Maj. Patrick Griffith; Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. W. Daboll; One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, Col. J. C. Rogers; One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. A. J. McNett.

Second Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hawley commanding: Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. G. W. Stevenson; Second Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, Capt. E. A. Phalen; One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, Col. N. M. Crane; One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, Col. A. B. Smith; Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Capt. J. H. Arey.

Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. S. Robinson commanding: Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. S. J. McGroarty; One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, Col. Horace Boughton; Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. F. H. West; One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage; Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. S. Salomon.

SCHEDULE B.

List of casualties.

First Brigade, Private William A. Tooley, Company K, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, killed, April 10, 1865; Corpl. Silon A. Ormsby, Company B, and Privates David Irwin and William J. Nelson, Company F, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, wounded, April 10, 1865.

SCHEDULE C.

List of staff officers.

Capt. Edward K. Buttrick, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers.
Capt. Edward P. Graves, assistant quartermaster of volunteers.
Capt. John C. Livezey, commissary of subsistence of volunteers.
Surg. Henry Z. Gill, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.
Maj. James Francis, Second Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general.
First Lieut. George Robinson, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp.
Capt. A. T. Mason, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, acting aide-de camp.
Capt. Eugene F. Weigel, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp.
Capt. Edward A. Wickes, One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters.
Maj. H. A. Gildersleeve, One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, acting provost-marshal.
Capt. Stephen V. R. Cruger, One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, acting ordnance officer.
Capt. Frederick S. Wallace, Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, acting topographical engineer.
Capt. A. L. Gavitt, Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, chief of pioneers.

No. 134.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. James L. Selfridge, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 19.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Scottsville, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade from the commencement of the campaign through the Carolinas up to the ending of the same at Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865:

On the 17th day of January at 1 p. m. my brigade moved from its encampment on the west side of the Savannah River; moved through the city of Savannah, and crossed the river on pontoons to South Carolina; marched six miles in a northerly direction and reached the old camping-ground of the Third Division of this corps at 7 p. m.,

where I bivouacked for the night. The Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, of my brigade, was detached from my command at Savannah on the 17th of January, by order from First Division headquarters, and sent to Screven's Ferry, on Savannah River, to load supplies; roads in bad condition; the greater portion marched was corduroyed. January 18, clear and pleasant; moved at 2 p. m. and marched six miles toward Hardeeville, bivouacking at 6 p. m. Roads better to-day. January 19, rain during the entire day. Marched at 9 a. m. and passed the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, at Hardeeville; reached Purysburg at 4 p. m. and encamped for the night. Roads good. Rain continued for several days, making the roads almost impassable; our trains were unable to move, and everything looked gloomy. On the 22d instant the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers returned to my brigade from Screven's Ferry. January 24, it cleared off cold this morning and continued so until the 27th, by which time the roads were well dried up, and in a very passable condition. At 8 a. m. of this date my brigade moved toward Kirk's house, passed this place at 3 p. m., and reached Roberts' house, No. 1, where we came up with the Second Brigade of this division and encamped for the night at 4 p. m., having marched twelve miles due north over good roads. January 28, moved my brigade toward Sister's Ferry, pursuant to orders from General Jackson; marched directly west from Bradham's and struck a creek from which the bridge had been washed away by the freshet; the causeway across which this ran was submerged in water for 100 rods or more, making it necessary for my men to wade through water knee-deep; owing to the depth of the stream Generals Williams and Jackson thought more time would be saved by marching us to Robertsville and from that point to the ferry. Accordingly I was ordered to return and march toward Robertsville; encamped at 5 p. m. near Roberts' house, No. 2. January 29, marched at 8 a. m. toward Robertsville, and entered the town at 12 a. m. My brigade was moved to the road leading to Sister's Ferry and encamped about one mile from Robertsville. The causeway leading to Sister's Ferry was almost entirely submerged in water, and the bridges over two deep and rapid creeks washed away. I endeavored to rebuild them, and succeeded in making two foot bridges, over which I sent one company to the ferry, pursuant to orders from division headquarters, to communicate with General Slocum. January 30, sent the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and the One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, under charge of Major Griffith, of the former regiment, to Sister's Ferry for the purpose of building a dock for the landing of supplies. January 31, marched at 7 a. m., with the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers and Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers (remainder of my brigade), to Sister's Ferry, reaching that place at 9 a. m. My whole brigade now encamped at this point and busily engaged unloading boats and corduroying roads.

I remained at Sister's Ferry till February 4, when General Hobart, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, relieved me, and I was ordered by Major-General Slocum to move toward Duck Branch and join the First Division, which was moving toward that point. While at Sister's Ferry my officers and men were on duty both night and day, working with a cheerfulness seldom equaled. I heard not a word of complaint, and every man seemed anxious to do his share toward advancing the interest of the service. On the afternoon of February 4 moved back toward Robertsville, and bivouacked within one mile of the town. The road was in bad condition. General Geary marched with his command at the same

time that I did, and directed that I should march with and report to him until my command joined the First Division. February 5, assisted in corduroying the causeway leading from Sister's Ferry. Marched through Robertsville at noon and took a northerly course toward Lawtonville. February 6, cloudy and rainy. Marched at 6 a. m. in a northeasterly direction, and after traveling fifteen miles encamped one mile beyond Beech Branch Post-Office. February 7, very stormy. Reached Duck Branch at 3 p. m., my brigade in rear guarding train. General Geary crossed the branch with his division and portion of train, but owing to the bad crossing my brigade was obliged to remain as guard to about 200 wagons. I found it impossible to cross the wagons here without corduroying the road ahead and building a bridge over a portion of the stream; the road was completely submerged in water, and those who worked were obliged to do so in the water up to their waists. General Geary gave me no assistance from his command but required I should perform the work alone. I placed 300 men to work under charge of Captain Gavitt, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, and kept them busy till after midnight repairing the road so that our teams could cross early on the following morning. They finished the road after midnight, having worked faithfully for upward of seven hours.

I would here mention that Captain Gavitt, Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, has, upon several occasions, been detailed to superintend this kind of business, and by his skill, energy, and perseverance, accomplished much toward the advancement of our column. He is entitled to a more responsible position than the one he now occupies, and were he placed at the head of the division or corps of pioneers his services would be of great value to the command. He has my heartfelt thanks for the cheerful manner in which he discharged each and every duty imposed on him.

February 8, moved forward at daylight and crossed the Coosawhatchie Swamp at 12 a. m. General Geary moved forward at 6 a. m. with a portion of his train. The remainder I brought up, and reached the Salkehatchie Swamp about 6 p. m., having marched fifteen miles. Roads in bad condition. February 9, moved at 5 a. m. across the swamp, reaching General Geary's command about 6 a. m., and moved forward with him toward Blackville; marched fifteen miles, and bivouacked one mile from Blackville. February 10, pursuant to orders from corps headquarters, I started on a reconnaissance at 7 a. m. to Duncan's (new) Bridge on the Edisto River; marched about seven miles, and reached the river at 10 a. m.; found that two bridges had been destroyed by the enemy; met a small force of Wheeler's cavalry at this point, but dislodged them with very little trouble; built narrow foot bridges and crossed two companies under charge of one of my staff officers, with orders to protect any other bridges not destroyed by the enemy; then pushed forward and found six substantial bridges, which had not been injured; beyond these they advanced about three-quarters of a mile upon a causeway, which terminated in an open field, around which was a line of the enemy's works. As soon as I found that the enemy had evacuated this splendid position I pushed my whole brigade across the river to the open field referred to, and then took position for holding the crossing in case the enemy should endeavor to dispute further our advance. I had some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, but no casualties occurred. General Geary's command came across about 4 p. m., when I reported to him and established my line according to his direction. The foraging is very fine, and the men have more than they

can carry. February 11, I sent 600 men to corduroy the causeway from the Edisto River this morning at 7 o'clock; finished the work by noon. The First Division came up this afternoon, and I reported to General Jackson with my brigade. February 12, marched at 9 a. m. toward Jeffcoat's Bridge, reaching it at 4 p. m., having traveled twelve miles as guard to trains of First and Third Divisions.

February 13, started from camp in rear of corps train at 6 p. m.; crossed Jeffcoat's Bridge, and after marching five miles bivouacked about 11 p. m. February 14, moved at 7 a. m. toward Lexington; traveled five miles and bivouacked about 1 p. m. February 15, marched in rear of corps train; road in some places very bad; passed Congaree Creek about 10 p. m.; bivouacked within two miles of Lexington at 11 p. m., after marching twelve miles; foraging poor. February 16, marched five miles and bivouacked three miles from Congaree River, opposite Columbia; roads very good; foraging poor. February 17, marched at 8 a. m. toward Zion Church; crossed the Saluda River near this point at 5 p. m., and encamped on the north bank at 8 p. m., after marching eight miles; roads good; foraging poor. February 18, marched at 2 p. m.; traveled eight miles northwest and bivouacked about 8 p. m.; roads fine; foraging poor. February 19, marched five miles to Freshly's Ferry and encamped for the night on the south side of Broad River; roads not good; reduced our transportation in accordance with orders from division headquarters. February 20, crossed Broad River about 11 a. m.; crossed Little River and marched toward Winnsborough; traveled ten miles and bivouacked at 5 p. m.; roads good; country rolling and open; foraging very good. February 21, marched at 12 a. m.; passed through Winnsborough about 7 p. m.; roads good; country rolling; foraging very good; after marching ten miles encamped two miles north of Winnsborough. February 22, marched at 10 a. m. toward Rocky Mount; marched twelve miles and reached camp after midnight; roads good; country very rolling and open; foraging excellent. February 23, marched at 9 a. m.; crossed the Catawba River on pontoons, and assisted the wagons up a very steep bank on the opposite side of the river; traveled eight miles through a very open, rolling country; foraging good. February 24, marched three miles and encamped at 9 a. m. February 25, remained in camp to-day. February 26, marched at 5 p. m.; brigade in rear of corps; roads not good; marched seven miles and encamped two miles from Hanging Rock at 8 p. m.; country rolling; roads in fair condition.

Nothing of importance occurred from this date up to March 2. March 2 we moved in a northeasterly direction through a rolling country. Met the enemy about 3 p. m. one mile south of Chesterfield. My brigade was in advance of the Twentieth Corps. I deployed the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Veteran Volunteers (Lieut. Col. H. W. Daboll commanding) and the One hundred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteers (Capt. William Merrell commanding) as skirmishers, and supported them with the remainder of my brigade. We drove the enemy, after exchanging many shots, and captured the town of Chesterfield without the loss of a man. I immediately followed the retreating rebels for a mile to Thompson's Creek, over which was a bridge fired by the enemy as they passed. I arrived just in time to save the greater portion of it from being destroyed. The enemy threw a few shells at us, but did not succeed in driving me from my position. At this point I lost two men wounded, from the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. Every officer and man behaved gallantly, and

worked hard to save the bridge. March 3, drove the enemy's picket from the opposite side of the creek; repaired the bridge, and moved over with the remainder of the brigade at 3 p. m.; marched about three miles and bivouacked about 5 p. m. The troops that opposed us belonged to Butler's cavalry. March 4, marched seven miles and encamped three miles west of the Pedee River; roads bad. March 5, remained in camp. March 6, moved to Cheraw and crossed the Pedee River at that point. We moved in an easterly direction on the 7th and 8th instant, and crossed the Lumber River on the 9th of March. Crossed Rockfish Creek on the 11th instant, and encamped two miles from Fayetteville, N. C. March 12, remained in camp. March 13, passed through Fayetteville, and was reviewed by General Sherman. Crossed the Cape Fear River, and after marching five miles, went into camp near plank road. March 14, remained in camp to-day. March 15, marched in a northerly direction toward Raleigh, on the Raleigh road; encamped two miles from Taylor's Hole Creek; foraging poor.

March 16, started this morning at 8 o'clock. Marched in rear of division train for about four miles, when I was ordered forward with my brigade to support the remainder of the division, which was engaged with the enemy, and formed on the right of Third Brigade, First Division, General Robinson commanding, and got my troops in position just in time to save the right of our line from being flanked. General Kilpatrick, who was protecting the right flank with his cavalry, was driven back just as my brigade took position. The enemy advanced upon me in line of battle, and when within a few yards of my line the order was given to "fire." They were driven back in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded upon the field. Forty of the enemy's dead were buried in front of my brigade. Subsequently, I moved forward about 200 yards and took up a new position conforming to the line on my left, General Kilpatrick's cavalry on my right flank. Here I sent forward the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Daboll commanding, with instructions to dislodge the enemy, if possible. After several ineffectual attempts to move forward, my picket-line was established and the troops threw up breastworks and prepared for an engagement on the following day. In this action I lost 1 officer killed and 1 wounded—First Lieut. James P. Henderson, killed, and First Lieut. Elisha Starr, wounded, both of whom were members of the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, and fell gallantly discharging their duty. Three enlisted men were killed and nineteen wounded.* The ground upon which my line was formed was very swampy, and but little rest could be obtained by the command during the night. March 17, pushed forward my pickets at daylight and found the enemy's works evacuated. Turned in my headquarters ambulance this morning to accommodate the wounded. Marched at 4 p. m. in an easterly direction; roads in a very bad condition; at some places my men were obliged to remove the mules and pull the wagons through by hand for a number of yards; soil very treacherous and without bottom; marched one mile and a half and encamped at 10.30 p. m. March 18, crossed Black River about 10 a. m.; marched ten miles in an easterly direction and encamped at 11 p. m.; roads in very bad condition; foraging very poor.

March 19, marched at 7 a. m.; roads well corduroyed, and wagons moving along without any trouble. My brigade was in rear of the

* But see revised table, p. 64.

division guarding the train, when I was ordered forward to protect the left flank from an expected attack upon the wagon train; moved forward at double-quick, and after traveling about two miles met a staff officer of the First Division, Twentieth Corps, who conducted me to a position on the extreme left of the army, the Fourteenth Corps and Second Brigade of Twentieth Corps being on my right, in line of battle. As soon as my position was assigned me, I ordered works to be thrown up immediately, and sent forward five companies of the One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers as skirmishers. Shortly after my line was established word came to me that the enemy had broken the line of the Fourteenth Corps, and was driving them back. Pursuant to orders from division headquarters I moved my command immediately by the right flank at double-quick to the right and rear, and took up position across the main road, down which the enemy were advancing. At the same time the Third Brigade, First Division, fell back, and took position in my front, about 300 yards from me, forming another line, and connecting with the Fourteenth Corps. I was not engaged during the afternoon, being in reserve. About 7 p. m. I relieved General Robinson, Third Brigade, First Division, and made preparations for a desperate fight on the 20th. Good breast-works were erected during the night, and a wagon-load of ammunition distributed in boxes along the line. General Joseph E. Johnston was reported by the enemy's prisoners as being in our front with his whole army, estimated at 40,000 or 50,000 men. March 20, the enemy fell back half a mile during the night to a new line of works. I buried sixteen of his dead, in front of my brigade, and brought in five men wounded; they belonged to the First South Carolina Heavy Artillery. No fighting done during the day; strengthened our works. March 21, very little firing by the pickets. Pursuant to orders from division headquarters I moved my brigade forward about 300 yards in advance, for the purpose of establishing a new line, but subsequently ordered back to my old position. No casualties in my command. March 22, advanced my skirmishers about 7 a. m., and found the enemy had evacuated his works. At 9 a. m. we moved in an easterly direction toward Cox's Bridge. Sent our wagons and pack animals in advance of us to Cox's Bridge at daylight this morning; marched fourteen miles and encamped, at 9 p. m., six miles from Cox's Bridge. March 23, marched at 8 a. m.; crossed Cox's Bridge, over the Neuse River, and encamped seven miles from Goldsborough, N. C., having marched fifteen miles. Roads in very good condition. Met General Terry's command near Cox's Bridge. March 24, sent wagons, pack animals, and foragers to Goldsborough, N. C., this morning, 2 o'clock, pursuant to orders from division headquarters. Marched at 6 a. m., and passed through the town of Goldsborough at 9 a. m., and were reviewed by General Sherman. Marched three miles north of the town, and established a permanent camp about 11 a. m., the campaign being ended.

From the commencement of the campaign up to the ending of the same my command subsisted principally upon the enemy's country. Mounted foraging parties, under charge of a commissioned officer, were sent out daily by regimental commanders, and by these parties the troops were well supplied with provisions of most every description.

My commissary of subsistence obtained the following supplies from the country and foraging parties of this brigade, a portion of which were issued to the command: 12,850 pounds flour, 30,508 pounds corn meal, 30,200 pounds salt meat, 15,975 pounds poultry, 700 pounds rice,

1,800 bushels sweet potatoes, 515 gallons sorghum molasses, 298 bushels beans, 773 head beef-cattle, 230 head sheep.

My acting assistant quartermaster collected from the country the following amount of corn and fodder: 80,000 pounds corn; 50,000 pounds fodder.

During the campaign 64 horses and 96 mules were captured by my brigade.

One hundred and thirteen negroes (both sexes) followed my column, many of whom were sent away at Fayetteville and a large number still remain employed as officers' servants, &c.

Eleven cotton-gins, 9 presses, and 353 bales of cotton were burned by my command. No railroads were destroyed.

Since the commencement of the campaign I forwarded to division and corps headquarters 46 rebel prisoners, and sent to the hospital from the battle-field 5 wounded rebel prisoners, all of whom were taken by my command. I also captured 154 guns and buried 60 of the enemy's dead, all of whom were killed in front of my brigade on the 16th and 19th of March.

Before closing this report I wish to tender my thanks to the officers and men of my command for the cheerful manner in which they performed the arduous duties imposed upon them; bearing every hardship and deprivation with that willing spirit which is the characteristic of brave and noble men.

To Col. J. C. Rogers, commanding One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. H. W. Daboll, commanding Fifth Regiment Connecticut Veteran Volunteers; Maj. P. Griffith, commanding Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Capt. William Merrell, commanding One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, I would especially offer my gratitude for their zealous efforts to promote the interest of the service, and their prompt compliance with every order issued to them. They are officers of fine judgment, brave in action, and in every respect worthy the confidence and esteem of their superior as well as subordinate officers.

To each member of my staff I am indebted for the cheerful performance of each and every duty devolving upon them. Capt. D. W. Palmer, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William C. Rockwell, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. A. W. Selfridge, acting commissary of subsistence; Capt. George Tubbs, topographical engineer; Dr. James Chapman, surgeon-in-chief; First Lieut. R. Cruikshank, provost-marshal; First Lieut. A. L. Crawford, acting assistant quartermaster, and Second Lieut. Harvey M. Bosworth, aide-de-camp, and Second Lieut. Charles N. Barrett, chief of pioneers.

Accompanying this you will please find report of casualties, all of which are most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JAS. L. SELFRIDGE,

Colonel Forty-sixth Regt. Penn. Vet. Vols., Comdg. First Brig.

Capt. E. K. BUTTRICK,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

Capt. E. K. BUTTRICK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Twentieth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report in compliance with instructions contained in circular from headquarters First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, dated March 25, 1865:

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Prisoners captured.		Aggregate.	Rebel dead buried.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Well.	Wounded.		
46th Pennsylvania Volunteers	------	1	------	4	------	------	5	------	------	------	------
123d New York Volunteers	------	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------
5th Connecticut Volunteers	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
141st New York Volunteers	------	------	------	2	------	2	4	------	------	------	------
Total	------	1	------	6	------	4	11	22	5	27	60

Very respectfully,

JAS. L. SELFRIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the 10th of April, 1865, up to the 19th of May, 1865:

At 4.45 a. m. on the morning of April 10 I marched from Goldsborough, N. C., with my brigade at the head of the Twentieth Corps in a westerly direction toward Smithfield, N. C. Met the enemy's cavalry about one mile east of Moccasin Swamp; deployed the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. James C. Rogers commanding, on the right of the road as skirmishers, and supported him with the remainder of the brigade. Colonel Rogers advanced with his command, pushing the enemy slowly backward, the latter contesting every inch of ground and showing a determination to hold us at bay and prevent our gaining a position from which our artillery could be made effective. After driving him about a mile our skirmishers reached Moccasin Swamp, which was almost impassable, owing to the depth of water and the thick growth of underbrush, which impeded the advance of our troops and rendered the position of the skirmishers extremely hazardous.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which here presented themselves, the determination of our gallant officers and men overcame all obstacles and rendered further opposition on the part of the enemy useless. After driving him from the opposite bank of the swamp I crossed my whole brigade and formed line of battle. From this point I advanced about one mile and a half, meeting with very little opposition, when I was ordered by Brevet Major-General Williams to encamp for the night. In this little engagement I lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded, as follows: Private William A. Tooley, Company K, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, killed; Corpl. Silon A. Ormsby,

Company B, and Privates David Irwin and William J. Nelson, Company F, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, wounded. The enemy's loss is said to be much greater.

The officers and men behaved with much coolness and bravery, and well sustained the reputation they have won upon many a hard fought field. Col. James C. Rogers, commanding One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, deserves much credit for the admirable manner in which he handled his regiment, and for the determination evinced in driving the enemy from his strong position on the opposite bank of the swamp.

The day was unpleasant and stormy. We marched about sixteen miles. April 11, pleasant day; country good and quite thickly inhabited; marched at 11 a. m.; traveled fourteen miles and encamped at Smithfield, N. C. April 12, received news of the surrender of Lee's army to General Grant; great rejoicing throughout the army. Marched in northwesterly direction at 7 a. m.; passed through Smithfield; crossed Swift Creek and encamped one mile from it. April 13, rainy day; marched in northwesterly direction toward Raleigh at 3 a. m.; roads very good; reached Raleigh about 12 m. after marching fourteen miles, and encamped on the south side of the city. From April 13 up to the 22d nothing of importance occurred in the command. On the 22d my brigade, together with the remainder of the corps, was reviewed on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, by Major-General Sherman. From the 22d to the 25th nothing of importance occurred. On morning of the 25th, at 7 a. m., this brigade started in advance of the corps toward Jones' Cross-Roads, which place we reached at 2 p. m. after marching twelve miles. Here we remained in camp until April 28, when we returned to Raleigh. Here and upon this date I received my appointment as brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. April 29, received orders from General Sherman to-day stating that General Joseph E. Johnston had surrendered to him all Confederate forces east of the Chattahoochee River. April 30, very pleasant day; commenced our march toward Richmond at 5 a. m.; marched through Raleigh, N. C., in review order; marched about fifteen miles, crossed the Neuse River, and encamped at 2 p. m.

From the 1st to the 8th of May our march was a very pleasant one, over good roads and through a pleasant and tolerably well cultivated country. On our route we crossed the rivers Tar, Roanoke, Meherrin, Great Nottoway, Little Nottoway, and the Appomattox, reaching Falling Creek, Va., about nine miles from Richmond, on the afternoon of May 8. We were favored with beautiful weather and the roads were in good condition. The average number of miles marched was eighteen per day. We remained in our encampment near Falling Creek until May 11, when we commenced our march toward Alexandria, Va. On the morning of the 11th we started at 10 o'clock, and were received by a portion of the Army of the James in the streets of Manchester, who paid honor as we passed them in review order. Marched through Richmond in review order, and encamped at 5 p. m. near the Hanover Court-House road, three miles from Richmond. From the 11th to the 19th instant we were constantly on the march, averaging about fifteen miles per day. We had some oppressively warm weather, but owing to the discreet manner in which the division was marched the troops suffered very little. On our route we crossed the rivers Chickahominy, South Anna, Little, North Anna, and Rappahannock, also passed through Spotsylvania Court-House and over the battle-ground of the same name, also over the battle-field of Chancellorsville. Many of our dead still remain unburied on the former battle-field, which is a burning

stigma and disgrace upon the county of Spotsylvania. The commonest feelings of humanity should have prompted some action in the matter, and the citizens who have for the past year looked with indifference upon the whitening bones of our brave soldiers and left them for their swine and dogs to revel over, should forever be deprived of the privileges and blessings of our Government, and be branded as desecraters of the dead, unfit to associate with the living. We crossed Bull Run on the afternoon of the 18th instant, and reached Fairfax Station at 6 p. m., where we encamped for the night. On the 19th instant we marched to within two miles of Alexandria, Va., and went into camp at 4 p. m.

We were favored with clear, pleasant weather, although at times very warm. The roads were good and the country well cultivated. The citizens along the route seem well disposed and are much pleased at the prospects of peace. We met many paroled prisoners of Lee's army, both officers and men.

In closing this report I wish to tender my thanks to each regimental commander, who are as follows, for the prompt support they have given me and the able manner in which they have governed their respective commands: Col. James C. Rogers, commanding One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. H. W. Daboll, commanding Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Col. A. J. McNett, commanding One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, and Maj. P. Griffith, commanding Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Also to the other officers and the enlisted men of this brigade do I desire to offer my thanks for the great assistance they have rendered their superiors and for the faithful, uncomplaining manner in which they have borne each and every duty devolving upon them.

To the respective officers of my staff, who are as follows, I am grateful for their kind attention and zealous efforts to promote the interest of the service: Capt. D. W. Palmer, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William C. Rockwell, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. H. M. Bosworth, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. R. Cruikshank, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. A. L. Crawford, acting assistant quartermaster; Dr. James Chapman, surgeon-in-chief, and Capt. A. W. Selfridge, acting provost-marshal.

Accompanying this please find reports of my regimental commanders, all of which are respectfully submitted.

JAS. L. SELFRIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. K. BUTTRICK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 135.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Henry W. Daboll, Fifth Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 19.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGT. CONNECTICUT VET. VOLS.,
Near Scottsville, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the recent campaign:

Leaving Savannah on the 17th day of January, 1865, we crossed the Savannah River at Screven's Ferry, where the regiment was engaged for two days in loading wagons, &c. We then rejoined the brigade at

Purysburg, remaining until the 27th, when we marched in the direction of Sister's Ferry, at which place the command was occupied in procuring supplies, &c., until February 4, when the division, being relieved by the Fourteenth Corps, took up the line of march.

No events of general importance took place during the first month of our advance, the regiment subsisting upon the country and performing the duties incident to a protracted campaign.

On the 2d of March, the First Brigade being in advance, the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers on the right, having advanced within two miles of Chesterfield Court-House, S. C., we came upon the enemy. This regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and advancing forced the enemy into and through the town, and across Thompson's Creek, one mile and a half beyond, where by maintaining a continuous fire we prevented the success of their repeated attempts to destroy the bridge. On the following morning continued the advance, meeting no enemy. No further opposition was encountered until March 16, when the enemy were met in force near Silver Run, and this regiment in common with the remainder of the brigade advanced, relieving a portion of General Kilpatrick's cavalry, and were at once engaged repulsing the enemy, who in the eagerness of pursuit exposed themselves, the entire brigade opening fire upon their lines before they became aware of our presence.

And it is here that the commanding officer of this regiment desires to render his tribute to the memory of First Lieut. James P. Henderson, commanding Company A, killed in the action of the 16th. Early devoting himself to the cause of his country, participating in every battle in which the regiment has been engaged, and at last meeting a soldier's fate, his loss is deeply regretted by the entire command.

Upon the evening of the 16th the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, continuing upon the line until after dark, when we were relieved, after losing several men killed and wounded. On the following morning, the enemy having abandoned his position, we continued the march. On the 19th of March, the Fourteenth Corps having engaged the enemy, this regiment as a part of the First Division was advanced to its support, went into position, constructed works, and remained until the morning of the 22d, when we moved in the direction of Goldsborough, near which place we now await orders.

This command destroyed no railroads, no cotton, nor cotton-gins. About thirty animals were captured during the campaign.

The following is as nearly as can be ascertained the amount of forage taken: 10,000 pounds bacon and pork; 8,000 pounds corn meal; 1,000 pounds flour; 2,000 bushels potatoes; 10 barrels sorghum.

Appended is a list of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. DABOLL,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

List of casualties in the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Veteran Volunteers during the campaign commencing January 17, 1865, and ending March 24, 1865.*

Recapitulation: Killed, commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 3. Wounded, commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 10. Missing, enlisted men, 11. Aggregate, 26.

HENRY W. DABOLL,

Lieut. Col., Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers.

* Nominal list omitted.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CONNECTICUT VETERAN VOLS.,
May 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from April 10, 1865:

Leaving Goldsborough, N. C., April 10, we, in common with the other regiments of the brigade, moved in the direction of Raleigh. Came upon the enemy in small force near Moccasin Creek, where this command supported skirmishers but were not engaged. On the following day we entered Smithfield, where we received information of the surrender of R. E. Lee. The advance was continued with little opposition until April 13, when we reached Raleigh, encamping in the outskirts of the city. We remained as above until the 25th, when we moved in the direction of Jones' Cross-Roads, where we encamped for two days, at the expiration of which we returned to the old camps near Raleigh. On the 30th marched in the direction of Richmond, Va., where we arrived May 9, marching 172 miles.

Remaining near Richmond until the 11th, marched at 9 a. m., passing through Manchester and Richmond, being received at the former place by the Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps. On the 12th continued the march in the direction of Alexandria, where we arrived May 19, having during the march passed over the battle-fields of Spotsylvania and Chancellorsville.

The entire trip was almost devoid of other interest than that usually attending marches through a peaceful country.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. DABOLL,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 136.

Reports of Col. James C. Rogers, One hundred and twenty-third New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.

HDQRS. 123D REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Scottsville, near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations of this regiment during the recent campaign:

On the occupation of Savannah, Ga., by the Twentieth Corps, December 21, 1865 [1864], the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, with the rest of its brigade and division, encamped one mile outside the city on low and marshy ground lying along the river. Here a camp was laid out and quarters built, but after remaining ten days continued rains rendered the location untenable, and the regiment was removed to higher ground. Here a new and symmetrical camp was arranged, with wide streets and neat and commodious board quarters, furnished with windows, doors, floors, bunks, and brick fireplaces, all built by the men themselves from the debris of adjacent old buildings.

The regiment remained in this camp until the 17th of January, and, in addition to personal labor and usual camp and picket duties, furnished daily fatigue parties to the city to build fortifications, and also furnished occasional forces to accompany wagons on foraging expeditions.

On the morning of the 17th of January the regiment was put in line of march for a forward movement and at 1 p. m., having the advance of the brigade, it marched out of camp, and, passing through the city of Savannah, crossed the pontoon bridge into South Carolina, and moving about seven miles beyond encamped for the night. On the 18th marched about seven miles, and on the 19th eight miles, and passing through Hardeeville encamped on the bank of the river at Purysburg. Here we remained a week, drawing supplies and awaiting the arrival of other troops delayed by the inclement weather and the consequent impassable condition of the roads. The rain fell incessantly for several days and nights, and the low ground near the river becoming submerged we moved back on the 23d instant to higher ground and laid out a regular camp, with log quarters and chimneys. On the 27th the regiment broke camp at an early hour and, having advance of brigade, marched twelve miles, encamping where the road we were on was crossed by the road from Sister's Ferry to Grahamville. The next morning at daylight Major Tanner was sent with five companies of the regiment toward the ferry to ascertain the condition of the road. He soon returned, reporting it impassable without great expense of time and labor, the bridge across Cypress Creek being swept away and the swamp flooded by the recent storm. Nevertheless the division moved down to the swamp and large details were sent out to rebuild the bridges, but after several hours' labor the attempt was abandoned, and the regiment, with the rest of the division, returned to the main road and, proceeding about three miles, encamped within eight miles of Robertsville. January 29, we left camp at 7.30 a. m. and, marching rapidly, reached Robertsville before noon. When near this place our advance came upon several hundred of the enemy's cavalry, but a few shots quickly dispersed them. I was then ordered, with the Fifth Connecticut and this regiment, to take the road to Sister's Ferry and, if possible, reach the river, eight miles distant. On entering Great Black Swamp, at this point more than two miles in width, the causeway that bisects it was found entirely submerged. We, however, waded through for nearly a mile, when, reaching Cypress Creek, which flows through the center of the swamp, the bridge that crossed it was found to have been swept away and the stream was too wide and deep to be forded. After a good deal of difficulty a log was thrown across by means of which one company was enabled to proceed to the river by wading waist-deep through the rest of the swamp. Leaving a guard and large working party, the rest were marched back and encamped about a mile from Robertsville. Remained in camp all the next day awaiting the completion of the bridge. January 31, left camp at 8 a. m. and crossed Black Swamp to the river. Although the bridge had been built and the flood had largely subsided, portions of the causeway were still overflowed and the men had to wade through water for nearly a mile. This they did without a murmur, although the weather was cold and chilling and the water at the freezing point. After reaching the ferry five companies, under Major Tanner, were sent up the river on a reconnaissance near Lawtonville. They returned about dark, having gone several miles without seeing the enemy. This regiment, in connection with the rest of the brigade, being detached from the division for duty at the temporary depot at this place, a camp was selected and laid out with regularity, and attention to neatness and comfort. Here the regiment remained five days, performing the usual picket and camp duties and furnishing daily fatigue parties for unloading supplies from transports to build bridges and corduroy roads, and details for

guard duty at the landing. Thus nearly half the regiment was on duty daily during our stay here, and the fatigue parties often worked on the transports until late at night.

February 4, the brigade having been relieved by a brigade of Fourteenth Corps, the regiment left camp at 3 p. m.; recrossed Black Swamp, which previous days' rains had rendered almost impassable for wagons, and at 9 p. m. encamped on the Maner place, near Robertsville. From this date until reaching Blackville the regiment, as part of the brigade, moved with General Geary's (Second) division, the First and Third Divisions having gone on in advance some days before. February 5, left camp at noon, and, passing the heaps of ashes which were all that remained of Robertsville, encamped at dark near Johnson's Cross-Roads, having marched about ten miles. February 6, marched through Lawtonville, which was also in ashes, and at dark encamped at Duck Branch. February 7, marched from 10 a. m. until dark, making but five miles, on account of the delay of the train, caused by the bad condition of the roads from the previous day and night's rain. Bivouacked near the Coosawhatchie Swamp and sent a large detail to assist in corduroying and bridging the road across the swamp. February 8, at 1 p. m., the train having all got over, we followed, and marching fourteen miles, at 9 p. m. reached the Salkehatchie at Buford's Bridge and encamped for the night. Next morning (9th) at daylight crossed the river or swamp; moved eighteen miles, and at sunset encamped within two miles of Blackville and the rest of our division. February 10, marched through Blackville, formerly a thriving village and station on North [South] Carolina Railroad, and with the other regiments of the brigade proceeded on a reconnaissance to Duncan's Bridge, on South Branch of Edisto River, seven miles distant. On arriving found that the force of the enemy had left that morning, after firing the bridge, which was still burning. With some labor the bridge was made passable for infantry, when we crossed and went into camp about two miles beyond the stream. The next day (11th) the regiment was sent back to the river to assist in repairing the bridge and corduroying the road leading from it. After performing this duty returned to camp of previous night.

February 12, regiment marched as guard to the train about eleven miles and encamped at night near North Branch of the Edisto. February 13, regiment being in rear of column was unable to cross the river until 9.30 p. m., when it marched five miles and went into camp at midnight. February 14, started at 7 a. m., and marching about six miles went into camp at noon near Lexington Court-House and Columbia Cross-Roads. A very cold rain set in about noon and continued all night. February 15, left camp at 1 p. m. as rear guard, marched very slow and with frequent halts, the train being delayed for hours in crossing Congaree and Red Branch Creeks, and reached camp near Lexington Court-House at 1 a. m. February 16, took the Columbia road, and marching eight miles, a part of the way along the unfinished railroad from Columbia to Augusta, encamped at noon near to Congaree River and within four miles of the city. February 17, marched three or four miles north to ferry on Saluda River, where pontoon bridge was laid; delayed all day waiting for Fourteenth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry to precede us; crossed about dark and went into camp two miles on the other side. Next day (18th) regiment marched with the train; the roads were bad and our progress slow; starting at noon we encamped at 9 p. m., having made but about eight miles. On the 19th continued our march to Broad River, about five miles dis-

tant, and encamped near the ferry where the pontoons were laid, and waited for the Fourteenth Corps to cross. February 20, at daylight crossed Broad River and the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, which runs along its northern bank, and about three miles farther on forded Little River and proceeding along the Winnsborough road, through a country abounding in rich plantations affording an abundant supply for our foragers, went into camp about sundown eight miles from Broad River and ten miles from Winnsborough.

The next day (21st) continued the march, the regiment acting as rear guard of the corps; passed through Winnsborough and encamped two miles beyond the town. February 22, left camp at noon, and, marching with the train over a rough road and delayed by frequent and tiresome halts, our progress was slow and tedious, so that we were kept on the road all night. At 3 a. m., when we lay down for a little rest, we had made but thirteen miles and were not yet up with the head of the column, which had encamped on the banks of the Catawba River, near Rocky Mount Crossing. February 23, crossed Catawba River on pontoon bridge. The high bluff banks were so difficult of ascent by the train that a detail of men had to be assigned to each wagon to help it up. Encamped about three miles beyond the river. Commenced raining toward night and continued without cessation for two days, making the roads one bed of mud. February 24, started at 6 a. m., but after proceeding about three miles we came upon the Seventeenth Corps, which, moving in from the right, had taken possession of the road we were on. Went into camp, where we remained until the 26th, when we marched with the train until 10 p. m., making an advance of seven or eight miles. Next day (27th) we crossed the creek at Hanging Rock and encamped a mile beyond. February 28, again assigned to the train, building corduroy roads through the swamps, pulling wagons out of the mud by hand when mired, and guarding them from danger of attack. We crossed Little Lynch's Creek before dark and encamped on north side, having made about ten miles.

March 1, regiment having the advance of the corps and being unimpeded by the train, moved rapidly forward, and crossing Lynch's Creek at Miller's Bridge got into camp about 2 p. m., having marched fifteen miles. March 2, the brigade, having again the advance of the corps, left camp at 6 a. m., and marching rapidly forward about fourteen miles on Chesterfield Court-House road, when, at second milestone from town, our cavalry scouts came rushing back, announcing the rebels to be in considerable force in our front. The Fifth Connecticut and One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, the two advance regiments, being deployed as skirmishers, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers in support of the former, moved forward on the left of the road, while this regiment, in support of the latter, moved on the right, advancing by right of companies and keeping close up to the skirmishers. As we emerged into the wide, open field near the town the rebels were plainly visible, retreating. Pushing forward rapidly, the skirmishers firing as they advanced, the enemy was quickly driven through the village to the woods, a mile beyond. Here, at the forks of the road, we were halted, until a section of artillery had come up and expended several shells. We then pressed on again to Thompson's Creek, a mile beyond. The delay, however, had been sufficient to allow all of the enemy to cross and fire the bridge. Upon reaching the creek, it was found to be wide and very deep and rapid. The enemy, posted along the bank on the other side, opened a section of artillery upon us, but their shells flew wide and their guns were soon silenced

by our batteries. Here we lay in the mud until nearly dark, when, receiving permission to cross with my regiment, I had selected a crossing and commenced preparations, when we were ordered back and put into camp near the town at 9 p. m.

March 3, the enemy having fallen back in the night three companies were put to work to repair the bridge, which had been only partially destroyed, and the rest of the regiment to corduroy the road leading to it. At 4 p. m. we crossed and marched two miles on the Cheraw road, when the division was recalled and went into camp near the creek, and where a branch road led to Sneedsborough, N. C. March 4, lay in camp all day waiting for the corps and train to pass; started about dark for a day's march; train impeded every few rods by the bad state of the roads, large portions of which had to be corduroyed before a wagon could pass. On this account the regiment did not reach camp, eight miles distant, until 1 a. m. March 5, remained in camp, not far from Great Pedee River, all day, the Fourteenth Corps passing before us. At 5 p. m. the five right companies, under charge of Major Gray, were sent out to corduroy the roads in advance and worked until midnight. March 6, marched one mile and then, turning to the right, took the Cheraw plank road, over which the train bowled rapidly along, reaching the town, nine miles distant, at 3 p. m. Here we remained until nearly 3 a. m., waiting an opportunity to cross the pontoon bridge; finally crossed and got into camp, three miles beyond the river, at 4 a. m., with orders to move again at 7 a. m. March 7, started at 7.30 a. m., marched fifteen miles and encamped near Middetown Station, the terminus of an unfinished railroad. March 8, left camp at 6.30 a. m., marched ten miles through a desolate turpentine forest, and encamped at 5 p. m. For nearly two miles of this distance a new road had to be built to avoid the Fourteenth Corps, the road we were on for that distance uniting with the one on which that corps was passing. Rained hard nearly all day and all night.

March 9, left camp at 6 a. m.; march delayed by a number of brooks which the rain had so swollen that they had to be bridged, and long distances of the road corduroyed before the train could pass; crossed Lumber River at dark. The bridge along this stream had been burned by the rebels, but the troops who had been sent on for this purpose the night before had succeeded in repairing it; reached camp two miles beyond at 8 p. m.; rained heavily all the afternoon and night. March 10, started at 6 a. m. in advance of train; all the streams that crossed the road were flooded and the troops had to wade through water knee-deep; corduroyed the worst places, and having marched nine or ten miles encamped near Rockfish Creek at 4 p. m. March 11, lay in camp until about noon, when First and Third Divisions were ordered to move forward, unencumbered with train, to Fayetteville, to assist Fourteenth Corps in case of need at that point. Crossed Rockfish Creek and marched twenty miles, eleven of which were on the Fayetteville plank road, reaching camp just outside of town at 9.30 p. m. Remained here the next day (12th) and for the first time for six weeks enjoyed the opportunity of sending a mail North. Our sick were sent from this place to Wilmington and a few supplies drawn. March 13, left camp at noon, marched through Fayetteville and passed in review before General Sherman, and crossing the pontoons over Cape Fear River went into camp four miles beyond the town on the Raleigh plank road. Remained here until March 15, when we left camp at 8.30 a. m.; marched eleven miles on Raleigh plank road and encamped at 2 p. m.; rained all

day and night. March 16, left camp at 8 a. m., this regiment leading brigade; the rain still falling heavily, the roads were in a very bad state. At first we were assigned to the train, but the Third Division, which had the advance, having come upon the enemy in force, we were ordered to leave the wagons and hurry forward as fast as possible. Marching rapidly about three miles we reached the scene of the engagement, and having filled our boxes with ammunition we turned to the right into the woods and marched in rear of line of battle until we came to General Kilpatrick's cavalry on the extreme right. Then, by direction of General Jackson, the brigade was formed in two lines, this regiment and Fifth Connecticut making the first line and the One hundred and forty-first New York and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers the second line. Colonel Selfridge, commanding brigade, directed me to take charge of the first line and move forward and connect with the Third Brigade, Capt. George Hall's company (E), of this regiment, being first deployed as skirmishers. Advancing in line we passed a little to the right of the Third Brigade (the men of which were lying down) without perceiving it, and came upon their skirmishers some distance in front. Here I halted, and while arranging the line Captain Hall reported a column of the enemy's infantry moving to the right, with the evident intention of turning that flank. At the same time the cavalry posted on our right commenced falling back. I immediately sent this information to Colonel Selfridge, and deeming the occasion warranted the liberty, without waiting for instructions, moved the front line some distance farther to the right, and at the same time directed Major Griffith, commanding Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, of the second line, to move his regiment up at once on the right of the Fifth Connecticut. He promptly complied, and barely had the movement been completed when the column of the enemy emerged from a marshy piece of woods in our front not a hundred yards distant, and was met by a simultaneous volley from the whole brigade. This was evidently unexpected, as, seeing the cavalry fall back, it is not probable they had looked for a line of infantry there. Our fire threw them into confusion, and after a few volleys they fell back in disorder. Upon receiving my message Colonel Selfridge came up, and the whole brigade being in line I returned to my regiment. We were then ordered back some half a mile on a line with Third Brigade, but an hour later the whole division advanced nearly a mile, driving the enemy's skirmishers before it through the marsh. The line was then halted and we were directed to throw up breast-works, which was done, and the regiment lay here in the swamp until morning, the ground being nearly overflowed and the rain falling heavily all night. In this engagement the regiment lost only 4 men wounded, and the brigade less than 30, while on the other hand I am informed by the colonel commanding that 44 dead rebels were found in the front of the fire of this brigade, where first engaged—a mournful record of the accuracy of our aim.

March 17, the rebels having fled in the night we moved out at 9 a. m. half a mile to the cross-road leading to Goldsborough. Here we lay until dark waiting for the Fourteenth Corps and train to pass. From dark until midnight this regiment with rest of brigade worked at pulling the wagons, which got fast in the mud, out by main force and pushing them along. At 12 p. m. we went into camp less than two miles from yesterday's breast-works. Next morning (18th) the regiment was sent back three miles to help through some wagons, which sent across from another road had stuck fast in the mud. Having performed this

task we moved on and rejoined our brigade, crossing Black River, which the storm had so swollen and inundated the adjacent low ground that in order to reach the bridge across the main stream the men had to wade for several rods through water waist-deep. The road led through a low marshy country in which the train was continually getting mired, hence our progress was slow and tedious and we did not reach camp until 11 p. m., having marched about nine miles. March 19, left camp at 8 a. m. as guard to train. At 10 a. m. heard quite rapid artillery firing some distance in front, which after a time gradually ceased. At 1 p. m. the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers and this regiment were ordered forward to guard the Smithfield Cross-Road. Arriving there the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers was left, and this regiment with rest of brigade was ordered to move forward as fast as possible as the Fourteenth Corps had met the enemy in largely superior numbers. Pushing rapidly on, double-quicking a portion of the way, we arrived on the field at 2 p. m. The brigade was at once ordered on the left of the line, this regiment on right of the brigade and connecting with Second Brigade. In passing a rail fence every man by direction seized a rail, and a line of breast-works continuing the line on the right was quickly begun. But hardly had we got into position before the firing on the right increased and became rapid and heavy, and in a few minutes much confusion was evident and troops were seen falling back from the woods near the road in disorder. The left of the line was at once ordered to fall in and move to the right, and this regiment marching rapidly to the road was put into position to the right of it on a slight rise of ground in the open field, its left resting on the road. Here, with rails from adjoining fences, a line of breast-works was thrown up protecting its front. At the same time a battery wheeled into position behind it and opened fire, while several batteries massed to the left of the road opened simultaneously and in a short time the line in front was reformed and order restored. We then obtained a few shovels and strengthened our breast-works with earth, and there being no troops immediately on our right the line was continued more than double the length of the regiment in this direction, to be used in case of need. Before night the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers came up and occupied them. At dark this regiment, with rest of brigade, was ordered forward to front line to relieve Third Brigade, of this division, which returned to the line we had left. On reaching the front line this regiment at once went to work to rebuild and strengthen the line of breast-works there, which were very poor. We lay on our arms all night ready for a renewal of the attack at any moment.

March 20, contrary to expectations the attack was not renewed this morning, and at daylight we were cheered by the sight of re-enforcements, the two remaining divisions of the Left Wing and one from the Right Wing coming up in the night. A party sent out by the regiment brought in 7 well prisoners, with their arms, and 2 wounded ones, and 40 muskets picked up on the battle-field. They also reported a caisson a short distance in front, abandoned, but too heavy to drag in. March 21, remained in same place until noon, when we moved half a mile to the front, and, establishing a line, commenced building breast-works, but in a few minutes were ordered back to our old position, where we remained until next morning, when, the enemy having retreated, we marched in the direction of Goldsborough, camping at night near Falling Water Creek. Next day (23d) continued our march,

and crossing pontoon on Neuse River at Cox's Bridge moved down the north bank to within six miles of the town and encamped. March 24, we entered Goldsborough, and marching through the principal streets passed in review before General Sherman, and moving out two miles and a half went into camp near Scottsville, a station on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. At this place, acting upon the cheering intelligence that our campaign is successfully ended, we have arranged a comfortable camp and are now prepared to rest and refit.

From the time of leaving Sister's Ferry until it arrived at Goldsborough the regiment drew the following Government rations only, viz: Six and a half days' rations hard bread, nine days' rations coffee, and five days' rations of sugar; all the rest of its subsistence it gathered from the country through which it passed, by means of a regular organized foraging party sent out daily in charge of an officer. When passing through a rich and cultivated region great quantities of provision were readily obtained; at other times, especially in Lexington District, S. C., and in the most part of North Carolina through which we passed, the country being thinly settled, uncultivated, and poor, great exertions were necessary to procure sufficient supplies to keep the command from suffering. A detail on foot was first employed, but this soon proving inefficient on account of the distance to be traveled and the competition of so many parties, near Lexington Court-House ten men were mounted on horses taken from the neighborhood, and this number was afterward increased to thirty men, at which point it was maintained, this force being found to be amply sufficient to supply abundantly the whole command. This party, starting each morning at daylight, under command alternately of Lieutenants Rogers and Hall, galloped over the country from plantation to plantation, often traveling fifty miles, and returning to the regiment at night loaded with all manner of provisions. Parties of the enemy's cavalry were frequently met by them; and when few, driven, when too strong, avoided. Meat was at all times abundant, large quantities of fine hams and bacon being often found buried. Flour and breadstuffs was more difficult and frequently impossible to obtain. At such times the party would gather a quantity of corn, and hunting up a mill on some one of the numerous streams that lay along our route, put it in operation and grind several days' supply while our column was passing.

The negroes of the country were always friendly and often rendered great assistance. A large number followed the regiment to Fayetteville and this place.

The following is an estimate of the amount of provisions gathered from the country, prepared as accurately as possible from the daily reports of the foraging party and the estimates of the company commanders:

Flour	bushels	260⅔	Poultry	pounds	500
Meal	do	353⅓	Sorghum	gallons	200
Potatoes	do	369	Sugar	pounds	500
Beans	do	300	Coffee	do	200
Meat	pounds	21,280	Salt	do	1,500
Rice	do	500			

Besides the above, which was consumed in the command, the regiment turned over 50 head of cattle to the commissary of subsistence of the brigade, and 19 serviceable horses and 23 serviceable mules to the acting assistant quartermaster.

No forage was drawn after leaving Sister's Ferry. The following is an estimate of the quantity of corn gathered from the country and con-

sumed by the animals attached to the regiment. A large amount of corn leaves and other fodder was also daily gathered and consumed:

	Pounds.
Private horses	8,400
Government mules	3,150
Pack-mules	7,200
Foraging animals	12,000
Total	30,750

On this long and arduous campaign too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the private soldiers for their patient and uncomplaining endurance of all the hardships, deprivations, and toil that have fallen upon them. The distance traveled, although nearly 500 miles, was as nothing in comparison with the labor, delays, fatigue, and loss of rest required in corduroying roads, building bridges, and by exertion of all manner of skill and strength, helping along our immense train of wagons and artillery over the poorest of roads and through a low and swampy country at the most inclement season of the year. Though often kept out in the mud and rain until midnight, only to renew the same task in the morning, all the obstacles, hardships, and difficulties seemed only to call forth fresh zeal and new exhibitions of that wonderful power of adaptation to circumstances that distinguishes the Yankee soldier from all others.

The men of this regiment entered Goldsborough with shoes worn out and in many cases barefooted, and clad in rags and tatters that hardly concealed their nakedness, yet their muskets were bright and in order, their step as firm and their bearing as soldierly as ever, and neither hard work and long marches in this, more than hard fighting in other campaigns, have been able to quench in their bosoms the indomitable spirit of the American volunteer. On the contrary, as all their labors and privations had conduced to success, their very hardships have served to augment, if that were possible, their confidence in the great captain who leads the army, their faith in the sacredness of the cause for which we contend, and their belief in its speedy triumph and the utter suppression of this accursed rebellion.

A complete list of casualties is annexed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 123D REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the movement from Goldsborough, N. C., in April last:

On the 10th day of April, 1865, at dawn of day, the regiment broke its camp near Goldsborough and took up the line of march for Raleigh, via Smithfield, having the advance of the infantry of the Twentieth Army Corps. After marching several miles the enemy was reported in force too great for the scouting party in advance to drive, and two companies and soon after the entire regiment was deployed as skirmishers. It advanced steadily, driving the enemy (consisting of several hundred mounted men of First South Carolina and Sixth North Carolina Regiments, under command of Colonel Black) easily before them and taking

possession of an intrenched line intended as a cover to a bridge across Moccasin Creek, a deep and rapid stream flowing in two channels through a wide and difficult morass. The enemy in his flight had displaced the planking and timbers of the bridge, and had cut a mill-dam a short distance above, swelling the current of the stream and flooding the adjacent swamps. The regiment was ordered to cross the first channel upon the stringers of the bridge yet remaining, and advance far enough to hold it while being repaired. It crossed under a very brisk fire; plunged into the water to the waists of the men, pressed steadily forward and gained a position commanding the bridge over the second channel. The enemy just the other side and within a few yards kept up a galling fire. The first bridge having been completed and supports brought up, the regiment was ordered to again advance and take the second bridge. This was done with spirit, and the enemy retired leaving the working parties to complete the repairs. As soon as the bridge was sufficiently rebuilt to enable other troops to come up should it be necessary, the regiment again deployed as skirmishers, and advancing rapidly again developed the line of the enemy, which a vigorous charge set in hot flight to the rear. Our loss in this skirmish was 1 killed and 3 wounded. The enemy left 2 dead on the field, and a citizen reported that 8 wounded had been taken to his house and afterward removed.

The march was pursued to Raleigh, which we reached on the 13th of April without further incident. From the 13th to the 25th of April the regiment lay in camp, with the exception of a foraging excursion to Jones' Cross-Roads. On the 25th the regiment with the rest of the corps moved to Jones' Cross-Roads, lay until the 28th, and returned to its camp at Raleigh. On the 30th of April it commenced with the whole army its peaceful march homeward.

On the 11th day of May we marched through Richmond, and passing Ashland, Spotsylvania Court-House, Chancellorsville, Brentsville, and Fairfax Station, made camp near Alexandria, Va., on the 19th day of May, in high health and spirits. On the 24th of May the regiment took part in the grand review of the army in Washington.

The entire march was without noticeable incident. I desire, however, to speak of the good conduct of the men, who abstained without exception from the unsoldierly vice of straggling, and who uniformly treated the inhabitants of the country with kindness, and respected their property.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 137.

Report of Capt. William Merrell, One hundred and forty-first New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS 141ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Scottsville, N. C., March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from the occupation of Savannah, Ga., December 21, 1864, to date:

Upon the occupation of Atlanta [Savannah] my regiment was assigned to camp upon the north side, and one mile and a half from the city, near

the river. Nothing of importance occurred until the commencement of the present campaign. During our stay at Savannah we were engaged in building and improving our quarters, and the usual duties pertaining to camp life. In the afternoon of the 16th we received orders to be in readiness to march the next morning at 7 a. m., but did not march until noon the 17th; passed through the city, crossed the river upon pontoons into South Carolina, marched about eight miles, and went into camp at 7.30 p. m. 18th, marched at 2 p. m.; left one company (by order) to guard commissary stores of the brigade; camped at dark. 19th, marched at 9 a. m.; camped at Purysburg Landing about 5.30 p. m.; sent one company as guard to supply train to Savannah. Remained in camp until the 25th, when we received orders to build comfortable quarters, as there were prospects that we would remain there some time. 26th, moved into our new quarters. 27th, received orders to march at 8 a. m., camping that night at 4.30 p. m., after a short march. Before marching three companies were, by order of Colonel Selfridge, ordered to march in rear of ordnance train as rear guard. 28th, marched at 10.30 a. m.; made about six miles; delayed on account of water in the road; went into camp at 5.30 p. m. 29th, marched at 7.30 a. m. in direction of Robertsville; reached that place at 12 m., a distance of seven miles. Considerable skirmishing in front. Formed line of battle at the farther side of the town; threw out a few vedettes in front; stacked arms and remained here until 2 p. m. In the meantime one company was sent to the right about two miles to take and hold a small bridge, which they did without any opposition. After leaving Robertsville we marched to the left and toward the river about three miles and went into camp. 30th, marched to Sister's Ferry, three miles; reached there about noon.

Remained in camp at that place until February 4, engaged in unloading transports with supplies. February 4, broke camp and marched toward Robertsville about two miles and a half; camped at 10 p. m. 5th, 12 m., marched, passing through Robertsville; made eight miles and camped at 4.30 p. m. 6th, marched at 6.30 a. m.; made fifteen miles, camping at dusk. 7th, marched at 10 a. m.; had orders to take sixty wagons; camped at dark. 8th, marched at 10 a. m.; made ten miles; camped at 7 p. m. 9th, marched at 8 a. m.; camped at 4 p. m., after marching fifteen miles. 10th, marched at 7 a. m., passing through Blackville, on the railroad; made five miles; crossed the South Edisto River; camped at 4 p. m. 11th, remained in camp. 12th, marched at 10.30 a. m. twelve miles toward North Edisto River; camped at 5.30 p. m. 13th, marched at 8.30 a. m. about half a mile, halted, and remained until 9 p. m.; crossed the North Edisto River, camping on the other side at five and a half miles the other side at 1 p. m. 14th, marched at 7 a. m. five miles toward Columbia; camped about noon near the railroad. 15th, 10 a. m. moved back about half a mile and guarded cross-roads until the whole train moved out, then marched in the rear; camped at 1.30 p. m. to within one mile and a half of Lexington Court-House. 16th, marched at 7.30 on the Columbia road about eight miles, and went into camp at 4.30 p. m. near railroad. 17th, marched at 8 a. m.; halted for dinner at 11 a. m.; marched at 3 p. m. toward river; crossed and went into camp the other side at 8.30 p. m. Saturday, 18th, marched at 1 p. m. about five miles; camped at 9.30 p. m. 19th, broke camp at 11 a. m.; marched about eight [miles]; went into camp at 4 p. m.; camped near Broad River. 20th, marched at 8 a. m. about; crossed the river; camped about six miles the other side at 5 p. m. 21st, moved out at 1 p. m.; guarded 100 wagons; camped at 9 p. m. 22d, marched at 11 a. m.

toward Rocky Mount; marched as rear guard; got into camp at 3 a. m. after a very hard day's march. 23d, marched at 8.30 a. m. to within one mile and a half of the Wateree River; halted for dinner, then crossed, camping at 9 p. m. 24th, marched two miles and went into camp. 25th, remained in camp. 26th, marched 1 p. m.; guarded thirty wagons; made seven miles; camped at 7.45 p. m. within one mile and a half of Hanging Rock Post-Office. 27th, marched at 6.30 a. m. to Hanging Rock Post-Office; camped at 11 a. m. 28th, marched at 8.30; camped at dusk; mustered for pay during the day.

March 1, marched at 6.30 a. m.; made ten miles; camped at 4.30 p. m. at Johnson's. 2d, marched at 6.30 a. m. fourteen miles toward Chesterfield Court-House, when I was ordered to deploy my regiment as skirmishers on the right-hand of the road, with my left resting on the road. I then moved forward and discovered the rebel cavalry; we advanced in quick time, driving the rebels through town and two miles the other side, across Thompson's Creek, where they opened upon us with a piece of artillery, but did us no harm. We remained upon the line until the pickets were posted, then fell back about three-quarters of a mile and went into camp. 3d, marched at 8 a. m.; proceeded to the creek to effect a crossing (the rebels having burned the bridge during the engagement of yesterday), which we soon did; stacked arms upon the other side and were engaged until noon building corduroy road; we then fell in and marched about two miles, and went into camp for the night. 4th, marched at 5.30 a. m.; made about six miles; camped at 4 p. m.; left two companies at mill to guard wagons. 5th, remained in camp. 6th, marched at 11.30 a. m. to Cheraw, a distance of ten miles, reaching that place at 4 p. m.; remained there until 3 a. m., then crossed the Great Pedee River and marched three miles the other side, and halted at 5 a. m., the 7th, until 8 a. m.; then marched sixteen miles, guarding and assisting thirty wagons; went into camp at 4.30 p. m. Nothing of importance occurred from this time until the 16th. During the intervening time we were engaged in building roads and assisting trains, making very slow progress. March 16, marched at 7.30 a. m. toward Goldsborough Cross-Roads; proceeded about two miles, when we were ordered to move ahead as fast as possible; we then moved to the right, throwing up works. Heavy firing commenced on our right, and the Fourteenth Corps, or portions of it, came back upon the double-quick, saying that the rebels had flanked them. We were then ordered to move to the right in quick time. We were soon formed again and constituted the second line. The greatest confusion prevailed amongst the scattered troops of the Fourteenth Corps, but through the exertions of our brigade staff officers order was soon restored within the limits of our brigade. We remained in this position until dark and then moved in the first line and relieved the One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers. 20th, at 2 p. m. my regiment was ordered to support the picket-line, which was to advance to form connection with the Fourteenth Corps picket-line, which we did; we then remained in reserve to the pickets until nearly dark; we were then relieved and fell back to our former position. 21st, remained in camp. 22d, having found that the enemy had evacuated during the night we were ordered to move at 8.30 a. m. toward Cox's Bridge; marched a distance of twelve miles and encamped at 9.30 p. m. 23d, marched at 7.30 a. m., crossed at Cox's Bridge on pontoons, and then marched about four miles and encamped. 24th, marched at 7 a. m.; received orders through the night to send regimental wagon and all pack animals to

Goldsborough, in charge of brigade quartermaster. Passed through Goldsborough in review, then marched about three miles north of the town and went into camp, where we are now situated.

There were during the campaign only seven days' rations issued; all of the rest of the subsistence was foraged by authorized foraging parties. There were captured 8 or 10 horses and 15 mules, the most of them being worthless; also 5 prisoners (well). The casualties are as follows.*

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

WM. MERRELL,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 138.

Report of Lieut. Col. Andrew J. McNett, One hundred and forty-first New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 25.

HEADQUARTERS 141ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the commencement of the last campaign at Goldsborough, N. C., to May 25, 1865:

On the 10th of April this regiment broke camp at or near Goldsborough, N. C.; passed through town at 8 a. m.; moved in a southwesterly course. At about noon met the rebels; skirmishing commenced; we were then formed in line of battle, but moved forward without any apparent delay about two miles; we then halted, and after resting again advanced in support of the skirmish line until we came upon a deep swamp or creek. At this point the rebels held us in check for a short time. Our lines were pushed forward as close to the banks of the stream as possible. The rebels kept up a constant firing upon us. After trying to effect a crossing over the stream an attempt was made to cross a few men over the stringers of the bridge, which had been thrown off, together with the planks, which proved successful. The rebels then fell back about half a mile. The bridge was immediately repaired and sufficient troops crossed to again advance, which we did, driving them with the aid of a piece of field artillery about two miles farther. We then went into camp. No casualties. April 11, moved forward about noon; after a hard day's march camped near Smithfield. 12th, crossed the Neuse River, camping at 4.30 p. m. 13th, marched at 5 a. m.; reached Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, at 3.30 p. m. After a halt of one hour and a half we were put into camp just outside of the fortifications on the south side of the city. Nothing of importance occurred until the 22d, when the corps was reviewed in the city by Major-General Sherman. Returned to our camps and remained there until the 25th. Received orders to march at daylight; moved out at 7 a. m. toward Hillsborough about twelve miles, and went into camp, where we remained until the 28th. At 8 a. m. returned to Raleigh and occupied our old camps, where we remained until the 30th. We then marched fifteen miles, crossed the Neuse River, and went into camp and mustered for pay.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men wounded and 6 men captured.

May 1, marched at 7 a. m.; camped on the banks of Tar River after marching nineteen miles. 2d, broke camp at 6.30 a. m.; moved north, passing east of Oxford; marched twenty miles; camped near Henderson. 3d, passed through Williamsborough, N. C.; crossed the State line into Virginia; went into camp about noon and remained until sundown, then crossed the Roanoke River and camped for the night at 9 p. m. May 3 [4], broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched twenty miles. 5th, marched at sunrise; crossed the Nottoway River, camping at dark after a march of seventeen miles. May 6, marched at 6.30 a. m. toward Blacks and Whites Station; reached that place at noon; halted for dinner, then marched about four miles farther and went into camp near the railroad. 7th, moved at sunrise; crossed the Appomattox River; made twenty-one miles. 8th, marched through Clover Hill Station, making twenty-two miles, and camped at Falling Creek, eight miles from Richmond. 8th [9th], at 9 a. m. fell in and marched about two miles nearer the city and went into camp; remained here until the 11th; at 10 a. m. marched toward Richmond; reached that place about noon; passed through in column by company and halted just outside of the city for dinner. We then marched about three miles farther and camped for the night. 12th, marched at 5.30 a. m., passing through Ashland; crossed the South Anna River and went into camp. 13th, broke camp at 5 p. m.; passed by Old Fork Church; crossed Little River and went into camp, after marching eighteen miles. May 14, crossed North Anna River, passing near Bowling Green; camped within two miles of Spotsylvania Court-House. 15th, passed over a portion of the battle-field, also by Chancellorsville Court-House; camped on the banks of the Rappahannock River. Nothing of importance occurred until the 19th, when we reached Fairfax Seminary at 5 p. m.; went into camp and commenced preparing for the grand review, which was ordered the 25th [24th]. May 25 [24], at 7 a. m. we fell in (leaving knapsacks and haversacks to be transported by the wagons) and moved to Long Bridge; crossed about noon, then passed in review through the city; camped near Bladensburg toll-gate. 26th [25th], moved in our present camp.

No foraging was done during our homeward march. Full rations were issued during the time.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. J. McNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 139.

Reports of Maj. Patrick Griffith, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 29.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the campaign just ended:

January 17, broke camp at 1.20 p. m.; crossed the Savannah River; camped at 7 p. m. six miles from the city. January 18, left camp at 1.30 p. m.; camped at 5 p. m. three miles from Hardeeville; marched

five miles. January 19, started at 9 a. m.; camped at 3.30 p. m. at Purysburg Landing, S. C.; rained nearly all day. January 23, moved camp, policed the place, dug sinks, &c. January 27, broke camp at 8.30 a. m.; camped at 3 p. m. at Bradhamsville. January 28, pursuant to orders received from First Brigade headquarters, started on a reconnaissance at 7 a. m. toward Black Swamp, got about three miles when was ordered back and moved toward the river, but met an impassable swamp and were compelled to return, and camped at 5.30 p. m. two miles north of the old camp. January 29, started at 7 a. m. and marched to Robertsville; arrived there at 11 a. m.; ordered out to hold a road with the One hundred and forty-first New York; relieved at 2 p. m.; marched to Widow Wagner's place and camped for the night. Monday, 30th, according to orders received from Col. James L. Selfridge, commanding First Brigade, I moved to old Sister's Ferry with the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers at 7 a. m.; found the road flooded with water, and had to wade nearly the whole distance knee-deep; found the war steamer Pontiac; two transports also were there, loaded with commissary stores and forage; proceeded to discharge their cargoes; unloaded both of them by 11 p. m.; posted pickets on all roads leading to the landing. January 31, two more boats having arrived in the night commenced to unload them early in the morning. Col. James L. Selfridge and the rest of the brigade coming up at 10 a. m. relieved me from the command. Two rebel deserters came in and were turned over to First Brigade headquarters.

Remained in camp assisting to unload boats and guard stores until Saturday, 4th of February, when we broke camp, starting at 4 p. m. Camped at Widow Maner's place at 10 p. m.; marched four miles. Sunday, 5th of February, started at 1 p. m.; camped at 5; marched eight miles. Monday, 6th, moved at 9 a. m. in the advance; were led two miles off the road by a captain of engineers and retraced our steps; camped at 5 p. m. on main road. February 7, got off at 10 a. m. with wagon train; rain all day; camping at 7 p. m. on Asbury Lawton's place. 8th, started at 12 m.; marched six miles; very cold; camping at 7 p. m. 9th, on the road at 5.30 a. m.; crossed a very large swamp and marched sixteen miles, camping at 4.30 p. m. two miles from Blackville. 10th, First Brigade, Colonel Selfridge commanding, started on a reconnaissance to Duncan's Bridge, on the South Edisto River; found the bridge burned and the enemy gone; crossed the river on the remains of the bridge; found a few cavalry scouts of the enemy. 11th, in camp all day. 12th, moved at 7 a. m.; marched twelve miles. The regiment sent half a mile from the main road to hold it; threw out a picket; camped within two miles of the North Edisto River. 13th, broke camp 9 a. m.; moved to main road; crossed the river at 6 p. m.; marched eight miles and camped at 12 p. m. 14th, started at 7 a. m.; marched five miles and camped at 10 a. m. at Columbia Cross-Roads. 15th, moved at 12 m.; camped at 11 p. m. one mile from Lexington Court-House. 16th, moved at 7 a. m.; camped at 2 p. m. four miles from Columbia. 17th, on the road at 8 a. m.; camped at 8 p. m. north side Saluda River. 18th, started at 3 p. m.; camped at 9 p. m. 19th, started at 9 a. m.; camped at 3 p. m. near Broad River. 20th, started 10 a. m.; crossed Broad River; built corduroy; camped at 5 p. m. nine miles from Winnsborough. 21st, broke camp at 7 a. m.; camped at 9 p. m. two miles north of Winnsborough. 22d, started at 11 a. m.; camped at 3 p. m. fifteen miles north of Winnsborough. 23d, started at 8 a. m.; crossed the Wateree River and camped at 5 p. m.

four miles north of the river at Brown's place. 24th, started 6 a. m.; moved three miles; camped at 10 a. m. Roads in an awful condition. 25th, in camp; rain all day. 26th, started 1 p. m.; camped at 9 p. m. in the rain. 27th, started at 6 a. m.; camped at 10 a. m. 28th, mustered for pay; started at 8 a. m.; camped at 3 p. m.

March 1, started 5.30 a. m.; camped at 3 p. m. 2d, started 6 a. m.; came on the enemy near Chesterfield; supported the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, who were skirmishing, and drove them across the creek. 3d, built corduroy road; moved at 3 p. m.; crossed the creek; camped at 5 p. m. 4th, started at 5 p. m., and camped at 3 a. m. three miles from Great Pedee River. 5th, in camp; clear. 6th, started at 9 a. m.; passed through Cheraw; crossed the Pedee River and camped at 4 p. m. 7th, started at 7 a. m.; crossed the State line at 1 p. m. into North Carolina; camped at 4 p. m. 8th, started at 6 a. m.; built corduroy and camped at 4 p. m. in the rain. 9th, started at 6 a. m.; built two bridges and built corduroy; camped at 9 p. m. and detailed at 10; went back and built corduroy; returned to camp at 2 a. m., two miles from Lumber River. 10th, broke camp at 6 a. m.; built corduroy in the rain and camped at 3 p. m. 11th, started at 8 a. m.; camped two miles from Fayetteville. 12th, in camp. 13th, started at 2 p. m.; marched through Fayetteville in review; camped at 5 p. m. five miles from the town. 14th, in camp; clear. 15th, starting at 7 a. m., marched eight miles and camped at 3 p. m. in the rain. 16th, broke camp at 7.30 a. m.; marched until 11.30, when we formed line and advanced some distance and assisted in repulsing a charge made by the enemy, who drove in our cavalry; lost three men wounded during the day; laid in line all night in the swamp near Black Creek; captured two prisoners. 17th, started at 10 a. m.; assisted wagons through the mud and camped 1 p. m. 18th, started at 7.30 a. m.; built corduroy and camped at 11 p. m. 19th, started 7 a. m.; regiment sent to hold the Smithfield road; relieved by the Third Division and marched on to join the brigade; caught them at 5 p. m. building a line of works; at 7 p. m. went into the front line and relieved the Third Brigade near Bentonville; finished the works commenced by them; took two prisoners during the engagement. 20th, laid in works; took two prisoners (one captain First South Carolina, and one private). 21st, moved half a mile to the front and returned to our old works; turned in to brigade headquarters thirty rifled muskets picked up on the field; our pickets brought one prisoner. 22d, started at 9 a. m.; turned in two Enfield muskets; camped at 10 p. m. 23d, started at 7 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River on pontoons; camped at 5.30 p. m. 24th, started at 5 a. m.; passed through Goldsborough and camped three miles and a half from Goldsborough.

I have the pleasure to thank the officers and men of my command for their cheerful obedience and co-operation during the whole campaign. Though most of them were barefooted and in rags, they submitted without a murmur to all the hard trials of our marches.

RECAPITULATION.

Prisoners captured from enemy	8
Muskets captured from enemy	32
Wounded in regiment	5
Died of disease	1
Died of wounds	1
Captured by enemy	11
Deserted	3

Forage and provisions captured during campaign:

Smoked meat (hams, shoulders, sides)	pounds	10,825
Salted pork	do	500
Fresh pork	do	500
Poultry	do	475
Sweet potatoes	bushels	100
Corn meal	pounds	4,700
Flour	do	2,350
Molasses	gallons	65
Beans	pounds	110
Horses captured		23
Mules		30
Corduroy roads built	miles	10
Cotton destroyed	bales	200
Gins destroyed		4
Presses destroyed		3

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. GRIFFITH,
Commanding Regiment.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
May 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters First Division I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the regiment under my command during the recent campaign from Goldsborough, N. C., to Washington, D. C.:

Broke camp at daylight on the 10th day of April, 1865, and marched through Goldsborough to a point about five miles from the town on the Smithfield road; marched two miles, formed line of battle, and advanced through several swamps, driving the enemy across Little River. Halted one hour and a half for the purpose of building a bridge which had been destroyed by the retreating foe; crossed the river and advanced in line of battle, supporting the skirmish line about one mile and a half, when we encamped for the night at 5 p. m. 11th, started from camp at 10.30 a. m.; rain; roads rather bad, and encamped at 5 p. m. near Smithfield; distance marched, ten miles. 12th, left camp at 6 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River; sent one company to the left and nine to the right of the road and drove the enemy's cavalry across the river. Here was found one man dead and two wounded belonging to the Third Division, the one of which was buried and the others sent to the rear in an ambulance. I was afterward relieved by General Robinson and moved into camp; moved out again about one mile and encamped for the night at 5 p.m., having marched sixteen miles. The day being very warm, a great many of the men fell out along the road. 13th, started at 5 a. m.; marched to Raleigh, a distance of fourteen miles, and encamped at 3 p. m.; a little rain during the day. From the 13th to the 24th, inclusive, laid in camp near Raleigh, nothing worthy of note transpiring. 25th, left camp at 7.30 a. m. and marched to Jones' Cross-Roads, twelve miles, and went into camp; day clear and pleasant. 26th and 27th, remained in camp near the cross-roads. 28th, left camp at 7.30 and arrived at our old camp near Raleigh at 3 p. m., where we lay until the 30th, when we took up the line of march for Richmond, and encamped at 3 p. m. one mile north of the Neuse River.

May 1, started at 5 a. m.; marched eighteen miles; crossed Tar River; camped at 4 p. m. 2d, started at 6 a. m.; camped at 5; marched twenty miles. 3d, marched fifteen miles; crossed Roanoke; camped at 9 p. m. 4th, marched from Roanoke to Meherrin River, twenty miles. 5th, marched from Meherrin River to Nottoway bridge. 6th, marched from Nottoway bridge and camped near Falling Creek. 7th, marched about three miles; camped at 2 p. m. six miles from Richmond. 8th, 9th, and 10th, in camp near Richmond. 11th, marched through Richmond in review; camped four miles from the city. 12th, marched twenty miles, passing through Ashland. 13th, started at 5 a. m.; camped at 4.30 p. m. 14th, marched at 5 a. m.; camped within one mile of Spotsylvania Court-House. 15th, marched to Rappahannock River, thirteen miles, encamping near United States Ford. 16th, crossed the Rappahannock River, and passing Hartwood Church marched thirteen miles. 17th, marched about thirteen miles and encamped near Brentsville. 18th, started at 6 a. m. in rear of wagon train; camped near Fairfax Station at 9.30 p. m., it being impossible to get the train farther on account of a very heavy storm, the rain falling in torrents and rendering the road impassable. 19th, started at 6 a. m. and encamped on Arlington Heights, two miles from Alexandria, at 4 p. m. From this date until the 24th remained in camp, when we passed through Washington City in review, and encamped on Bladensburg pike. 25th, moved camp a short distance, where we are still encamped at this date.

In conclusion, I would say the line officers deserve my best thanks for their uniform good conduct and cheerful co-operation on every occasion since I left Goldsborough.

I am, very respectfully,

P. GRIFFITH,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 140.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hawley, Third Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, 20TH CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, Left Wing, Army of Georgia, in the campaign from Savannah to Goldsborough:

On the 17th day of January, 1865, the brigade, consisting of the One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, Col. Nirom M. Crane; Second Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Morse; Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. George W. Stevenson; One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, Alfred B. Smith, lieutenant-colonel; Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Maj. Frederick H. Harris, left its camp on the Savannah River, two miles and a half above the city, and moved through the town and across the river. The roads being very heavy the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers was left upon Hutchinson's Island to assist the trains, the remainder of the brigade moving nine miles, on the Hardeeville road, and

encamping. January 18, 1865, it marched eight miles, bivouacking four miles from Hardeeville, S. C. 19th, marched seven miles to Purysburg Landing, where it remained until 26th, when it moved toward Robertsville, making four miles, the road being obstructed by fallen timber the whole distance. 27th, marched five miles and bivouacked on Chovin's plantation, about nine miles from Robertsville. 28th, marched back on Sister's Ferry road two miles; returning, marched toward Robertsville four miles. 29th, I was ordered to move up and take possession of Robertsville; met the enemy about one mile from town. I deployed the Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, and drove them through and out of the town, losing three men, wounded; marched five miles.

Remained in Robertsville until February 2, when it marched thirteen miles to near Lawtonville, S. C. February 3, marched eleven miles, bivouacking on Smart's plantation. 4th, marched eleven miles to Morris' Cross-Roads. 5th, marched twelve miles, bivouacking near Buford's Bridge. 6th, marched thirteen miles, crossing the Big Salkehatchie, at Buford's Bridge, and encamped near Springtown. 7th, marched eight miles to the South Carolina Railroad, two miles east of Grahamville. 8th, destroyed two miles of railroad by burning the ties and bending and twisting the rails. 9th, marched thirteen miles, passing through Blackville, bivouacking four miles west of that place. 10th, destroyed three miles of railroad, encamping at Station 96. Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers joined brigade at this place, having marched with the Second Division from Savannah. 11th, marched thirteen miles, crossing the South Fork of the Edisto River, encamping on north bank. 12th, marched eleven miles, bivouacking near North Fork of Edisto River. 13th, crossed North Fork of Edisto at Jeffcoat's Bridge, marching ten miles north. 14th, marched six miles toward Lexington Court-House. 15th, marched ten miles to within two miles of Lexington Court-House. 16th, marched nine miles, leaving Lexington Court-House to the left, encamping four miles from Columbia; crossed projected railroad from Columbia to Augusta. 17th, marched four miles north to Saluda River, which crossed; thence one mile on peninsula formed by Saluda and Broad Rivers. 18th, marched six miles north. 19th, marched seven miles north. 20th, marched one mile to Broad River; crossed thence seven miles north on road to Winnsborough, crossing Greenville and Columbia Railroad. 21st, marched ten miles, passing through Winnsborough. 22d, marched seventeen miles east to Rocky Mount. 23d, marched one mile to Catawba River, which crossed, and proceeded three miles east. 24th, marched three miles east. 25th, remained in camp. 26th, marched six miles northeast toward Hanging Rock. 27th, marched three miles, crossing Hanging Rock Creek. 28th, marched seven miles northeast, crossing Little Lynch's Creek.

March 1, marched fifteen miles northeast toward Chesterfied Court-House, crossing Lynch's Creek at Miller's Bridge. March 2, marched seventeen miles to Chesterfield Court-House, skirmishing with the enemy, with no casualties. March 3, marched across Thompson's Creek, marching two miles on road to Cheraw; then crossed over to Sneedsborough road, one mile. March 4, marched seven miles toward Sneedsborough, crossing Abram's and Little Westfield Creek. March 5, remained in camp. March 6, marched one mile northeast to boundary line of North and South Carolina. Then took plank road to Cheraw, marching nine miles to Cheraw, crossing Great Pedee River; thence

four miles northeast. March 7, marched fifteen miles northeast toward Rockingham, to Wilmington, Laurel Hill and Charlotte Railroad, passing into North Carolina. March 8, marched fourteen miles and a half on road to Fayetteville. March 9, marched four miles northeast to within two miles of Lumber River. March 10, crossed Lumber River at Blue's Bridge, marching ten miles northeast. March 11, marched ten miles and a half north to plank road to Fayetteville, crossing Rockfish Creek; marched nine miles and a half, to within two miles and a half of Fayetteville. March 12, remained in camp. March 13, passing through Fayetteville, crossed Cape Fear River, and marched four miles northeast, making six miles to-day. March 14, remained in camp. March 15, marched eleven miles northeast to Bluff Church and encamped. At 7.30 received orders to report with my command to Brevet Major-General Kilpatrick, five miles in advance. Moved forward and reported to Brevet Major-General Kilpatrick, and was assigned position in center of his cavalry command, with my left resting on the main road and about three-quarters of a mile from the enemy's works.

March 16, under the direction of Brevet Major-General Kilpatrick, and in conjunction with his cavalry, I moved forward and engaged the enemy at daylight, throwing forward a strong skirmish line. The enemy being found strongly intrenched and with artillery I deemed it prudent to await the arrival of more troops before pressing them too hard. The advance brigade of General Ward's division came up at 9 a. m., and under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. Williams I was relieved by the Third Brigade, of that division, and on the arrival of the other two brigades of this division took up a position on the right of the Third Division with the Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Robinson, on my right. In this position an irregular fight was kept up during the entire day, steadily driving the enemy from his chosen position, until night set in and closed the contest. March 17, marched three miles to Black River. March 18, forded Black River at Sampson's Bridge and marched nine miles east, crossing Mingo Creek. March 19, after marching five miles toward Bentonville, heavy firing was heard about three miles in advance. I moved my brigade as rapidly as possible up to that point, where I found two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps engaged with the enemy. I was placed in position by Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. Williams directly in rear of those troops, my right resting on the main road. In a few moments information was received that the enemy were moving upon our left flank, and by direction of Brevet Major-General Williams I moved my brigade about one-quarter of a mile to the left, forming a line to protect our left flank, and intrenching. The left of the Fourteenth Corps giving way and coming back in some confusion over the fields I changed front, forming line across the open field to oppose the enemy's advance, but finding the enemy moving up on the left again I immediately moved back into my works, where I remained until March 22; marched ten miles toward Cox's Bridge. March 23, marched nine miles to Neuse River, which crossed at Cox's Bridge; thence two miles and a half toward Goldsborough. March 24, marched seven miles, passing through Goldsborough; thence two miles to camp.

During the entire march from Savannah to this place, marching 450 miles, the brigade has subsisted entirely on the country.

For statement of subsistence obtained, property captured and destroyed, prisoners captured, and list of casualties, see Appendix.

Estimate of subsistence obtained, property captured and destroyed, and prisoners captured by Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, during campaign from Savannah to Goldsborough:

Estimate of subsistence obtained.

Bacon and pork	pounds	82,790
Corn meal and flour	do	58,900
Potatoes	do	35,300
Sirup	barrels	25
Cattle	head	450
Sheep	do	100

Estimate of forage obtained.

Corn	pounds	280,000
Corn fodder	do	240,000

List of property destroyed.

Cotton	bales	1,672
Cotton gins and presses		23
Railroad track	miles	5
Lumber burned	feet	200,000

List of property captured.

Horses	80
Mules	110

Prisoners captured.

Commissioned officer	1
Enlisted men	22

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Captured.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Headquarters	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
2d Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers.	2	6	8	1	16	17	.....	13	13	3	35	38
3d Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers.	.....	5	5	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	31
107th New York Volunteers.	.....	.....	.....	1	26	27	1	18	19	2	44	46
13th New Jersey Volunteers.	.....	2	2	.....	24	25	.....	5	5	1	31	32
150th New York Volunteers.	1	1	2	.....	19	19	.....	10	10	1	30	31
Quartermaster's department.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	5
Total	3	14	17	5	111	116	1	51	52	9	176	185

On the 16th instant Capt. Jasper Woodford, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general of the brigade, was severely wounded in the hand and arm, and Lieut. William Wattles, One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp, slightly in breast.

Accompanying this report are the reports of regimental commanders, to which reports I ask reference for the details of operations of their respective regiments.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM HAWLEY,
Colonel Third Wisconsin Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. K. BUTTRICK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

April 10, 1865, the brigade took up its line of march on the enemy at 4.30 a. m.; marched fourteen miles, skirmishing slightly with the enemy's cavalry, and encamped for the night. April 11, it marched to Smithfield and encamped, making fourteen miles. April 12, passing through Smithfield it crossed the Neuse River and Spring Creek, marching thirteen miles. April 13, marched to Raleigh, making thirteen miles, where it remained in camp until April 25, when it marched out to Jones' Cross-Roads, twelve miles southwest of Raleigh. April 28, returned to old camp at Raleigh. April 30, the brigade started for Washington, marching sixteen miles and crossing the Neuse River at Manteo's Mills.

May 1, it marched to within one mile of Tar River, making nineteen miles. May 2, crossing the Tar River at Dickerson's Bridge it marched to within three miles of Williamsborough, making twenty-one miles. May 3, passing through Williamsborough and into Virginia it crossed the Roanoke River at Taylor's Ferry, making twenty miles. May 4, crossed Meherrin River at Saffold's Bridge, marching twenty-three miles. May 5, marched to Big Nottoway River, making sixteen miles. May 6, crossed Big and Little Nottoway Rivers, also crossed South Side Railroad at Blacks and Whites, marching twelve miles. May 7, crossed Appomattox River near Bevill's Bridge, marching twenty-two miles. May 8, passing Clover Hill Coal Mines it crossed Falling Creek, marching eighteen miles. May 9, marched four miles, encamping within six miles of Richmond. May 11, passing through Manchester and Richmond and crossing the James River it encamped at Emanuel Church, four miles north of Richmond. May 12, it passed through Ashland and crossed the South Anna at Blount's Bridge, marching fifteen miles. May 13, crossed New Found and Little Rivers and Virginia Central Railroad, near Beaver Dam Station. It marched to within one mile of the North Anna River, making fifteen miles. May 14, crossed North Anna River at Anderson's Bridge and encamped two miles from Spotsylvania Court-House, making fifteen miles. May 15, passed through Spotsylvania Court-House and encamped near United States Ford on the Rappahannock River, passing Chancellorsville, and marching fifteen miles. May 16, crossed the Rappahannock River and marched seventeen miles. May 17, crossed Cedar Run and marched to near Brentsville, making fifteen miles. May 18, crossing the Bull Run, Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Fairfax Station, marched eighteen miles. May 19, marched to within two miles of Alexandria, where we remained until the 24th. Crossed the Potomac at Long Bridge, passing through Washington in review, thence four miles toward Bladensburg and encamped.

No casualties in this brigade during the march.

Accompanying this report are the reports of the regimental commanders, to which reports I ask reference for the details of the operations of the respective regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAWLEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. K. BUTTRICK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 141.

Report of Capt. Robert B. Brown, Second Massachusetts Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to circular from headquarters Second Brigade of this date I have the honor to submit the following report of operations during the late campaign:

On the 17th of January last we broke camp near Savannah and crossed the Savannah River, marching toward Purysburg, S. C., which we reached on the 19th. Leaving Purysburg on the 26th we marched toward Robertsville, and camped on the Sister's Ferry road on the 29th.

On the 2d of February we moved from Robertsville, cutting loose from our base, moving in the direction of the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, which we reached at 4.30 p. m. on the 7th, this regiment forming the advance guard of the corps. On the 8th and 11th we were at work on the railroad, destroying it, together with about 200,000 feet of lumber that lay near the track; about two-thirds of a mile of track was entirely destroyed by the command.

Nothing of any importance occurred until the afternoon of March 2, when the command reached Chesterfield. On entering town, Lieut. Col. C. F. Morse being absent as general officer of the day, I received an order from Col. William Hawley, commanding brigade, to move with this regiment on the Winnsborough road, and receiving my instructions from Captain Gildersleeve, provost-marshal First Division, Twentieth Corps, we moved about twenty rods on this road, when we struck the skirmishers of the enemy. I was immediately ordered to halt with my command until further orders. I placed my command in position to hold the road, and remained till ordered forward by Colonel Hawley. Advancing, we drove the enemy from a bridge on Thompson's Creek, which he was destroying, wounding one man, with no loss to ourselves. On the 14th, having crossed the Cape Fear River, we moved with the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers about eight miles out on the Raleigh plank road, loading eight wagons with corn and fodder, and returning to the camp of the brigade at night. Having moved with the brigade the night previous to the support of General Kilpatrick, on the 16th, at 7 a. m., we moved in line of battle, this regiment forming the extreme left of the brigade. Capt. J. I. Grafton, having moved in front of the battalion in command of Companies K and I, struck the enemy's skirmishers and drove them to their works. The skirmishing was very hot for about two hours, all the ammunition of the regiment being expended, except that of two companies, when we were relieved by troops of the Third Division of this corps.

Too much cannot be said of the skill and bravery of Capt. J. I. Grafton, who commanded the advance, and fell mortally wounded after establishing his line under the guns of the enemy, who, with a severe fire of canister, were unable to dislodge it. About 3.30 p. m. this command having moved to the right of the line became engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Morse being wounded I assumed command of the regiment. Being relieved about 5 p. m. by the Fourteenth Corps we moved into reserve. The losses in this action were as follows.*

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 officers and 5 men killed and 1 officer and 16 men wounded.

In the action of the 19th we were not engaged. I have omitted to state that near Winnsborough, S. C., the following-named enlisted men, foragers, were captured.*

On the 24th we reached this position. Number of mules captured, 25; horses, 11; cattle, 25. Amount of cotton destroyed, 164 bales. Number of gins destroyed, none. Number of negroes followed this command, 8. Amount of forage obtained, 20,000 pounds corn and 25,000 pounds fodder. Amount of rations obtained, 8,100 pounds meat and 8,100 pounds flour and meal.

Numerical list of casualties: Commissioned officers—killed, 2; wounded, 1; total, 3. Enlisted men, killed, 5; wounded, 16; total, 21. Aggregate, 24.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. BROWN,
Captain, Commanding Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., First Div., Twentieth Corps.

No. 142.

Report of Capt. Edward A. Phalen, Second Massachusetts Infantry, of operations April 10–May 19.

HDQRS. SECOND MASSACHUSETTS VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Alexandria, Va., May 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward herewith my report of the operations of this command since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

In obedience to orders this command moved from Goldsborough at 8.30 a. m. April 10, passed through Smithfield morning of the 12th, entered Raleigh without opposition about 12 m. on the 13th, and went into camp two miles from the city. Remained in camp at this place until the 25th instant, when in obedience to orders we marched to Jones' Cross-Roads, where we remained in camp until the 28th, when we returned to Raleigh and went into our old camps. On the 29th we received the announcement of the surrender of Johnston's army and orders to be in readiness to march the next morning for Washington via Richmond. Left Raleigh at 5 a. m. April 30, and arrived at or near Falling Creek, near Manchester, Va., five miles from Richmond May 9. Remained in camp at this place until the 11th, when we moved toward Alexandria.

We entered Richmond at 12 m. and passed through the city in columns by companies. Encamped that night on Brook Creek, four miles from Richmond (north). Moved at 4.30 a. m. May 12, and arrived near Alexandria May 19, having made the march from Raleigh to Alexandria in twenty days.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. PHALEN,
Captain, Comdg. Second Massachusetts Veteran Vols.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 13 men.

No. 143.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Frederick H. Harris, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, of operations January 14–March 24 and April 10–May 24.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to circular of the 25th instant I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this regiment from time of entering Savannah and during recent campaign:

December 22, 1864, entered Savannah and built camp within two miles of the city. December 30, reviewed in city of Savannah by General Sherman. December 31, changed camp one quarter of a mile to the left to camp previously occupied by troops of Third Division, of this corps, in which we remained until January 14, 1865.

January 14, 1865, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 4, reported with regiment to Brigadier-General Easton, chief quartermaster, Military Division of the Mississippi. Were ordered by him to report to Colonel Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, commanding provisional brigade, for duty at grand depot, Savannah. The regiment moved from camp, outside of the city, to Warren Square, Savannah. January 16, were relieved from duty in provisional brigade per General Orders, No. 9, with instructions to report to former command; received orders from brigade headquarters to move at 7 a. m. 17th instant, and joined brigade as it marched through the city. January 17, marched at 9 a. m., crossed Savannah River to Hutchinson's Island, thence to Palmetto Island. By direction of Colonel Hawley, commanding brigade, remained on island to assist brigade train across the island. While engaged at this we received orders from Brigadier-General Jackson, commanding division, to assist division train and encamp on South Carolina shore until further orders; received orders about midnight from division headquarters to detail 100 men to lay corduroy on Palmetto Island at once, timber for which was being brought on wagons. January 18, remained in camp on South Carolina bank of river; engaged in laying corduroy and assisting division train across the island; received orders to await Captain Schoeninger's corps supply train and headquarters trains and assist them across the island. January 19, in consequence of the passage of part of the Fifteenth Corps train on this road, our supply train did not move across the island. About noon it commenced to rain, and before night the roads became impassable, and wagons were stalled in every direction. January 20, the storm continued with great violence, the water rising rapidly, and before 9 a. m. the dikes had given away, and the whole of that part of the country began to be submerged. Being apprehensive that the water would continue to rise and overflow the place where our camp was, and the freshet in the river would carry away the bridge so as to prevent our return, I applied to General Slocum (in the absence of brigade, division, and corps commanders) for permission to go to Savannah, and by his order we returned and reported to Captain Whittelsey, chief quartermaster Twentieth Corps, for orders, going into camp on Warren Square. January 20 to 27, remained in camp on Warren Square, the continued storms making it impossible to move the trains. January 27, marched from Savannah, on Augusta pike, parallel to Savannah River, in a northwesterly direction twelve miles, guarding corps supply and headquarters trains. January 28, marched four miles on Augusta pike, when turned to the left and took Middle Ground road,

on which marched eight miles in a northwesterly direction to within three miles of Springfield. January 29, marched twelve miles northwest to within four miles of Sister's Ferry, Savannah River, passing through Springfield.

February 2, received orders from Brevet Major-General Geary, commanding Second Division, in accordance with orders received from General Williams, commanding corps, temporarily attaching our regiment to Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Mindil. February 4, marched four miles to lower Sister's Ferry, Savannah River; crossed river on pontoon bridges into South Carolina; then marched seven miles northeast to within one mile of Robertsville. Made application to General Geary to be attached to First Brigade, our division, commanded by Colonel Selfridge, which was refused. February 5, marched seven miles northwest, passing through Robertsville. February 6, marched fourteen miles northwest, passing through Lawtonville. 7th, marched five miles northwest; crossed Coosawhatchie Swamp. 8th, marched thirteen miles northwest to Buford's Bridge, Salkehatchie River, crossing river and passing through evacuated works of enemy. 9th, marched eighteen miles northwest to one mile of Blackville, a station on the South Carolina Railroad. Reported to General Williams, desiring orders to report to brigade and division. 10th, received orders from General Williams, commanding corps, to rejoin our brigade. Marched to Blackville, thence six miles west along South Carolina Railroad to Ninety-six Mile Turnout, where we rejoined brigade. 11th, crossed South Fork of Edisto River at Duncan's Bridge, marching fifteen miles east and northwest. 12th, marched eleven miles north to within a mile and a half of North Fork of Edisto River. 13th, crossed North Fork Edisto River at Jeffcoat's Bridge, marching ten miles north. 14th, marched six miles north on road to Lexington Court-House. Regiment put on picket to defend Lexington Court-House and Columbia Cross-Roads while corps train was passing. 15th, marched ten miles north to within two miles of Lexington Court-House. 16th, marched nine miles northeast, leaving Lexington Court-House to our left, to within four miles of Columbia, crossing a projected railroad intended to run to Augusta. 17th, marched four miles northeast to Saluda River, which we crossed six miles north of Columbia; thence proceeded a mile on peninsula formed by Saluda and Broad Rivers. 18th, marched six miles north. 19th, marched seven miles north. 20th, marched one mile to Broad River, which we crossed; thence seven miles north on road to Winnsborough, crossing Greenville and Columbia Railroad near Alston. 21st, marched eight miles north to Winnsborough; thence, passing through Winnsborough, two miles north of the city. 22d, marched seventeen miles in an easterly direction to Rocky Mount. 23d, crossed Catawba River at Rocky Mount; thence marched three miles east. 24th, marched three miles east. 25th, rested in camp. 26th, marched six miles northeast toward Hanging Rock. 27th, marched three miles northeast, crossed Hanging Rock Creek, passing by the rock. 28th, marched seven miles northeast; crossed Little Lynch's Creek.

March 1, marched fifteen miles northeast toward Chesterfield Court-House; crossed Lynch's Creek at Miller's Bridge. 2d, marched seventeen miles northeast to Chesterfield Court-House; when within two miles of Chesterfield Court-House, skirmishing commenced, First Brigade on the right of division, division on the right of corps, One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, Second Massachusetts, and Third

Wisconsin Volunteers deployed in line of battle, left resting on the right of the road, this regiment and One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers marching by the right flank on the road to protect flank of brigade; on entering town stacked arms near the court-house. Shortly after stacking arms were ordered to move in light marching order and support the Second Massachusetts Volunteers in driving rebels from bridge over Thompson's Creek, that regiment being deployed as skirmishers; halted on top of hill, when the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, charging forward, cleared the bridge; on their skirmishers being thrown across the creek our regiment advanced to hill overlooking creek to support skirmishers; afterward went into camp one quarter of a mile from town. 3d, crossed Thompson's Creek; proceeded two miles east on road to Cheraw, when we moved to the left to Sneedsborough road. 4th, marched seven miles northeast toward Sneedsborough, crossing Oldham's and Little Westfield Creeks. 5th, rested in camp. 6th, marched one mile northeast to boundary line of North Carolina and South Carolina, where we struck plank road from Wadesborough to Cheraw; proceeded on plank road nine miles southeast to Cheraw; crossed Great Pedee River, thence marched four miles northeast. 7th, marched fifteen miles northeast to Wilmington, Laurel Hill and Charlotte Railroad. 8th, crossed Wilmington, Laurel Hill and Charlotte Railroad; marched fifteen miles northeast passing to right of Rockingham. 9th, marched four miles northeast to within two miles of Lumber River. 10th, crossed Lumber River at Blue's Bridge; marched ten miles northeast. 11th, marched ten miles northeast to plank road leading from Rockingham to Fayetteville, crossing Rockfish Creek; thence nine miles and a half east to within two miles of Fayetteville. 12th, rested within two miles of Fayetteville. 13th, passed through Fayetteville; reviewed by Generals Sherman and Slocum; crossed Cape Fear River, and marched four miles northeast, making march of six miles in all. 14th, regiment, with Second Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Morse commanding, made a reconnaissance seven miles up plank road in a northeasterly direction toward Raleigh, thence two miles and a half south on right of road. Loaded five wagons with corn, but discovered no enemy. 15th, marched eleven miles northeast to Bluff Church, where we went into camp. At 7.30 p. m. brigade ordered to fall in; marched off on plank road four miles northeast to support Kilpatrick's cavalry; went into position on left of road behind rail barricade thrown up by cavalry.

[March] 16, brigade moved at 6 a. m., advancing north, in line of battle, flanks covered with cavalry. Our skirmishers soon became engaged, but driving the enemy's skirmishers rapidly before them for about half a mile, when they stubbornly resisted any farther advance, and our line of battle was halted, the enemy shelling the woods where we were. Our skirmishers having exhausted their ammunition, a new detail was sent out to relieve them. About 9 a. m. our whole brigade was relieved by the Third Brigade, Third Division, of this corps, and we moved to the rear a short distance where we remained for about an hour. We then moved to the right and advanced with three skirmishers in front of each company until we formed on right of line of Third Brigade, Third Division. Our skirmishers became soon engaged, the Third Brigade (our division being on our right), finding no enemy in their front, advanced until they flanked the enemy's line, and pouring an enfilading fire down their line, caused them to fall back to new line of works about a mile in the rear. Our lines were shortly advanced again. We however encountered the enemy's skirmishers about a quar-

ter of a mile from their works. We remained in this position until about 2 o'clock, when we advanced in line of battle, passing through a deep swamp. We drove their skirmishers rapidly into their works, and halted about 200 yards from their line of works and opened fire upon the enemy, which we continued about an hour and a half, after which we remained in this position, without firing, until about 5 p. m., when we were relieved by part of the Fourteenth Corps and went into camp in the rear line. We lost during the day 2 killed and 22 wounded. 17th, marched two miles and a half north and east, passing through evacuated works of the enemy. 18th, forded Black River at Sampson's Bridge and crossed Mingo Creek, marching nine miles east. 19th, marched about 6 a. m., our regiment, brigade, and division being on the right of the corps, our brigade building corduroy for the use of the train. Artillery firing heard in the distance, after about 10 a. m. At 1 o'clock we moved rapidly forward for about three miles and were placed in position on left of road to Goldsborough. After remaining a short time in this position we were moved by the left flank, crossing a ravine and narrow swamp; brigade formed in two lines to prevent flank movement of the enemy. Our regiment was placed in support of Second Massachusetts Volunteers (that regiment being on the right of the front line), in close column by division; assisted front line in building breast-works in their front. The firing on our right became heavier and closer, indicating that the front line was being hardly pressed. At this juncture we received orders to deploy the regiment on the right of the ravine and construct such defenses as could be quickly made as near on the prolongation of the brigade line as the nature of the ground would permit. Shortly after commencing to throw up rail defenses we were assured that the front line, consisting of part of the Fourteenth Corps, had given away and were falling to the rear in confusion, thus leaving our right flank exposed. I made strenuous but unavailing efforts to get a sufficient number of the men falling back to remain and fill up the interval between our regiment and the left of the Third Brigade of this division. I then swung my right back to the edge of the ravine, making my line nearly at right angles to the rest of the brigade line, the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Salomon commanding), joining on my right. The line of works which we had commenced to build being worse than useless to us in our new position it was hastily torn down and partly removed to the new line. While we were thus engaged the enemy made their appearance in a cleared field on the opposite side of the ravine and a narrow belt of wood. When they had approached to within about 200 yards of us we opened a heavy fire upon them, assisted by the artillery in the rear. We partly enfiladed their line as they advanced and the firing continued for a short time, when they retired in confusion, leaving their dead upon the field. During the night we strengthened the works, according to order. Loss during day, one man wounded. 20th and 21st, remained in same position, strengthening works, building traverses to prevent flank fire, and slashing the timber in ravine in front and flank. 22d, enemy having evacuated their works we marched four miles southwest to Cox's Bridge Cross-Roads, thence six miles northeast toward Neuse River. 23d, marched nine miles northeast to Neuse River, which we crossed at Cox's Bridge, thence four miles northeast toward Goldsborough. 24th, marched seven miles east, crossing Little River, Raleigh railroad, passing through Goldsborough in column by companies, thence three miles north of town, going into position in rear line along line of Goldsborough and Weldon Railroad.

Cotton has been destroyed to the amount of 113 bales. Subsistence for the men and forage for animals has been drawn mostly from the country.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

FRED. H. HARRIS,
Major, Commanding Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.
Near Washington, D. C., May 27, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular of yesterday I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this regiment since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

April 10, 1865, broke camp near Goldsborough at 4.30 a. m. and marched on Smithfield road, passing through Goldsborough. Had proceeded ten miles from Goldsborough when skirmishing was heard in our front, which was quite brisk at the crossing of Raccoon Bridge; not being on the advance were not engaged; course southwest and west; distance, fourteen miles. April 11, marched to Smithfield; distance, fourteen miles. April 12, passed through Smithfield; crossed Neuse River and Spring Creek; course northwest; distance, thirteen miles. April 13, marched to Raleigh; encamped near lunatic asylum, southeast of city; course northwest; distance, thirteen miles. April 21, changed camp 500 yards to the right. April 25, broke camp and marched to Jones' Cross-Roads; course southwest; distance, thirteen miles. April 28, returned to old camp at Raleigh, the regiment guarding division train. April 30, broke camp at Raleigh, again marched through city, and crossed Neuse River at Fall's Bridge; course northwest by north; distance, sixteen miles.

May 1, marched to within a mile of Tar River; course north; distance, nineteen miles. May 2, crossed Tar River at Dickerson's Bridge and marched to within three miles of Williamsborough; course north; distance, twenty-one miles. May 3, passed through Williamsborough and into Virginia; crossed Roanoke River at Taylor's Ferry; course north; distance, twenty miles. May 4, crossed Meherrin River at Saffold's Bridge; course north; distance, twenty-three miles. May 5, marched to Nottoway River; course north; distance, sixteen miles. May 6, crossed Big and Little Nottoway Rivers, also crossed and recrossed South Side Railroad, passing Blacks and Whites Station; course northeast; distance, twelve miles. May 7, crossed Appomattox River at Bevill's Bridge; course northeast; distance, twenty-two miles. May 8, passed Clover Hill Coal Mines; crossed Falling Creek; course northeast; distance, eighteen miles. May 9, marched to within five miles of Richmond; course north; distance, four miles. May 11, passed through Manchester and Richmond, crossing James River; marched through several streets in the city of Richmond, thence five miles northwest to Emanuel Church. May 12, passed through Ashland railroad station, on Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad; crossed South Anna River at Blount's Bridge; course north; distance, fifteen miles. May 13, crossed New Found and Little Rivers and Virginia Central Railroad near Beaver Dam Station; marched to within one mile of North Anna River; course northwest; distance, fifteen miles. May 14,

crossed North Anna River at Anderson's Bridge and marched to within two miles of Spotsylvania Court-House; course north; distance, fifteen miles. May 15, passed through Spotsylvania Court-House and marched over Chancellorsville battle-ground, thence to within a mile of United States Ford, Rappahannock River; course north; distance, fifteen miles. May 16, crossed Rappahannock River at United States Ford, passed by Hartwood Church; course north by west; distance, seventeen miles. May 17, crossed Cedar Run and marched to near Brentsville; course north; distance, fifteen miles. May 18, passed through Brentsville, crossed Bull Run and Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Fairfax Station, marching to near Burke's Station; course northeast; distance, eighteen miles. May 19, marched on Little River turnpike to within two miles of Alexandria, going into camp along pike near Fort Worth. May 24, crossed Potomac River at Long Bridge and marched through Washington in review, thence proceeded on road to Bladensburg, Md., four miles, where we went into camp.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

FRED. H. HARRIS,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 144.

Reports of Col. Nirom M. Crane, One hundred and seventh New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 28.

HEADQUARTERS 107TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report embracing the movements of this command during the recent campaign from Savannah to Goldsborough:

On the morning of the 17th of January, 1865, this regiment broke camp and marched with the brigade, crossing at Savannah and moving in direction of Hardeeville, S. C. Camped nine miles from Savannah On the 18th instant broke camp about 1 p. m. and made seven miles, camping five miles from Hardeeville. Broke camp at 8 a. m. on the 19th instant, marched through Hardeeville, camping at Purysburg; remained in camp at this point until the 26th instant, when about 1 p. m., in accordance with orders, we marched in direction of Robertsville; made five miles and camped. Broke camp on the 27th instant and marched four miles, camping at cross-roads leading to Sister's Ferry. On the 28th instant marched seven miles on the road to Robertsville and camped for the night. Broke camp at 8 a. m. on the 29th instant and reached Robertsville and found the enemy. The advance of our brigade skirmished with the enemy and soon drove them from the town across a small creek. Went into camp at 2 p. m. on the Sister's Ferry road a short distance from town. Remained in camp on the 30th instant.

February 1, 1865, had brigade drill for one hour; remained in camp. Broke camp on the 2d instant and marched twelve miles, camping one mile south of Lawtonville. On the 3d instant marched at 6 a. m., taking the advance, moving in direction of Buford's Bridge; made

twelve miles and camped on Doctor Smart's plantation. On the 4th instant moved as escort to wagon train; made twelve miles and camped. On the 5th and 6th instant marched twenty-three miles and camped near Buford's Bridge. Broke camp on the 7th instant at 8 a. m., marched eight miles and camped near Graham's Turnout. This regiment was directed to proceed at once to the turnout and protect both public and private property until the brigade reached there the next day. Reached the station about 7 p. m., established guards, and went into camp. Lay in camp at Graham's Station on the 8th instant; destroyed 300 bales of cotton while other portions of the brigade were tearing up track on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad. On the 9th instant broke camp at 8 a. m., passed through Blackville and camped near the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, making a distance of ten miles. February 10, moved out of camp at 8 a. m. and were assigned one mile of track to destroy, which was completed by 1 p. m.; went into camp at 3 p. m. at Ninety-six Turnout. On the 11th instant marched toward New Bridge; crossed the South Edisto at 10 p. m. and went into camp, making twelve miles. Broke camp on the 12th instant at 8 a. m.; marched twelve miles and camped one mile south of the North Branch of the Edisto. Broke camp at 8 a. m. on the 13th instant and crossed the North Branch of the Edisto, making seven miles, and camping for the night. On the 14th instant broke camp at 8 a. m.; moved in advance about two miles, when our brigade was halted and put in position across some cross-roads while the train was passing. About 3 p. m. moved out and followed the train and went into camp at the junction of the Columbia, Augusta, and Lexington pikes; made a distance of seven miles. Moved out of camp at 11 a. m. on the 15th instant and reached ten miles and camped. Broke camp at 8 a. m. on the 16th instant and marched five miles in direction of Columbia and went into camp. On the 17th instant moved out in direction of Zion Church; came up to the Fourteenth Corps at the ford crossing the Saluda; halted until they had crossed, when the Saluda was crossed, and went into camp one mile from crossing; made a distance of four miles. February 18, moved out of camp at 3 p. m.; marched nine miles and camped. Broke camp at 10 a. m. on the 19th instant; marched seven miles and camped at 1 p. m. near Broad River. On the 20th instant broke camp and moved to the pontoon bridge; were delayed in crossing by Kilpatrick's cavalry; fog very dense; crossed Broad River and camped nine miles from Winnsborough, making a distance of eight miles. Marched twelve miles on the 21st instant, passing through Winnsborough and camping three miles beyond. On the 22d instant marched twenty miles over an extremely rough and uneven country, camping for the night near the Catawba on Wateree River. Broke camp at 6.30 a. m. on the morning of the 23d instant; crossed the Wateree and camped four miles beyond on the road to Chesterfield. Broke camp at 6.30 a. m. [24th]; moved out two miles; ran into the Seventeenth Corps; went into camp for the night. Rained nearly all day; roads very bad. Remained in camp during the 25th instant. 26th instant moved out of camp at 4 p. m.; roads extremely bad; marched seven miles and camped two miles from Hanging Rock. On the 27th instant moved but three miles and camped. On the 28th instant mustered for pay in the morning; at 2 p. m. moved out and marched ten miles; camped near Little Lynch's Creek.

March 1, broke camp at 6.30 a. m.; marched sixteen miles and camped for the night at the junction of Lancaster and Chesterfield pikes; broke

camp at 6.30 on the 2d instant; marched seventeen miles and reached Chesterfield about 3 p. m.; camped on the banks of the Yadkin River. At 12 m. on the 3d instant crossed the Yadkin, moved out two miles and gathered up all the supplies the men could carry, and returned to Chesterfield; joined the brigade four miles from Chesterfield and went into camp for the night. On the 4th instant broke camp at 2 p. m.; marched eight miles and camped two miles from the Great Pedee. On the 5th instant did not break camp; broke camp on the 6th instant at 10 a. m.; passed through Cheraw and crossed the Great Pedee River and camped four miles beyond, making thirteen miles; moved out at 7.45 a. m. [7th]; marched fourteen miles and camped on the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad; broke camp at 8 a. m. on the 8th instant; moved out toward McFarland's Bridge; marched fifteen miles and camped. On the 9th instant broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched six miles in direction of Lumber River and camped near a swamp. March 10, broke camp at 6 a. m.; crossed Lumber River and began corduroying the road; made Rockfish Creek and camped, having marched a distance of eight miles. March 11, did not move out of camp until 11 a. m.; made a forced march of twenty-two miles and camped near Fayetteville. March 12, did not break camp to-day; broke camp at 2 p. m. on the 13th instant; marched through Fayetteville in review order; crossed the Cape Fear River and went into camp five miles beyond. On the 14th instant lay in camp all day. On the 15th instant marched nine miles and camped near Bluff Church; had got nicely camped when orders came to march to the support of Kilpatrick's cavalry, a distance of five miles. On the 16th instant moved out of camp at 7 a. m., in line of battle, to support the cavalry; soon became engaged with the enemy; after about one hour's skirmish were relieved by the Third Division; moved to the right and again engaged the enemy; drove the enemy from one line of works; followed them up rapidly; soon found them in another line of works; our advance was halted when a rapid fire was opened. The loss in this command was 1 commissioned officer and 26 enlisted men wounded; at 5 p. m. were relieved by the Fourteenth Army Corps; retired about 500 yards and camped. On the morning of the 17th instant found the enemy had retreated; broke camp at 10 a. m.; marched five miles toward Goldsborough and camped. Moved out on the 18th instant at 6.45 a. m., crossing the Black River, and made twelve miles. On the 19th marched at daybreak; found the roads very bad; about 1 p. m. came up to the Fourteenth Corps, found them hotly engaged with the enemy; were placed in position on their left; the enemy soon made a demonstration, which caused a change in our line to the rear; the enemy were soon checked, when our former position was resumed; the enemy did not make his appearance in our immediate front; the firing ceased at dark and we went into camp. On the 20th and 21st instant we remained in camp, expecting an attack, but no demonstration was made, except skirmishing at times rather heavily. On the 22d instant found the enemy had left their works and gone. The 22d, 23d, and 24th were consumed in reaching this point.

I have the honor to submit the following as a summary of the operations of this command during the recent campaign: Miles of track destroyed, 1; horses and mules captured and turned in at different times, about 50 head; head of cattle, 30; amount of cotton captured, 318 bales; number of negroes that have followed the column, unknown. Amount of forage obtained: corn fodder, 25,000 pounds; corn, 20,000 pounds; subsistence stores sufficient to supply 300 men for 50 days.

I have the honor to submit the following as a list of casualties during this campaign.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. M. CRANE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 107TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Bladensburg, Md., May 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report as embracing the operations of this regiment since its departure from Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the morning of the 10th of April, 1865, broke camp at Goldsborough, N. C., and marched fourteen miles on the route and in direction of Raleigh. When out about ten miles encountered the enemy behind a swamp; one company (E) was deployed as skirmishers and sent forward under command of Lieutenant Cronkrite, in company with other details from the brigade, and soon routed them (the enemy) from behind their temporary works constructed of rails, when the main column advanced along the road by the flank. When about thirteen miles from Goldsborough the advance came up to the enemy near a creek (name unknown), where after a lively skirmish the enemy were driven away and the bridge preserved nearly entire. Having crossed this stream the regiment went into camp. Broke camp on the 11th instant at 10 a. m.; made fifteen miles and camped about one mile out of Smithfield. 12th instant, broke camp at 6.30 a. m.; prior to marching received news of the surrender of General Lee's army to General Grant. This regiment was ordered to remain with the wagon train and guard it through to Raleigh; camped on the night of the 12th one mile from Smithfield, on the west side of the Neuse River. Thursday, April 13, broke camp at 7 a. m. and made sixteen miles and camped at Clayton Station, on the Goldsborough and Raleigh Railroad. On the 14th instant moved out of camp at 8 a. m.; passed through Raleigh and joined the brigade at 12 m., making a distance of nine miles. On the 15th instant received orders to be ready to move at 6.30 a. m.; when the regiment was moving out of camp instructions came to remain where we were. On the 16th instant lay in camp. Remained in camp near Raleigh from the 16th to the 25th instant. On the 25th instant, at 6.45 a. m., moved out of camp and marched in a southwest course, camping for the night at Jones' Cross-Roads, a distance of fourteen miles from Raleigh. Remained in camp at Jones' Cross-Roads during the 26th and 27th instant. On the 28th instant broke camp at 8. a. m. and returned to our old camp near Raleigh. Remained in camp on the 29th instant, preparing for our march to Richmond. Sunday, April 30, broke camp at 8 a. m. and marched through Raleigh in column by companies; made sixteen miles and camped near Tar River.

May 1, moved out of camp at 4.30 a. m.; made twenty miles and camped near Williamsborough. On the 2d instant moved out of camp at 8 a. m. and made eighteen miles and went into camp. On the 3d instant broke camp and moved out at 5.30 a. m. Marched fifteen miles and camped one mile north of the Roanoke River. Broke camp on the

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 commissioned officer and 26 enlisted men wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 18 enlisted men prisoners.

4th instant and marched twenty-four miles, camping for the night one mile north of Meherrin Creek. Broke camp on the 5th instant and made fifteen miles, camping eight miles south of Blacks and Whites. On the 6th instant broke camp at 6 a. m.; passed through Blacks and Whites about 11 a. m. Camped for the night near Wellville, making a distance of fourteen miles. Broke camp on the 7th instant at 8 a. m. and marched to near Clover Hill, where we camped for the night, having made a distance of twenty-one miles. Left camp at 10 a. m. on the 8th instant and marched twenty miles. Went into camp on the banks of Falling Creek. On the 9th instant moved four miles and camped three miles south of Manchester. Remained in camp on the 10th instant; drew clothing and made all necessary preparations for a march to Washington. Broke camp on the 11th instant at 7 a. m. Passed through Richmond between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. Passed through the city in review order. Went into camp on Brook Creek, seven miles north of Richmond. On the 12th instant left camp at 4.30 a. m. and made eighteen miles, crossing the Chickahominy and camping on the north side of the South Anna River. Moved from camp at 5 a. m. on the 13th instant and camped for the night one mile south of the North Anna River, having made a distance of fifteen miles. Moved out of camp on the 14th instant and camped for the night one mile from Spotsylvania Court-House, making a distance of eighteen miles. Broke camp at 4.30 a. m. on the 5th instant. Passed the battle-field near Spotsylvania Court-House at 6 a. m. Camped near United States Ford on the Rappahannock River, making a march of fifteen miles. Broke camp at 6 a. m. on the 16th instant and camped for the night near Mill Creek, six miles from Catlett's Station, making sixteen miles. On the 17th instant broke camp at 9 a. m.; camped for the night two miles south of Brentsville; made thirteen miles. Broke camp on the 18th instant at 5 a. m.; made fifteen miles and camped two miles north of Fairfax Station. Broke camp on the 19th instant and marched to near Alexandria, where the regiment went into camp by Fort Worth; made a distance of fourteen miles. Remained in camp until the 24th instant, when this regiment, as a part of the organization of the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, marched to Washington, where we passed in review and marched to camp near Bladensburg, Md., where we have remained to the present date.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. M. CRANE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 145.

Reports of Col. Alfred B. Smith, One hundred and fiftieth New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.

HDQRS. 150TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with circular from brigade headquarters of March 25, 1865, to make the following report of operations during the recent campaign:

January 17, broke camp at 8.30 a. m.; marched through the city of Savannah and crossed the Savannah River on pontoon bridges to

South Carolina shore, marching about ten miles. January 18, marched at 2 p. m.; made six miles and encamped on Hardee's plantation. January 19, marched at 9 a. m.; made seven miles and encamped at Purysburg. January 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, remained in same camp. January 26, moved at 1 p. m.; halted at Rushing's plantation, having made five miles. January 27, moved at 9 a. m.; destroyed one cotton press; made seven miles. January 28, moved at 7 a. m.; advanced four miles in light marching order on a reconnaissance toward Robertsville; found only a few trees felled across the road and frequent barricades, and half a dozen rebel cavalry, who ran as we approached; ordered and returned to camp at 11.30 a. m., then marched toward Sister's Ferry, on the Grahamville road, which, after marching a short distance, was found impassable, and returned up to the point we made in the morning, having marched fourteen miles. January 29, marched to Robertsville, five miles.

January 30, 31, and February 1, remained in same camp. February 2, marched at 10 a. m. by Steep Bottom Post-Office to Lawtonville, a distance of fifteen miles. February 3, moved at 7 a. m. and made Beech Branch, twelve miles; procured an issue of salt meat and flour for the regiment. February 4, marched to the left; made about ten miles. February 5, marched at 7 a. m.; made twelve miles. February 6, marched at 8 a. m.; crossed the Little and Big Salkehatchie Rivers and made about twelve miles. February 7, marched at 7 a. m. and struck the railroad one mile and a half east of Graham's Station at 4 p. m., making seven miles. February 8, destroyed half a mile of railroad; made two miles and a half; forage party secured 1,200 pounds salt meat, 10 sheep, 7 head of cattle, 100 pounds flour, and 10 bushels sweet potatoes. February 9, marched at 8 a. m.; made fifteen miles westerly; one prisoner captured, belonging to Fourth Georgia Cavalry and turned over by Captain Wheeler to First Brigade. February 10, destroyed 2,740 feet of railroad, burning the ties and twisting the rails; made two miles. February 11, moved at 9 a. m. toward Duncan's Bridge; made twelve miles; crossed the South Edisto; got into camp at 10 p. m. February 12, marched at 10.30 a. m. toward North Edisto River; made fourteen miles to the river. February 13, moved at 9 a. m.; made six miles; forage party did well; got an issue of flour and meat. February 14, moved at 7.30; made five miles. February 15, moved at 9 a. m.; made eleven miles. February 16, moved at 8 a. m.; made eight miles. February 17, marched at 9 a. m.; crossed Saluda River; received order that regimental commanders would be held responsible for subsisting their men; made nine miles. February 18, marched at 5 p. m.; made eight miles; foragers obtained a day's rations of meat and flour. February 19, marched at 10 a. m.; made eight miles. February 20, marched at 7 a. m.; made twelve miles. February 21, marched at 8 a. m.; made eleven miles; got two days' rations. February 22, marched at 10 a. m.; made seventeen miles. February 23, marched at daylight; crossed Catawba River; made five miles. Foragers secured horses and mules to the number of sixty; fifty were mounted, and nine mules and three horses turned over to Lieutenant Byrne. February 24, marched at 6.30; made one mile. February 25, rested all day; Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps passing. February 26, marched at 6.30 p. m.; made seven miles. February 27, marched at 6.15; crossed Hanging Rock Creek; made three miles and a half. February 28, marched at 3 p. m.; made eight miles; bad roads.

March 1, marched at 6.30 a. m.; made fourteen miles. Foragers did well; obtained 10 bushels sweet potatoes, 700 pounds salt meat, 100

pounds flour, and 250 pounds meal. Turned over to Lieutenant Byrne 7 mules and 2 horses. Crossed Big Lynch's Creek. March 2, marched at 6.30 a. m.; made eighteen miles, and entered Chesterfield. March 3, marched at 3.45 p. m.; made four miles. Foragers brought in 600 pounds flour, 1,200 pounds meal, and 300 pounds pork. March 4, marched at 2 p. m.; made seven miles; foraged 600 pounds pork. March 5, rested in camp all day. March 6, marched at 10 a. m.; made fourteen miles to Cheraw. March 7, marched at 7.45 a. m.; made fifteen miles. March 8, marched at 7 a. m.; made twelve miles. March 9, marched at 6.45; made seven miles. Foragers got 600 pounds meal, 300 pounds pork. March 10, marched at 6 a. m.; made eight miles. March 11, marched at 11.30; made nineteen miles. Turned in to Lieutenant Byrne three mules. Reached Fayetteville at 9 p. m., making a forced march. March 12, resting all day. March 13, marched at 1 p. m.; passed in review through Fayetteville; crossed Cape Fear River; made seven miles. Foragers obtained 700 pounds meal and 400 pounds pork. March 14, resting all day; foraged 750 pounds meal. March 15, marched at 8 a. m.; made nine miles and went into camp at Longstreet's Church at dark. Packed up at 8 p. m. and marched over a desperately bad road four miles farther to support the cavalry, and reached the cavalry camp at 11 p. m. March 16, marched at daylight in line of battle; skirmishers engaged all the time; One hundred and fiftieth Regiment on right of brigade; advanced one mile, driving the rebels; put up a line of works at 11 a. m.; re-enforcements came up and we advanced half a mile farther. Our skirmishers brought in eight prisoners. Moved to the right the length of one brigade and again advanced, driving the rebels, who made an obstinate stand. After advancing in line one-quarter of a mile halted and erected works. Lieut. David B. Sleight, a most worthy, efficient, and brave officer, was killed in the advance while at the head of his company. The regiment lost seventeen killed and wounded; made about two miles advance. March 17, marched at 9 a. m.; made four miles to Black River. March 18, marched at 6.50; made nine miles. March 19, marched at 5.30 a. m.; made six miles, and came upon the enemy strongly posted in force. The One hundred and fiftieth Regiment was detached to guard a road at 1 p. m. leading across Mill Creek to the north, and was relieved by a regiment of the Third Brigade, and marched to rejoin the brigade at 3 p. m.; approached the rear of the column and saw the pack-mules and foragers leaving the vicinity of the white house in rear of corps headquarters in great haste and confusion; placed the regiment in position to hold two cross-roads leading to the north around our left flank. No enemy appeared, and the regiment built strong works, and was ordered to remain there until relieved, and did remain till 10 o'clock the next day, when it was relieved, and took position in line on the right of the brigade and completed the works commenced by the Eighty-second Illinois Regiment. March 20, remained in same position. Five companies, commanded by Captain Cogswell, under the immediate supervision of Colonel Hawley, went out on a reconnaissance and ascertained the position of the enemy. March 21, twice during this day the rebels advanced upon and engaged our skirmishers, and the One hundred and fiftieth was promptly in line to support them. March 22, marched at 9 a. m.; made ten miles to Falling Creek, the enemy having left our front. March 23, marched at 5.30 a. m.; made eleven miles, crossing the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge and getting into camp at 3 p. m. March 24, marched at 5 a. m.; passed through Goldsborough to camp three miles north of the town.

The men and officers of this regiment have conducted [themselves] in the most commendable manner. But partially clothed and half fed, they have done their duty promptly and cheerfully.

The following casualties have occurred during the campaign.*

This regiment has destroyed 440 bales of cotton and 6 cotton presses. Mules captured, 55; horses captured, 20; cattle captured, 40; meal, 9,550 pounds; flour, 1,500 pounds; potatoes, 100 bushels; molasses, 200 gallons; lard, 300 pounds; salt meat, 12,000 pounds.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. SMITH,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 150th New York Volunteers.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS 150TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

May 27, 1865.

In compliance with circular from headquarters this day received I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

April 10, marched at 5 a. m. toward Smithfield; some skirmishing; Company C of the regiment deployed, and the regiment supported in line of battle; the enemy were easily driven by the skirmishers; made fifteen and three-quarters miles. April 11, marched at 4 a. m.; reached Smithfield at 7.30 p. m., having marched twelve miles. April 12, marched at 6 a. m.; halted in Smithfield till 10 a. m.; made a very rapid march, crossing Neuse River and Swift Creek; made sixteen miles toward Raleigh. April 13, marched at 5 a. m.; made thirteen miles, and halted near the lunatic asylum, in Raleigh, at 12 m. April 14, in pursuance of order sent out a foraging detail; but little obtained; erected quarters in regular camp. April 15 to 21, remained in same camp. April 22, reviewed by General Sherman, passing through the city of Raleigh. April 23 and 24, remained in camp. April 25, marched at 7 a. m.; made fifteen miles and camped at Jones' Cross-Roads at 2 p. m. April 26 and 27, remained in same position. April 28, marched back to Raleigh to our old camp. April 29, remained in same camp. April 30, marched at 5 a. m. toward Richmond, Va., guarding and assisting sixty wagons; crossed Neuse River, having made fifteen miles.

May 1, marched at 7 a. m.; made sixteen miles and encamped on the Tar River. May 2, marched at 6.30; made twenty-two miles. May 3, moved at 5.30 a. m.; made seventeen miles, crossing the Roanoke River. May 4, moved at 8 a. m.; marched twenty-two miles. May 5, moved at 9 a. m.; made seventeen miles. May 6, moved at 8 a. m. and halted near Wellville Station, South Side Railroad, having made thirteen miles. May 7, marched at 5.30 a. m.; made twenty-one miles and encamped near Clover Hill Coal Mines. May 8, moved at 7 a. m. to Falling Creek, making twelve miles, and encamped. May 9, moved at 9 a. m.; made four miles and encamped. May 10, remained in same position. May 11, moved at 10 a. m., passing through Richmond, and encamped on Brook Creek; marched fourteen miles. May 12, moved

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 commissioned officer and 1 enlisted man killed, 19 enlisted men wounded, and 10 enlisted men missing.

at 4.30; made fourteen miles northward. May 13, moved at 4.30; made eighteen miles and encamped on North Anna River at 2 p. m. May 14, moved at 5 a. m.; marched sixteen miles and encamped near Spotsylvania Court-House. May 15, moved at 4.45 over the Spotsylvania and Chancellorsville battle-fields, and encamped on the Rappahannock River, having made seventeen miles. May 16, moved at 7.30 a. m.; marched sixteen miles. May 17, moved at 10 a. m.; reached Brentsville at dark; made twelve miles. May 18, marched at 5 a. m.; made nineteen miles, reaching Burke's Station at dark. May 19, marched at 7 a. m., reaching Cloud's Mills at sundown, having made fifteen miles, and went into camp two miles out of Alexandria. May 24, marched at 5.30 a. m. and passed in review before the President through Washington and went into camp near Fort Saratoga. No casualties have occurred.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. SMITH,
Colonel 150th New York Volunteers.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 146.

Reports of Lieut. Col. George W. Stevenson, Third Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.

HDQRS. THIRD WISCONSIN VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as the report of operations of this regiment from the departure of the command from Savannah, Ga., January 17, 1865, to the present date:

On the morning of the 17th the regiment marched with the brigade, crossing the Savannah River at the city and continuing the march until near night, camping eight miles distant from the city. January 18, marched five miles. January 19, moved to Purysburg; distance, seven miles; remained in camp until the 26th, when orders were received to resume the march, camping for the night four miles distant. January 27, marched six miles. January 28, marched eight miles. January 29, marched to Robertsville, regiment leading the division. We encountered the enemy about one mile from the village, when two companies were ordered to deploy as skirmishers and engage the enemy. The firing soon became sharp, but after a short resistance the enemy fled through the town, leaving the regiment in full possession. One prisoner was captured. The casualties in the regiment amounted to three men wounded. Distance marched, four miles.

The regiment remained in camp until February 2, when the march was again commenced; camping, distance from Robertsville, thirteen miles. February 3, marched near Lawtonville, S. C.; distance, ten miles. February 4, marched ten miles, regiment acting as train guard. February 5, marched ten miles to near Buford's Bridge. February 6, marched ten miles, regiment guarding trains. February 7, marched seven miles; camped for the night near the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. February 8, marched four miles to Graham's Station; destroyed railroad during the day. February 9, marched toward Augusta on railroad; distance, twelve miles; camping for the night

at Blackville, S. C. February 10, destroyed railroad during the day. February 11, marched seven miles, crossing North Edisto River; camped one mile from river. February 12, marched twelve miles. February 13, marched five miles. February 14, marched five miles. February 15, marched twelve miles, camping one mile south of Lexington. February 16, marched eight miles. February 17, marched five miles, crossing the Saluda River at 10 p. m., camping on east bank. February 18, marched eight miles. February 19, marched six miles. February 20, crossed Broad River; distance marched, seven miles. February 21, marched eleven miles, passing through Winnsborough, camping three miles east of town. February 22, marched fifteen miles, guarding trains during the day. February 23, crossed Catawba River; distance marched, three miles. February 24, marched four miles. February 25, remained in camp. February 26, marched six miles. February 27, marched five miles. February 28, marched seven miles.

March 1, 1865, marched toward Chesterfield, crossing Lynch's Creek at Farley's Ford; distance, fifteen miles. March 2, marched eighteen miles; crossed Big Black Creek, camping at Chesterfield. March 3, marched three miles. March 4, marched seven miles, regiment guarding trains. March 5, remained in camp. Regimental [inspection] found the men in bad condition, the clothing in shreds, and shoes worn out. March 6, marched thirteen miles; passed through Cheraw; crossed Great Pedee River at 8 p. m., camping on the east bank. March 7, marched fifteen miles. March 8, marched fourteen miles; regiment employed most of the day in building corduroy roads. March 9, crossed Lumber River, regiment guarding trains; distance marched, six miles; building corduroy roads part of the day. March 10, marched six miles. March 11, marched nineteen miles; camped near Fayetteville, N. C. March 12, remained in camp. March 13, crossed Cape Fear River; distance marched, five miles. March 14, remained in camp. March 15, marched fifteen miles; went into camp at Bluff Church; at 9 p. m. received orders to move; marched with the brigade over almost impassable roads to the support of the cavalry division under command of General Kilpatrick. March 16, regiment moved with the brigade in line of battle to attack the enemy, who were soon found strongly posted. The skirmishers soon became hotly engaged and after maintaining our position for several hours the regiment with the brigade was relieved by Brigadier-General Cogswell, commanding brigade of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, the loss amounting to twenty eight killed and wounded. During the remaining portion of the day my regiment was held in reserve without further casualties. The regiment was relieved at dark by First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. March 18, marched nine miles. March 19, marched ten miles, drawing near the Fourteenth Army Corps, who were then engaged with the enemy. After some few changes of position incident to hurried movements the regiment soon rested in position with the brigade on the left of the Fourteenth Army Corps, facing the west. Works were soon completed and nothing more of note transpired. The regiment remained in the same position until the 22d of March, when the enemy retreated and our march resumed; distance, nine miles. March 23, crossed Neuse River; distance marched, thirteen miles. March 24, moved ten miles to our present position near Goldsborough, N. C.

I would respectfully include in the above report the operations of the forage detail of this regiment, numbering fifty men, under command of

Capt. Alexander D. Haskins. Since the organization of this forage party the regiment has suffered but little from want of food. The detail has, with few exceptions, found sufficient to subsist the regiment. The party has captured horses to the number of 20 and mules to the number of 30; cotton-gins destroyed, 7; bales of cotton destroyed, 438.

I am at a loss to give the number of pounds of forage consumed by the animals of the regiment, but would say the animals have received full forage during the entire campaign, which would amount to 52,414 pounds of corn and hay, or fodder to the amount of 71,462 pounds. I would add that the subsistence taken from the country has been corn meal and bacon, with but a scanty portion of potatoes. Since leaving Savannah the regiment has drawn from the brigade fifteen days' rations of meat and hard bread. Coffee and sugar has been issued in small quantities.

Recapitulation.

Miles marched		440
Men killed in action		4
Men wounded		27
Men (prisoners) captured		6
Animals captured:		
Horses		20
Mules		30
Rations taken from the country:		
Corn meal	pounds	18,490
Bacon	do	23,790
Potatoes	do	4,300
Forage taken from the country:		
Corn and fodder	pounds	52,414
Cotton and cotton-gins destroyed:		
Gins		7
Cotton	bales	438

List of casualties in Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the campaign commencing January 17, 1865, and ending March 24, 1865.*

Recapitulation: Killed, 5; wounded, 26; total, 31.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. STEVENSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRD WISCONSIN VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
May 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Third Regiment Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry from the time of the departure of the command from Goldsborough, N. C., April 10, 1865, to the date of arrival at Washington, May 24, 1865:

On the morning of April 10 the regiment, in common with the rest of the command, commenced the march, moving out on the Raleigh road. When some eight miles on our way two companies of my regiment were ordered out to support and extend the line then formed by a part of First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Some skirmishing ensued, but without loss of any in my regiment; camping

*Nominal list omitted.

for the night distant from Goldsborough fourteen miles. April 11, march was resumed at 9 a. m., arriving at Smithfield at dark, camping near the town, having marched a distance of twelve miles. April 12, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River, camping at 4 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles. April 13, marched at 6 a. m., arriving at Raleigh at 12 m., camping for the night two miles from the city, having marched twelve miles. The regiment remained in camp until April 25, when the march was resumed, marching toward Jones' Cross-Roads, camping for the night fourteen miles from Raleigh. The regiment here stopped in camp one day, resuming the march April 28; marching toward Raleigh, arriving at our old camp at 2 p. m., having marched fourteen miles. Here we remained in camp one day. April 30, marched at 4 a. m. toward Richmond; distance marched, sixteen miles.

May 1, 1865, marched at 8 a. m., regiment guarding division wagon trains, camping at 6 p. m.; distance, sixteen miles. May 2, marched at 6; camped at sunset; distance, twenty miles. May 3, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed Roanoke River at 8 p. m., camping on the north side; distance, fifteen miles. May 4, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed Meherrin River, camping at dark; distance, twenty-two miles. May 5, marched at 9 a. m.; distance, fifteen miles; camping for the night near the Nottoway River. May 6, marched at 7 a. m.; distance, fourteen miles, camping at 3 p. m. near Virginia Central [South Side] Railroad. May 7, marched at 7 a. m., crossing the Appomattox River; distance, twenty miles. May 8, marched at 6 a. m., camping at 3 p. m. near Falling Creek; distance, sixteen miles. May 9, marched at 11 a. m.; distance, four miles; remained in camp one day; march resumed. May 11, marched toward Washington, passing through Richmond at 2 p. m., camping four miles from the the city; distance, nine miles. May 12, marched at 4.30 a. m.; crossed the Chickahominy at 10 a. m., camping at 5 p. m. on the north bank of South Anna River; distance, seventeen miles. May 13, marched at 4.30 a. m.; crossed Little River, camping at 4 p. m. on north bank of North Anna River; distance, fifteen miles. May 14, marched at 6 a. m.; camped two miles east of Spotsylvania Court-House; distance, nineteen miles. May 15, marched at 5.30 a. m.; camped on south bank of the Rappahannock at United States Ford; distance, fourteen miles. May 16, marched at 8 a. m.; crossed the river at 8.30 a. m.; went into camp 5.30 p. m.; distance, twelve miles. May 17, marched at 9.30 a. m., camping at 5 p. m. two miles south of Brentsville; distance, eleven miles. May 18, marched at 4.30 a. m.; passed through Brentsville at 7 a. m., camping at dark four miles from Fairfax Station; distance, twenty miles. May 19, marched at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Alexandria, Va., at 3.30 p. m.; distance, eleven miles; remained in camp till May 24, when we marched at 5.30 a. m., crossing the Potomac and camping four miles from Washington; distance marched, eleven miles.

The foregoing report exhibits the character of duty performed with distances marched, &c.

I would add that in consideration of the large number of recruits in the command few were found absent from the various roll-calls ordered, which reflects much credit upon the company commanders who have during the entire campaign proved efficient and worthy officers.

Recapitulation: Distance marched, 364 miles.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

GEO. W. STEVENSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 147.

Report of Brig. Gen. James S. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 17–March 24.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of this brigade during the late campaign:

On the 17th of January last my command crossed the Savannah River opposite Savannah, Ga. The brigade consisted at this time of six regiments as follows: Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. F. H. West; Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. D. Thomson; One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. Watkins; One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. B. Le Sage; Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, Maj. F. H. Rolshausen, and Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Capt. John Garrett. The regiment last named was at this time detached for special duty in the quartermaster's department at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi. It did not rejoin the command until the 10th of February. My brigade encamped during the night of the 17th about four miles beyond Screven's Ferry. Here it remained until 2 p. m. of the 18th, when its march was resumed. At 5 p. m. my command encamped on Garnett's plantation, four miles below Hardeeville. On the 19th the march was continued as far as Purysburg, which point was reached about noon of that day. My brigade remained at Purysburg until the 28th of January. The weather had become so inclement as to preclude operations until that date. In the meantime communication with Savannah was kept open, and my command was provided with some much-needed supplies. On the 28th the march was again resumed. My command encamped the ensuing night at Bradham's. On the 29th it pushed forward toward Robertsville, at which point it arrived at 1.30 p. m. The enemy's cavalry was driven back to this point by the One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, which had preceded the rest of my command, having gone forward to assist in repairing the road. When on the point of entering Robertsville this regiment was relieved by the Second Brigade.

My command remained at Robertsville until the 2d of February. The march was resumed on that date, the column moving in the direction of Lawtonville. The Third Division, which led the advance, encountered the enemy's cavalry near this place during the afternoon. My brigade came up at 3.30 p. m., and was so disposed as to cover the left flank and a portion of the train. The enemy was driven off by the Third Division, and my command encamped near Lawtonville at 6 p. m. Lieut. Col. E. S. Salomon, of the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, who had been absent on leave, here rejoined and assumed command of his regiment. The march was continued on the 3d at 7 a. m. At 1.30 p. m. the column reached Beech Branch Post-Office. Shortly afterward my brigade was ordered to reconnoiter the road leading to Matthews' Bluff. My command moved out this road about four miles, when it was discovered that the enemy's cavalry had abandoned their camp in that vicinity on the night previous. After obtaining a considerable quantity of provisions, and burning one cotton-gin containing thirty bales of cotton, my command returned to the division and encamped near Duck Branch Post-Office. On the 4th my brigade recommenced its march, leading the division, at 8 a. m. My regiments were distributed

through the trains of the First and Third Divisions. The road being extremely bad my pioneer corps was kept almost constantly employed repairing it. The troops assisted as often as necessary. At 7 p. m. the command reached Smyrna, where it encamped for the night. On the 5th my brigade marched, via Allendale and Hay's Cross-Roads, to Buford's Bridge on the Big Salkehatchie. This river was crossed about noon of the 6th. The troops then moved in the direction of Barnwell, but the trains were sent by a different road, accompanying those of the Fifteenth Corps. The Eighty-second Illinois was detached to assist in guarding them. At 6.30 p. m. my brigade encamped near the Little Salkehatchie, where it was rejoined by the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers. My command crossed the Little Salkehatchie at 10 a. m. on the 7th. At 4.15 p. m. it struck the South Carolina Railroad near Graham's Station. Early on the morning of the 8th my troops moved two miles above Graham's and commenced destroying the railroad. They ripped up the rails and, after having heated them by means of fires built of the ties, bent them so thoroughly as to render them useless. During the day my men effectually destroyed 2 miles of the track. They also burned 1 saw-mill, 4 cotton-gins and presses, and 140 bales of cotton. My command encamped near Graham's during the ensuing night. On the 9th my brigade marched to Blackville, which point it reached about noon, having guarded a portion of the train on the route. From Blackville it moved up the railroad as far as Ninety-six Mile Turnout, where it encamped for the night. Early on the morning of the 10th my regiments resumed the work of destroying the railroad. Commencing at Ninety-six Mile Turnout they worked westward and destroyed over two miles and a half of the track. They were assisted by the Michigan Engineers, who twisted the rails. My foragers on this day captured a considerable number of fine horses and mules and burned one cotton-mill.

At 8 a. m. on the 11th my brigade marched from Ninety-six Mile Turnout, moving in the direction of New Bridge on the South Fork of the Edisto. The brigade crossed the Edisto at this point at 5 p. m., and encamped one mile beyond. My foragers on this day obtained a considerable number of horses and mules and large quantities of provisions. My troops also burned 2 cotton-gins, 1 cotton-press, and 25 bales of cotton. On the 12th my brigade was intrusted with the care of the cavalry train, consisting of about 250 wagons. During the march my troops were distributed through the train and charged with its protection. At 6 p. m. the command reached a point near Jeffcoat's Bridge, on the North Fork of the Edisto, and there encamped. My foragers brought in a number of horses and mules and burned considerable cotton. My brigade crossed the North Fork of the Edisto at 2 p. m. on the 13th. It then moved eight miles in a northerly direction and encamped. The march was continued at 7 a. m. on the 14th. My brigade moved on this day in advance of the corps. The Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, being my leading regiment, was sent forward as advance guard. The enemy's cavalry hovered around the front and flanks, and occasionally made a dash upon the foraging parties and stragglers. In one of these bold adventures he captured Capt. Benjamin Reynolds, of the One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general upon my staff. Captain Reynolds was at the time of his capture near the road and between the corps escort and the vanguard. A detachment of hostile cavalry unexpectedly dashed upon him and carried him off before he could be rescued. At 11 a. m. my brigade reached Columbia Cross-Roads. The Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers

handsomely drove the enemy's cavalry back about three miles beyond this point. The regiment then rejoined the brigade, which had encamped for the night. Later in the day a foraging party, under Lieutenant-Colonel Salomon, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, was sent up the Columbia road about five miles, but owing to the barrenness of the country was unsuccessful, and returned at nightfall. On the 15th 148 wagons of the train were assigned to the care of my brigade. The regiments were distributed through the train and directed to be unusually watchful against attacks from the enemy's cavalry. The column moved on the Lexington road. At 2 p. m. seven prisoners were brought in by foragers from the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers. At 3 p. m. the brigade reached Congaree Creek, the bridge over which had been burned by the enemy. While the column awaited the repair of the bridge, a squad of five foragers from the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers brought in eleven good horses with complete equipments, all of which they had captured from a detachment of rebel cavalry. Twelve horses were taken, but one being severely wounded had to be abandoned. My brigade crossed Congaree Creek at 6 p. m. The road beyond contained many boggy places, which retarded the march very much. My advance regiment did not get into camp until 10 p. m. At that hour the head of column reached the cross-roads near Red Branch Creek.

At 7.30 on the morning of the 16th my brigade moved in the direction of Columbia. The troops marched unencumbered by wagons, the trains being left in charge of the Second Division, and the column being stripped for action. At noon cannonading was heard toward the right, supposed to be caused by the advance of the Fifteenth Corps. At 9.30 my brigade crossed the unfinished line of railroad constructed from Columbia to Augusta. At 10.45 it arrived within five miles of Columbia, without having met any opposition. It was now ascertained that the Fifteenth Corps had reached the Congaree, opposite the city. At 3 p. m. my brigade crossed a small creek and encamped. On the 17th my command marched to Zion Church, a point on the right bank of the Saluda. My troops encamped at nightfall near the pontoon bridge, which had been laid at that point. On the following morning they crossed the Saluda. My brigade, being the rear guard of the corps, moved three miles beyond the bridge and halted to await the passing of the troops and trains. The One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers was stationed on the left bank near the bridge, to cover its removal. At 4.30 p. m., the rest of the corps having all passed, my entire command resumed its march. The troops continued to move until 10 o'clock at night, when they encamped at Crooked Branch. On the following day (19th) my brigade was placed in charge of the entire division train. The column moved at 10 a. m. and in an hour afterward reached Rockville Post-Office. At 2 p. m. it left the road and pursued the crest of a ridge directly through the woods and fields. The soil was soft and gravelly, rendering it very difficult for the trains to get through. At 5.30 p. m. my brigade encamped near the Broad River, about one mile below Alston Depot. Foragers from the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers captured on this day 2 horses and 15 mules. The party from the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers captured 8 mules and burned 1 cotton-gin and 23 bales of cotton. At 9 a. m. on the 20th my brigade crossed Broad River. The column then moved northeastward, and at 11 a. m. crossed Little River at Gibson's. The country now became quite undulating, and we seemed to have gotten fairly out of the swamps. There were many well-

stocked plantations, and our foragers brought us in a plentiful supply of provisions. At 3 p. m. the column struck the direct road to Winnsborough. At 4 p. m. the troops encamped at Myrtle Hill. The march was resumed at 9 a. m. on the 21st. My brigade was put in charge of 420 wagons. The column moved through a fine, undulating country toward Winnsborough. My command arrived at this place at 4.30 p. m. At 6 p. m. it encamped three miles beyond. At 10 a. m. of the 22d it resumed its march, having been put in charge of 540 wagons. At 2 p. m. it passed Wateree Church, and at 4 reached Wateree Creek. Only three of my regiments, together with the wagons assigned them, succeeded in getting over this stream until the bridge broke down. These regiments, excepting the One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, which was detached by the division commander to cover a side road, moved on toward Rocky Mount Post-Office, near which point they encamped at midnight. The regiments which had been cut off by the breaking of the bridge over Wateree Creek did not get into camp until toward morning.

My brigade crossed the Wateree River on a pontoon bridge at 10 a. m. on the 23d. After crossing it was directed to assist the trains in getting up the high and difficult hill on the left bank. My command was kept thus employed until 3.30 p. m., when it continued its march four miles farther and encamped. On the 24th my brigade marched at 7.30 a. m. in the advance of the corps. The rain which had commenced falling during the previous night continued throughout most of this day. The soil of this region, any time soft and boggy, now became doubly so, and the trains moved with great difficulty. At 10 a. m. the head of the column encountered the Seventeenth Corps moving on the only road that could be taken by the Twentieth. The troops encamped on Patterson's plantation and here remained until 2 p. m. on the 26th, when the march was resumed. My brigade had charge of 112 wagons. The road was extremely bad and had to be corduroyed almost entire. At nightfall my command encamped at a cross-roads two miles from Hanging Rock Post-Office. Early on the following morning it moved forward to that point. Then crossing a stream of the same name it advanced three miles farther and encamped. On this day some foragers of my command brought in a handsome silk banner inscribed on one side thus: "Our cause is just; we will defend it with our lives." On the other side was this inscription: "Presented by the ladies to the Lancaster Invincibles." My brigade marched again at 7 a. m. on the 28th, in charge of the train of the Second Division. A drizzling rain had kept falling during the previous night and continued throughout the day. The road consequently became very bad. The first two miles of the road had to be corduroyed almost entire. At 11 a. m. the brigade passed Horton's. After this the road became much better and the train moved along rapidly. At 2 p. m. the brigade crossed Little Lynch's Creek on a substantial wooden bridge which the enemy had left standing. The troops encamped one mile from the bridge at 4 p. m. The Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers was, by order of the corps commander, sent forward twelve miles to seize and hold the bridge over Lynch's Creek. The regiment pushed rapidly forward and succeeded in obtaining possession of the bridge by 10 p. m. The enemy made no resistance.

Our march was resumed at 6 a. m. of March 1. At 11.30 a. m. my brigade crossed Lynch's Creek on the bridge seized by the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers at Ferrily's Ford. It then moved four miles farther and encamped on Johnson's plantation. Early on the following

morning the march was continued in the direction of Chesterfield Court-House. My troops guarded the train of the division as far as Big Black Creek, where they were relieved by troops from the Third Division, and my brigade moved forward unencumbered. The First Brigade, in my advance, began skirmishing with the enemy about 2 p. m. At one time my command was ordered up to its support but did not happen to be needed. Afterward it moved rapidly forward and arrived at Chesterfield at 4.30 p. m. After marching through the town my troops went into position and finally encamped just beyond it. At 9 a. m. on the 3d my brigade marched to the upper bridge over Thompson's Creek, which stream it crossed by fording. It then moved down the creek to the lower bridge, and went into position covering an important cross-roads. It was at this time expected that the entire command would push forward toward Cheraw and attack the enemy there, but before the movement was commenced intelligence was received that the Right Wing had succeeded in obtaining possession of the town. No farther advance was therefore made, and my brigade encamped for the night on Potter's plantation. Next day (the 4th) my brigade marched again at 4 p. m., having in charge 180 wagons of the train. At 5 p. m. it crossed Little Westfield, and at midnight Big Westfield Creek. Shortly after crossing the latter stream my troops encamped at a point about four miles from the Great Pedee River. My brigade remained in this position until 9 a. m on the 6th, when it marched again in charge of 180 wagons of the division train. The road being good, the column moved along rapidly, and at 3 p. m. reached Cheraw. Here my brigade remained until 11 o'clock at night, when it crossed the Great Pedee on a pontoon bridge. The troops continued to march until they reached a point four miles beyond the bridge, where they encamped three hours after midnight. The march was resumed again at 7.30 o'clock on the following morning. The column moved in a northeasterly course toward Fayetteville, N. C. My brigade crossed the North Carolina line at noon. The route lay through a sandy, rolling country abounding in pitch pines. Its barrenness stinted the customary success of our foragers. At 4 p. m. my brigade encamped near the unfinished railroad known as the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad.

At 7 a. m. of the following day my brigade marched again in the advance of the corps. The general direction of the march was toward McFarland's Bridge, on the Lumber River. At 9 a. m. the column encountered the Fourteenth Corps, which was moving on the road designed for the Twentieth. After some delay the brigade again pursued its way, moving through woods and fields about two miles, when a new road was found leading to the Lumber. At noon my command crossed Gum Swamp Creek. Soon afterward, in obedience to order from the corps commander, it pressed forward with the design of getting possession of and, if possible, saving the bridge over the Lumber. The line of march now led through a wild and almost uninhabited country thickly timbered with pines. It afforded nothing whatever to our foragers. During a march of some fifteen miles two or three wretched cabins were about the only observable signs of civilized life. Just before nightfall my command reached McFarland's Bridge, which was found to be already destroyed. The enemy had burned it during the night of the 7th. The Lumber is a deep, narrow, and difficult stream, rarely fordable at this season of the year. It was therefore necessary that the bridge be reconstructed. I put almost my entire command, including the pioneer corps, at work upon it early on the morning of the 9th. The work was prosecuted with great energy and

by 3 p. m. the bridge was ready for the crossing of the troops and trains. This bridge was, when completed, about 125 feet in length. The celerity with which it was constructed, considering the meagerness of the tools and materials, reflects great credit upon the officers and men who had the work in charge. My brigade crossed the Lumber in advance of the corps. It then moved two miles beyond the bridge and at 5.30 p. m. encamped. My command marched again at 6 a. m. on the 10th in the advance of the corps. It moved on the Fayetteville road, much of which it repaired as it proceeded. At 10 a. m. it crossed Beaver Dam and at 11 Toney's Creek. Soon after crossing the stream last named I was directed to push my brigade forward to Rockfish Creek, which was reached by 2 p. m. This stream was found to be much swollen by the recent rains and required a long bridge. My pioneer corps, under Lieut. Charles H. Tinkler, was put to work in constructing an approach. This work was completed by nightfall and my command encamped near the crossing. My brigade remained in this encampment until 11.30 a. m. on the 11th, when, unexpectedly, an order was received to push forward to Fayetteville unencumbered with trains. My troops moved immediately and were all over Rockfish Creek by noon. The column moved very rapidly and at 3 p. m. crossed Puppy Creek at Lamont's Mill. At 7 p. m. my brigade crossed Little Rockfish Creek and soon afterward struck a plank road leading directly to Fayetteville. The road, which had previously been extremely troublesome, was now as good as could be desired. At 11 p. m. my command encamped near the plank road two miles from Fayetteville.

There was no further movement of my command until the 13th, when it marched in review down the principal street of Fayetteville, and encamped on the farther side of the town. On the following day it crossed the Cape Fear River about noon, and, moving about three miles from the bridge, encamped. On the 15th my brigade marched again at 8 a. m., pursuing the road to Kyle's Landing. Only the ammunition and headquarters wagons accompanied the troops. The remainder of the train was put in charge of the Second Division. The road being good, the column moved rapidly, and at 4 p. m. my brigade reached Silver Run, where it encamped. It was again on the march by 7 a. m. on the 16th. Much rain had fallen and the weather was damp and cloudy. The road was very troublesome, yet the troops withal moved rapidly. At 9 a. m. cannonading was heard at the front, indicating that the enemy had been encountered. By 10 o'clock my command reached the locality where the Second Brigade, sent forward the evening previous, had already been engaged with the enemy. I immediately put my troops in position, as directed, on the right of the Second Brigade. I formed my regiments in two lines, three being in front and three in reserve. About 10.30 I was ordered to advance my line, which was done immediately. My skirmishers handsomely drove in those of the enemy, and the entire command moved forward about half a mile, changing front while doing so. A new position was thus assumed, and my brigade awaited the advance of the troops on its left. Meanwhile the First Brigade moved up on my right, and while doing so encountered a strong force of the enemy in the act of turning my flank. Fortunately this design was thwarted, and the enemy seemed to withdraw a considerable distance from my front. A new line was now formed, and the advance recommenced at 2 p. m. My formation was the same as before—three regiments in front and three in reserve. My regiments moved forward in excellent order about one mile. The

enemy was steadily driven back until he sought refuge behind a breast-work, which was covered in front by a marsh. Here I was directed to halt my command for the night. My men threw up a temporary breast-work to cover their line from the fire of the enemy's artillery. The firing mostly ceased at dark, and the enemy withdrew during the night.

I regret the loss of 2 enlisted men killed and 32 wounded in this engagement. It is also with much sorrow that I mention the loss by wounding of 7 commissioned officers of my command. They all deserve the highest praise for their gallant conduct, and it affords me pleasure to report their names, which are as follows:

Lieut. Col. D. Thomson, Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, severely wounded; Lieut. Col. H. Watkins, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, contusion in right leg; Maj. John Higgins, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, severely wounded; Capt. George Heinzmann, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, severely wounded; First Lieut. R. M. J. Hardenburgh, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, mortally wounded, since dead; Lieut. Edwin E. Cummings, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, thumb shot off; Second Lieut. William Brant, Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, severely wounded in arm.

To my entire brigade, including both the officers and men, I must award the credit of having behaved with great gallantry throughout this affair. Though the fighting was all done on the level field and without breast-works or fortifications of any kind, yet there was no discoverable straggling, and each officer and man seemed to desire above all things to acquit himself well and nobly.

My brigade marched again at 3 p. m. on the 17th and reached Black River at nightfall. On the following morning its march was resumed at 6 o'clock. The Black River was crossed by fording, and my brigade pushed forward toward Bentonville. The troops corduroyed the bad places in the roads and assisted the trains when necessary. At 3 p. m. I was directed to move my brigade out a side road and cover the left flank. My regiments were placed in position and remained until 5 o'clock, when my brigade was relieved by troops from the Third Division and its march was resumed. My command kept moving until 11 o'clock at night, when it encamped. The march was continued at 6 o'clock on the following morning. The road was very bad and much of it had to be corduroyed. My command alternated in this work with the Second Brigade. At noon I crossed Mingo Creek, and halted my brigade for dinner at the crossing of the Smithfield and Goldsborough roads. At this point lively cannonading was heard, apparently about five miles to the front. I was directed to leave a regiment to relieve the One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers in covering the Smithfield road. Detailing the One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers for this purpose, I pushed forward with the remainder of my command at 2 p. m. In about an hour my brigade arrived at the scene of the fighting. The Fourteenth Corps had become considerably engaged. I was directed to move my command immediately to the front and fill up a gap in the line of Carlin's division. I complied with this order at once, and formed my regiments in two lines, three being on the front and two in reserve. The former were the Sixty-first and Eighty-second Ohio Veteran and the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, and the latter were the Eighty-second Illinois and One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers. As soon as my line was formed it began the construction of a breast-work covering its front. This work was just fairly commenced when I was directed to send my two rear regiments, the Eighty-second

Illinois and One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, back about half a mile to go into position supporting Colonel Hawley's brigade, which was covering the left flank. Thus I had but the three regiments remaining which have been mentioned as being on the front line. My line as thus situated was between a portion of Carlin's division, Fourteenth Army Corps, on its right, and another portion of the same division on its left, but formed no connection on either flank, as I had not troops enough to fill the vacancy. Neither did I find any skirmish line in front of that portion of Carlin's line occupied by my command. Furthermore, Carlin's line on my left, instead of being refused was thrown forward, which seems to me was a most dangerous and unfortunate arrangement, as it rendered it much more easy to be flanked than it ought to have been. In my front was a small ravine easily crossed, and beyond an open field, containing on its farther side a group of buildings. In my rear was a dense pine forest, along the outer edge of which my line extended.

Having no intrenching tools, my men were compelled to build their breast-works by means of their hatchets. They had, nevertheless, succeeded in erecting a respectable shelter from the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, when it was reliably reported to me that the enemy was advancing his skirmish line, apparently with the intention of obtaining possession of the buildings in the field, and from thence the elevated ground extending to the left and covering my position. I ordered a strong skirmish line to be pushed forward immediately to forestall the enemy in this purpose, if possible. No sooner had my skirmishers begun to deploy than they seemed to be discovered, and were fired upon. They were, however, gallantly pushed forward by Lieut. George Lyman, of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, who was at this time in command of the line. Lieutenant Lyman quickly led his men across the open field and obtained possession of the buildings before mentioned. By this time the firing became very lively, and the fact was developed that the enemy was advancing in force. The firing rolled to the left, and soon grew heavy in Carlin's front. My skirmishers now began to fall back, losing many of their number in killed, wounded, and captured. The enemy now appeared in strong force in my front, and as soon as my skirmishers had come in my main line opened fire. Up to this time no other idea pervaded my command than that of holding their position; but in a few minutes it became apparent that the troops on my left were being driven back in great disorder. This permitted the enemy to come directly in upon my left flank and rear, and left me no alternative but to withdraw my regiments or have them captured. The line was held until to have remained upon it longer would have been madness. I therefore reluctantly gave the command to fall back, which was done in good order. My three regiments withdrew under cover of the thick woods, and reformed their line about a quarter of a mile farther to the rear. The One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers having now returned to me I ordered it to form on the left of the new line. The left of this regiment rested in an open field and had no connection with any other command. About 400 yards farther to the left was the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, on the right of Colonel Hawley's line, thus leaving a vacancy of that distance between these two regiments. The right of the line rested in the woods on the Cox's Bridge road, and afterward connected with the left of Fearing's brigade of the Fourteenth Corps.

My new line had hardly been formed until it was assailed by the enemy. He again attempted to turn my left and to force his way

through the gap between the One hundred and forty-third New York and Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers. He managed to obtain a cross-fire upon my four right regiments, which were at this time almost destitute of breast-works, and without a connection on their right or left; but not an inch of ground was yielded. My four right regiments held their ground most gallantly, while the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, aided by the artillery which commanded the gap and behaved very gallantly, poured so galling a fire into the enemy's flanking column as to compel it to hastily withdraw. My men now collected rails and quickly built themselves a breast-work. This work had to be suspended several times, owing to the repeated attacks of the enemy. It was finally completed so far as to render it a respectable covering from the enemy's fire. But this was not accomplished a moment too soon. The enemy made at least five furious assaults upon the line, but was in each instance handsomely repulsed. He was not permitted to maintain a line of battle five minutes at one time within a hundred yards of my line. At each successive repulse numbers of his men came in and surrendered themselves as prisoners of war.

Thus the tide of battle ebbed and flowed along my front until nightfall, when the firing ceased and my four right regiments were relieved by Colonel Selfridge's brigade, and withdrawn to a line of works about 300 yards to the rear. The One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, having rejoined the brigade late in the afternoon, had been already formed in this second line of works, but had not been seriously engaged.

Thus terminated an action which cost my brigade 107 officers and men killed, wounded, and captured. Among the number were many of the bravest and best of my entire command, but where all did so well I cannot find it in my heart to make invidious distinctions.

I sincerely regret to record the loss in this affair of Capt. William Ballentine, of the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, who was mortally wounded, and has since died. He was a young officer of great promise, and his loss cannot be easily repaired.

The same statements are true of Lieut. George Lyman, of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, who was wounded and captured by the enemy while gallantly leading the skirmish line at the beginning of the engagement, and who also afterward died.* I cannot bestow too much praise upon these two young officers, who have fallen at the post of duty and given their lives for their country.

The following additional officers were wounded in the engagement: Capt. Robert Patterson, Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers, slightly, and Lieut. William H. Thomson, Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, severely.

On the 20th and 21st my brigade remained in the same position it occupied on the night of the 19th, except that it advanced about noon of the 21st and held for a short time nearly the same ground occupied by it at the commencement of the battle of the 19th. The enemy had withdrawn to his original position. Several wounded men of my command, who had been left upon the field, were brought in during this temporary advance. My troops did not engage the enemy, and I was soon directed to move them back to their old position, which I did. During the night of the 21st the enemy retreated. My brigade marched at 9.30 a. m. toward Troublefield's Store en route for Cox's Bridge. The trains preceded the troops early in the morning. At 8 p. m. my

* Lieutenant Lyman was mustered out of service May 16, 1865.

command encamped near Falling Creek. It crossed Falling Creek at 7.30 on the ensuing morning. At noon it reached a point near Cox's Bridge over the Neuse River. My command crossed the Neuse at 2 p. m. and, having moved one mile beyond, encamped for the night. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th all the pack animals and headquarters wagons were sent forward to Goldsborough in obedience to an order from Major-General Slocum. The troops were notified that they would be expected to pass in review through the town upon their arrival there. My brigade marched at 7 and crossed Little River at 9.30 a. m. At 10.30 it reached Goldsborough and moved through and three miles beyond the town, where it went into permanent camp near its present situation, in the vicinity of the Weldon railroad.

During the campaign which thus terminated my brigade marched 494 miles. It captured from the enemy 60 prisoners, of whom 2 commissioned officers and 52 enlisted men were well, and 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men were wounded. It destroyed 5 miles of railroad track, and two cases of new Enfield and Springfield rifle muskets, containing 60 in all.

The troops of my command subsisted mostly upon the country. They captured 500 beef-cattle, 200 sheep, 2,000 live hogs, 15,000 pounds of flour, 20,000 pounds of meal, 1,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 100,000 pounds of bacon, besides vast quantities of poultry and miscellaneous provisions. The command burned 50 cotton gins and presses, 1,800 bales of cotton, 2 saw-mills and 3 flouring mills. It captured 200 horses and 350 mules. The animals of my command were also chiefly subsisted upon forage obtained from the country. The quantity gathered for and consumed by them was, as nearly as it can be estimated, 125,098 pounds of corn and 77,340 pounds of fodder. Besides these there were vast numbers of miscellaneous captures of articles valuable to the enemy.

I have the honor to append a complete list of the casualties during the campaign.

I also forward herewith the reports of my regimental commanders.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. ROBINSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. E. K. BUTTRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 148.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 29.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND REGT. ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 29, 1865.

GENERAL: Of the part taken by my regiment in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The regiment left Savannah on the 17th of January, 1865, with the brigade, crossed the Savannah River, and marched to Hardeeville, on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, where we arrived on the 19th. We remained at Hardeeville eight days, on a very bad and wet campground; left there on the 28th of January and arrived at Robertsville on the 29th, where we remained until the 3d [2d] of February.

Until that day we had been in communication with Savannah, Ga., by the Savannah River, but when we left Robertsville (the 3d [2d] of February) we cut loose from our communication and base of supplies. We marched toward Lawtonville, and a mile from that place encountered some rebel cavalry, which were soon driven back by a small infantry force and a few pieces of artillery. The regiment broke camp on the 4th [3d] of February and marched toward Buford's Bridge, where it arrived late in the evening of the 6th of February. My regiment having been detached that day from the brigade, guarding the entire train of our division, I joined the brigade the next morning, crossed Buford's Bridge, and in the evening of that day we struck the South Carolina Railroad near Graham's Station. The next day the regiment destroyed about three-quarters of a mile of railroad and camped about three miles from the camp we occupied the night before. On the 9th we marched to Station Ninety-six on the same road, remained there the 10th, and destroyed during the two days about one mile of track. We left Ninety-six at 8 a. m. on the 11th, crossed the South Branch of the Edisto River and the swamp, which was about two miles long, and arrived in camp at about 11 p. m.; marched next day toward the North Branch of the Edisto River; camped about two miles from the river; crossed the river on the 13th, and marched on the 14th toward Columbia Cross-Roads. My regiment had the advance, it being the first in the order of march in the corps. I had ridden ahead of my advanced guard about one-quarter of a mile, accompanied by Captain Reynolds, acting assistant inspector-general Third Brigade, and by Captain McConnell, of your staff, when we butted against a squad of rebel cavalry numbering about fifty men. Captain Reynolds, who had dismounted to make some inquiries at a house, was captured. The rebels fired at me and Captain McConnell. I hurried back, brought my avant guard forward on double-quick, drove the rebels and captured one of them. In chasing the rebels we had advanced about two miles ahead of the brigade, and while out there I received orders from you to march three miles farther to a plantation on the road with a number of wagons, which I had orders to fill with forage, and then return to camp. I marched six miles instead of three; did not find a house on the road; had some skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, and as it was getting dark and a heavy rain began to fall I returned to camp without any forage. On the 15th we crossed Congaree Creek and arrived at midnight near Lexington Court-House, where we camped.

Broke camp at 7.30 a. m. on the 16th and camped in the evening of that day three miles from Columbia. On the 17th we marched toward the Saluda River, which we crossed next day on a pontoon bridge, and marched till 12 o'clock, night. This march was very hard and fatiguing, the road being very bad and the woods through which it led on fire for a distance of about three miles. Left camp on the 19th at 9 a. m. and crossed the Broad River on the 20th of February. On the 21st we marched through Winnsborough and camped three miles from the town, where I captured a rebel while forming the picket-line of the division. On the 22d we crossed Big Wateree Creek, guarded the train, and had a very hard and tiresome march, arriving in camp near Catawba River at 2.30 a. m. February 23. Received orders to march at 5 o'clock the same morning, the troops having had only two hours' rest. We crossed the Catawba River and had to assist the wagons getting across, the banks of the river being very high and the road bad; camped that evening about five miles from the river. February 24 we marched about one mile and then camped, the Seventeenth Corps marching on

our road. Remained in the same camp next day and marched on the 26th about six miles toward Hanging Rock. On the 27th we changed camp, and on the 28th we marched about eight miles, helping the wagon train along the road, the weather being very bad. We pitched our camp at 4 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock I received orders to march immediately to Lynch's Creek, about eleven miles from our camp, to secure the bridge across that creek, and to hold it until the corps arrived. I marched rapidly and arrived at the bridge at 10.30 p. m.; it was a substantial and new bridge. The corps crossed the next day. The regiment joined the brigade when it crossed the bridge and marched five miles to where the brigade camped. Here I received orders again to march to Black Creek bridge, about three miles, and secure and hold it. I arrived at the bridge at 6 p. m. and guarded it until the corps arrived the next day.

On the 2d of March we marched to Chesterfield Court-House, where our advance guard had a lively skirmish with the enemy, driving him through the town and across the bridges, which he partly burned behind him. On the 3d of March we passed through Chesterfield again and crossed Thompson's Creek by wading it (the bridge having not been repaired yet), and camped about two miles on the north side of the creek. We left camp at 4 p. m. on the 4th; had to cross a bad swamp, and arrived three miles from the Great Pedee, where we camped late in the evening. We rested on the 5th, and on the 6th marched to Cheraw; passed through the town, crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, and marched four miles through a swamp on the east side of the river and arrived in camp at 2 a. m. on the 7th of March. We left camp at 7 o'clock the same morning and marched about fifteen miles, when we struck the railroad, where we camped. At 7 o'clock on the 8th of March we started, and, our brigade being in front, we marched to Lumber River, about twenty-two miles, crossing three deep ponds and several swamps. The regiment assisted in building the bridge across the river; crossed on the 9th and camped one mile from the river. The rain poured down in torrents all night and next day while we marched ten miles farther, fixing the road on our march, and camped for the night near Rockfish Creek. On the 11th at about noon we crossed the bridge and marched, unencumbered by wagons, toward the Fayetteville plank road, which we struck at about 8 p. m.; we marched about eight miles on the plank road and camped three miles from Fayetteville. We remained in our camp on the 12th; the troops were notified that the general commanding the army had communication, by the Cape Fear River, with our forces at Wilmington, and, for the first time on the campaign, our soldiers were enabled to send letters home. In the afternoon of the 13th we marched through Fayetteville, passing in review before General Sherman. We remained near the river all night and crossed the bridge at 2 p. m. on the 14th; marched three miles and camped for the night. On the 15th we marched about eight miles and camped near Taylor's Creek. On the 16th of March we crossed the creek and heard cannonading in our front. The road was very bad, leading through a swamp, and men and horses had to wade knee-deep through the mud. About noon we came up with the Second Brigade of our division and the cavalry near Black River. They were skirmishing with the enemy. You then ordered me to form my regiment in line of battle, my left connecting with the right of the Second Brigade, and to throw skirmishers to my front to relieve the skirmishers of the cavalry. These orders were immediately executed, and when the line of the entire brigade was formed we moved forward with the

skirmish line in our front; the line of battle followed closely behind the skirmish line, and the enemy's fire being very heavy caused several casualties in my ranks before the regiment could fire. We advanced steadily, changing our lines and front several times, and drove the enemy toward a swamp. Firing was kept up on the picket-line all night, and the next morning we found the works of the enemy evacuated. In this affair my regiment lost 1 private killed and 1 officer (Captain Heinzmann) and 9 enlisted men wounded. Captain Heinzmann was in charge of the skirmishers from my regiment, and I cannot omit to mention the gallant conduct of this officer.

We camped the evening of the 17th about two miles from the battlefield. On the 18th, in the morning, we crossed Black River. The men had to wade through; the water was deep, reaching up to the belts and cartridge-boxes. We had to cross several broad and deep ponds that day and to repair the road all along, it being very badly cut up. In the evening we guarded a cross-road leading to Smithfield, and were relieved by a brigade of the Third Division. We had a hard march. The regiment had to pull out a wagon which was stuck in the mud with ropes, by which we were detained two hours on the road. We got in camp at midnight. Marched again at 6 a. m. on the 19th ahead of the train, and corduroyed the road as we moved along. We heard heavy cannonading in our front. At about 1 p. m. we received orders to march forward without delay, and after a rapid march of about one hour and thirty minutes we arrived at a position about two miles from Bentonville, where the Fourteenth Corps was engaged with the enemy. The brigade was put in line, and you ordered me to form my regiment in column, in reserve of the left wing of the brigade. I saw the One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers was also formed in reserve, ready to support the left wing and to cover the left flank of the brigade, if necessary. I only remained in this position a few minutes, when I was ordered to report to Colonel Hawley with my command and the One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers. Captain Wallace, of your staff, directed me to the position of the Second Brigade. I reported to Colonel Hawley, who directed me to remain in reserve in the rear of the left of his brigade, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice to any part of his line. A few minutes after my men had stacked arms Colonel Hawley ordered me to cross a ravine on my right as quick as possible and to take a position on the right of the Thirteenth New Jersey, which was on the other side of the ravine. Before I had reached the ravine I saw a great many men and officers coming out of the woods in the greatest confusion and disorder. It looked to me like a stampede. I brought my regiment forward in double-quick and formed a line on the right of the Thirteenth New Jersey. The broken remnants of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, kept coming, running in every direction, and after some hard work of myself and my officers we succeeded in rallying about fifty men, mostly belonging to the Thirteenth Michigan. I formed them in line with my regiment. In the meantime the rebels had followed closely and were near my line when I heard their shouts and noticed that their fire came directly in my right flank. I immediately changed my front, caused the Thirteenth New Jersey to do the same, and ordered the rear rank of my regiment to throw up a few fence rails as a rifle-pit, while the front rank stood ready to receive the advancing foe. Before our rifle-pits were ready the enemy attacked us, but a few well-aimed volleys drove him back in confusion. The line of battle in the woods in my front was perpen-

dicular and a little to the right with my front. I saw the enemy attack the lines several times, and whenever I had an opportunity I fired by battalion into his right flank. These volleys had a very good effect, as I was told afterward by several prisoners. The enemy tried several times to flank us, but several regiments of the Fourteenth Corps having formed on my left and the Second Brigade on my right we held our position. After dark the enemy fell back, leaving his dead and wounded on the battle-field. The next morning I was relieved by the One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, of the Second Brigade, and reported to you.

We remained in reserve on the 20th, and on the 21st marched forward to the same position the brigade had occupied on the 19th. Here we were ordered to build rifle-pits, but before the works were completed we were ordered back to our old position in reserve. On the 22d we found that the enemy had evacuated their works in our front. We left our position and marched toward Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse River, where we arrived on the 23d of March, at 2 p. m., after crossing several nearly impassable swamps. We crossed the river on a pontoon bridge and camped about three miles from the same. At 1 a. m. I was ordered to send all my pack animals forward; the officers had to strike their tents, and in the morning at 6 o'clock we marched to Goldsborough. We passed through the town in review before General Sherman, and arrived at our present camp at 1 p. m.

On the whole campaign the men had to live on the country. Most of the time plenty of forage was obtained, but a portion of the country we marched through was very poor, and the men could hardly get as much as they needed. Some of my men suffered severely for the want of shoes; but, in spite of all the hardships, privations, and dangers which the men had to encounter, they remained in good spirits and were always ready to do their duty. I have to mention the conduct of my officers and men on the 19th of March. The officers assisted me greatly in rallying the troops of the Fourteenth Corps, and under very trying circumstances they, as well as the men of my command, obeyed and executed my orders with the greatest coolness and determination.

On the campaign my regiment captured 8 rebels (of which 5 were captured on the 19th of March), 30 horses, and 45 mules; about 60,000 pounds of corn and 30,000 pounds of fodder were obtained. The regiment burned several cotton gins and presses in South Carolina and destroyed about two miles of railroad.

The regiment lost on the campaign 2 men killed, 1 officer and 8 men wounded, and 6 men missing. The missing were lost on foraging parties.

Annexed to this report is a nominal list of casualties.*

The regiment is now in camp two miles and a half from Goldsborough, on the Weldon railroad, resting from the arduous labors, fatiguing marches, and victorious battles in which it participated, and in accordance with orders preparing for a new campaign.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. S. SALOMON,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Eighty-second Illinois Infantry.

Brig. Gen. J. S. ROBINSON,

Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 8 enlisted men wounded, and 6 enlisted men missing.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND REGT. ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Washington, D. C., May 29, 1865.

GENERAL: Of the operations of this command since the army left Goldsborough, N. C., up to date, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Having had orders two days previous to prepare for a campaign, we started on the morning of the 10th of April from our camp-ground on the Weldon railroad; marched through Goldsborough, N. C., toward Raleigh, N. C. Toward evening of the same day our advance encountered some rebel cavalry, a nearly impassable swamp being between our and the rebel line. Their resistance was for a short time obstinate, but after the infantry had got into position and our skirmish line was ordered to advance the enemy retreated; we crossed the swamp and encamped for the night fifteen miles from Goldsborough. On the 11th of April, at daybreak, the regiment struck camp and after continued marches arrived at Raleigh, N. C., on the 13th of April. Two days before our arrival in Raleigh it was officially communicated to us that the rebel General Lee had surrendered to Lieutenant-General Grant. The news was received with the greatest manifestation of joy by the troops and all were eager for an opportunity to meet Johnston's army and sure of success.

At Raleigh we pitched camp, and on the 16th of April were officially informed that General Sherman was negotiating with General Johnston and that hostilities had been suspended. The news was received with cheers by the troops and everybody was anticipating an early peace and return to their homes when, on the next day, the terrible news of the assassination of our beloved President created a feeling of hatred and revenge in the heart of every soldier.

On the 24th of April we received orders to march to Jones' Cross-Roads. The next morning at daybreak we started accordingly, expecting that hostilities would be resumed the same day. We went into camp near the cross-roads; remained there three days, then marched back to Raleigh, and there were informed that Johnston had surrendered. We remained in camp until the 30th of April, when we started for home by way of Richmond and Washington. After very hard and fatiguing marches we arrived before Richmond on the 9th of May, having marched 162 miles in ten days. On the 11th of May we resumed our march for Washington, passing through the city of Richmond. On the 15th of May we passed over the battle fields of Spotsylvania Court-House and Chancellorsville, Va. On the 16th we crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and on the 19th we arrived at Alexandria, Va., where we went into camp.

On the 24th we participated in the grand review of General Sherman's army before the President and Lieutenant-General Grant, and then marched to our present camp, where we are now making preparations to be mustered out of service.

I have the honor to sign, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

EDW. S. SALOMON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. ROBINSON,
Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 149.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage, One hundred and first Illinois Infantry, of operations January 17–March 25 and April 10–May 24.

HEADQUARTERS 101ST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the regiment under my command during the campaign that has just ended so gloriously:

The regiment marched from Savannah, Ga., on the 17th of January, crossed the river, and on the 19th encamped near Purysburg, S. C., where it remained until the 28th, when it marched in the direction of Robertsville, S. C., where it arrived on the next day, and there encamped.

On the 2d of February it moved from Robertsville in the direction of Lawtonville and marched on the 3d, 4th, and 5th to Buford's Bridge. On the 4th the regiment was on duty guarding a road during the passage of the division. On the 6th and 7th it was again on the march, reaching Graham's Turnout, on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, on the evening of the 7th. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th it was engaged in tearing up railroad at various points between Graham's Turnout and Ninety-six Mile Turnout; on the 11th marched and crossed the South Fork of the Edisto River, and on the 12th reached the North Fork, which it crossed next day, and on the 14th, 15th, and 16th marched near Lexington Court-House, within a few miles of Columbia, S. C. On the 18th crossed the Saluda River, where the regiment and the Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers were ordered to guard the taking up of the pontoon bridge, which was done safely, and then we rejoined the column and on the next day marched to Broad River, which we crossed on the 20th, and on the 21st marched through Winnsborough, and on the 22d reached the Catawba River at Rocky Mount, which we crossed on the 23d, and on the 24th marched about seven miles. On the 25th did not march. February 26, 27, 28, and March 1 and 2 marched to Chesterfield Court-House, but was not engaged in the skirmish which took place.

March 3, forded the creek and took possession of the rebel works on the Cheraw road, and on the 4th marched to within three miles of Sneedsborough, where we remained next day, and on the 6th marched to Cheraw and crossed the Great Pedee River, and on the 7th marched to the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. On the 8th marched to Downing's Creek, where the brigade built a bridge and crossed next day, and on the 10th Rockfish Creek, and on the 11th arrived near Fayetteville. On the 14th left Fayetteville and crossed the Cape Fear River and moved about five miles on the Raleigh road. On the 15th marched within ten miles of Averasborough on the Raleigh road, and on the 16th was engaged with the enemy at Smith's farm, losing 1 severely and 2 slightly wounded. On the 17th and 18th marched on the Goldsborough road, and on the 19th, while marching along near Bentonville, the regiment was stationed on the Smithfield road to guard it while the division was passing, where it remained until relieved by the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, when it promptly marched forward toward where the booming of the cannon announced the presence of the enemy. Rejoining the brigade the regiment was placed in the reserve line, where it remained during the battle, sustaining no loss. During the day, however, a foraging party, consisting of

Capt. William R. Seymour, of Company H, and eleven men, were captured by the rebel cavalry. On the 20th and 21st remained in the same position, and on the 22d, 23d, and 24th marched to Goldsborough, where it went into camp on the 25th.

During the campaign the regiment has captured, as nearly as I can estimate, some 20 head of horses and 20 head of mules, burned 100 bales of cotton and 10 cotton-gins, and tore up about a mile and a half of railroad, and has lived almost entirely off the country. It is impossible to ascertain anything in regard to the amount of forage, as no records have been kept and as the officer who commanded the foraging party was captured.

In conclusion, I beg leave to return my thanks to the officers and men of the regiment for their uniform good conduct, soldiery bearing, and cheerful obedience to orders, wherever they have been placed.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. LE SAGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. E. LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS 101ST ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Washington City, May 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the regiment under my command during operations from Goldsborough, N. C., to this point:

The regiment marched from Goldsborough on the 10th of April and encamped about fourteen miles from Goldsborough, and on the 11th marched about thirteen miles and encamped at Smithfield. 12th, crossed Neuse River and encamped near Swift Creek. On the 13th marched and encamped at Raleigh, N. C., where we were encamped until the 25th, when we marched about twelve miles and encamped near Jones' Cross-Roads, where we remained in camp until the 28th, when we marched back to Raleigh and occupied our old camp, where we remained until the 30th, when we broke up camp and marched about fifteen miles en route for Richmond, Va.

May 1, marched fifteen miles and encamped near Tar River. May 2, marched about twenty-two miles and camped beyond Oxford. May 3, marched about eighteen miles and crossed the Roanoke River, and camped on the north bank. May 4, marched twenty-two miles and camped on the north bank of the Meherrin River. May 5, marched to the south bank of the Nottoway River. May 6, marched fifteen miles to Wellville Station, on the South Side Railroad. May 7, crossed Appomattox River and encamped near Clover Hill. May 8, marched fifteen miles to Falling Creek. May 9, marched to within four miles of Richmond. May 10, remained in camp. May 11, marched through Manchester and Richmond and encamped four miles of Richmond. May 12, marched through Ashland and encamped on the north bank of the South Anna; marched twenty miles. May 13, marched fifteen miles and encamped on the south bank of the North Anna River. May 14, crossed the North Anna and encamped near Spotsylvania Court-House. May 15, marched and encamped on the south bank of the Rappahannock River. May 16, 17, and 18 marched in the direction of Alexandria, passing through Brentsville, about noon on the 18th crossed Bull Run and encamped in a mile of Fairfax Court-House. May 19, marched

to within three miles of Alexandria, where we remained in camp until the 24th, when we passed through Washington City and arrived at our present camp.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. LE SAGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. E. LEE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 150.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Horace Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 29.

HEADQUARTERS 143D NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
May 29, 1865.

In compliance with orders from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this command from the time of leaving Goldsborough, N. C., to the present date:

Left Goldsborough, N. C., on the morning of the 10th day of April, 1865, and marched with the brigade to Raleigh, N. C., where we arrived on the 13th of April; left Raleigh on the 25th of April and marched with the brigade to Jones' Cross-Roads; returned to Raleigh on the 27th [28th], and on the 29th [30th] of the same month took up the line of march to Alexandria, Va., where we arrived on the 19th of May.

On the 23d [24th] day of May we left Alexandria and marched through Washington, passing in review, and encamped at this place.

The casualties in this regiment since leaving Goldsborough, N. C., have been seven men captured while foraging near Raleigh, N. C., on the 14th day of April, 1865, two of whom have returned to the regiment and the remaining five have been sent to Parole Camp at Annapolis, Md.

The whole number of rations drawn during the time, that is from April 10, 1865, to the present date, is forty-five days'; the balance has been foraged from the country.

Respectfully submitted.

HORACE BOUGHTON,
Colonel 143d New York Volunteer Infantry, and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. A. E. LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 151.

Report of Maj. James S. Crall, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the recent campaign:

During the campaign just ended the Eighty-second Regiment has destroyed 2 miles of railroad, captured 113 mules, 92 horses, and 7 head of cattle. I have also destroyed 646 bales of cotton and 13 cotton-gins and 11 cotton-presses.

I have captured 25,150 pounds of meat, 7,760 pounds of flour, 4,952 pounds of corn meal, 50 bushels of sweet potatoes, 16 gallons of molasses. I also captured and destroyed 60 Enfield rifles.

The regimental foraging parties have captured in all 25 prisoners. In the engagement of the 16th instant it lost in wounded 8, and on the 19th its loss in killed was 1, in wounded 11, and in missing its loss was 13, 6 of whom have since returned.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES S. CRALL,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. ALFRED E. LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 152.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Stephen J. McGroarty, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations April 10–May 29.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Washington, D. C., May 29, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to transmit report of operations of my command since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the 10th day of April, 1865, the Eighty-second Regiment, composing a part of the Third Brigade, under command of Maj. James S. Crall, left Goldsborough in pursuit of Lieutenant-General Johnston; marched a distance of fifteen miles and encamped. On the 11th, after marching fifteen miles, the regiment arrived near Smithfield. On the 12th crossed the Neuse River. On the 13th, the regiment arrived at Raleigh, N. C., where it remained in camp until the 22d [25th]. On that day the command marched in a northwest direction a distance of eleven miles, where it remained in camp two days, then returned to Raleigh, encamped one day, then started en route for Richmond, Va.

On the 30th the regiment reached and crossed Neuse River, and on the 2d of May crossed Tar River. On the 3d passed through Williamsborough and crossed the State line into Virginia; crossed the Roanoke River. May 6th, arrived at Blacks and Whites Station. On the 7th crossed Appomattox River; arrived in the vicinity of Richmond on the 9th; remained in camp one day, when I arrived at and took command of the regiment. On the 11th crossed James River and passed through Richmond, Va., in review. On the 12th we passed Ashland Station and crossed the Chickahominy and South Anna Rivers. The 13th crossed Little River. The 14th crossed North Anna River and arrived near Spotsylvania Court-House; passed through the latter place on the 15th, and camped near the Rappahannock River, crossing the river next day. On the 18th crossed Bull Run and passed Fairfax Station. May 19, arrived in camp near Alexandria, Va.; remained in camp until the morning of the 24th, when the regiment marched to and passed through Washington, D. C., in review, and then marched to its present place of encampment.

S. J. McGROARTY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. E. LEE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 153.

Reports of Col. Francis H. West, Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24 and April 10–May 27.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment from the time of their leaving Savannah, Ga., until their arrival at this place on the 24th instant:

The regiment left camp at Savannah on the 18th of January, 1865, with an effective force of —— men. On the following day we overtook the brigade near Hardeeville (it having marched a day earlier). After this the regiment was not again detached from the brigade during the campaign. On the same day we arrived at Purdeeville [Purysburg], on the Savannah River, where we remained for seven days, making connection with boats on the river and obtaining some supplies. During this time we had very heavy rains and the country was nearly all inundated. On the 28th we started for Sister's Ferry, twenty miles farther up the river; found the water so high we could not approach the river, and on the second day we encamped at Robertsville, five miles from the ferry, where we remained three days and succeeded in getting communication with the river.

On the 2d of February we marched out from here, cutting loose from all base and starting north. Thus far on our line of march there was an indiscriminate destruction of property, leaving the country a perfect waste. Large amounts of cotton were found and burned on nearly every plantation. Here new and positive orders were issued prohibiting the burning of anything but cotton and cotton-gins. These orders were generally observed during the balance of the campaign. From this time our march was continued and almost uninterrupted, marching from town to town, from river to river, and railroad to railroad, foraging our supplies from the country, capturing large numbers of animals, destroying large quantities of cotton and great numbers of cotton-gins, and all the railroads in our course through the center of the State, and dispelling all forces of the enemy assembled to prevent our progress, they being unable to make anything like a formidable opposition to our progress until we arrived at Smithville, in North Carolina.

Having early in the campaign captured animals, and mounted thirty-five of my men as foragers, under charge of Lieutenant Bonney, they succeeded in keeping the command well supplied with subsistence during the entire march through South Carolina. After reaching North Carolina, and for the last twenty days of the campaign, the country passed over was so very poor that we sometimes found great difficulty in getting sufficient breadstuff and the men were compelled to use parched corn, and at times could not get enough of that, but they at all times had a plenty of meat.

In the swamps near Smithville on the 16th of March we first encountered the enemy in heavy force, and Jackson's and Ward's divisions, of the Twentieth Corps, were put in line against them early in the day. The ground being very unfavorable for a general attack a desultory firing with skirmishing and occasional attacks were made through the day, with much loss to the enemy and considerable to us, the enemy being constantly driven back through the swamp. Toward night a part of the Fourteenth Corps arrived as re-enforcement, but a heavy rain setting in darkness soon terminated the conflict, the enemy with-

drawing under the cover of night. My regiment was in the front line during the day, and I have to regret the loss of 2 men killed and 10 wounded. During the engagement the officers and men behaved with great coolness and bravery.

Leaving here on the 17th we arrived at noon on the 19th near Bentonville, where we found the Fourteenth Corps hotly pressed by the whole combined force of the enemy. Our brigade being in advance General Robinson at once moved my regiment, together with the Sixty-first and Eighty-second Ohio, into position in a gap left in the lines of the Fourteenth Corps, we being immediately to the left of the main road, which seemed to be the key to our whole position. We were scarcely in line before the brigades of the Fourteenth Corps that were on our left fell back precipitately, leaving the rebel columns to pass entirely past our left, which made it necessary for us to retire a short distance and change front at the same time, which we did under very heavy fire, General Robinson himself carrying the brigade colors and leading us rapidly into position so as to again face the enemy's front, when we were furiously assailed by the enemy repeatedly until dark, our men steadily repulsing them at every assault, when under the cover of darkness they abandoned the field.

It was noticed that my men fired with great coolness and precision during the conflict, and I was greatly gratified at the gallantry displayed by my officers, very conspicuous among whom for coolness, bravery, and efficiency, were Lieut. Col. George D. Rogers, Adjt. J. F. Sudduth, and Lieut. Byron Hewitt, commanding Company H. On this occasion we mourn the loss of 10 killed, 30 wounded, and 20 missing. The missing were men that were sent forward as skirmishers, immediately before the flank movement of the enemy, and must have all been killed or captured as it was impossible for them to return.

Peter Anderson, a private of Company B, deserves some special consideration for his judgment and daring in bringing from the field a piece of artillery belonging to the Fourteenth Corps that had been abandoned by its men as the enemy came down their flank. Anderson, entirely unassisted, drove the team out with his ramrod and saved the gun from falling into the enemy's hands.

The 20th was spent in caring for the wounded and burying the dead. On the 21st we were again placed in the front line, but with the exception of a little skirmishing were not engaged in that battle, a battle that compelled the enemy to retire and left us a clear road to Goldsborough, where we arrived on the 24th of March, having been out sixty-five days, having marched in the time nearly 500 miles, crossing many rivers and innumerable swamps, rendered much worse by almost constant rains, which made it necessary to timber or corduroy the roads a great share of the way in order to get our trains over. My men came in in good health, but much exhausted by long fatigue, and their clothing was in a very dilapidated condition, some of the men being barefooted and all very ragged.

During the campaign the regiment captured 31 horses and 48 mules, burned 10 cotton-gins, and 500 bales of cotton; captured 3 officers (lieutenants) and 20 men from the enemy. I am unable to give the amount of railroad destroyed. The animals were entirely subsisted from the country and also the men, except one-quarter rations of hard bread and one-third rations of sugar and coffee were issued for the whole time (except for twelve days that no issues were made). A very little pepper and salt was also issued.

The entire casualties during the campaign have been 12 killed, 40 wounded, 20 missing in action, and 5 captured while foraging; 3 have deserted.

After having a little rest the regiment will be in fine condition for further service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. WEST,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. ALFRED E. LEE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 20th Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIRST WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of Circular 112, brigade headquarters, 26th instant, I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this regiment since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

The regiment marched from Goldsborough April 10, 1865, on Raleigh road, in northwestern direction. About 12 m. on this day, and after marching, say twelve miles, the First Division leading, encountered a small force of the enemy. The regiment was here formed in line of battle, with the brigade, and moved forward across an extensive plantation. After some skirmishing with the enemy by the troops in advance they retired without engagement. Nothing of interest occurred on march to Raleigh, where the regiment arrived on the 13th of April. The regiment remained in camp near Raleigh until April 25, when it marched to Jones' Cross-Roads, about thirteen miles southwest of Raleigh. The regiment remained here until the 28th of April, when, Johnston having surrendered to General Sherman, it returned to Raleigh. On the 30th of April the regiment left Raleigh on march homeward, and on the 9th of May arrived in vicinity of Manchester, Va.

May 11, the regiment marched toward Alexandria, Va., passing through the city of Richmond this day, arriving in the vicinity of Alexandria on the 19th instant. Here the regiment remained in camp till the 24th instant, when it marched through Washington, D. C., in review, to its present [encampment].

I have no casualties to report in the regiment since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. WEST,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. E. LEE, *A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.*

No. 154.

Reports of Brt. Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations January 19–March 25 and April 10–May 24.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from December 21, 1864, the date of the occupation of Savannah, until March 24, 1865, when we reached Goldsborough:

From the 21st of December, 1864, until the 19th of January, 1865, this command was encamped in the city of Savannah performing garrison

duty. On the 19th it was relieved by General Grover's division, of the Nineteenth Corps, which then arrived from the Army of the Shenandoah. At this time the other divisions of the corps had crossed the river at Savannah and advanced as far up on the other side as Purysburg. I was under orders to follow as soon as possible. Very heavy rains set in on the 19th and lasted night and day until the 23d, overflowing the country on both sides of the river, and rendering the roads impassable either for troops or trains. I was therefore directed to await further orders. January 24, the storm ceased and the weather grew clear and cold. January 25, clear, freezing weather; received orders to march to-morrow toward Sister's Ferry, following the Fourteenth Corps; later in the day the order was countermanded and I was directed to report for special instructions to Major-General Slocum, commanding Left Wing. January 26, weather continued clear and very cold; received orders to march at 8 a. m. to-morrow by the route indicated in the previous order.

My division at the opening of this campaign was organized as follows:

First Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. Pardee, commanding: Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. R. Kirkup; Twenty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Capt. J. Schoonover; Sixty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. Powell; Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Col. John Flynn; One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John Craig. Effective strength of brigade: Officers, 68; enlisted men, 1,777.

Second Brigade, Col. G. W. Mindil, commanding: Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. Fourat; Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Capt. S. D. Miller; One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Capt. William Geary; One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, Col. J. T. Lockman; One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. A. H. Jackson; One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, Maj. L. D. Warner. Effective strength of brigade: Officers, 72; enlisted men, 1,145.

Third Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. A. Barnum, commanding: Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, Capt. A. B. Shipman; One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. S. Chatfield; One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, Maj. M. B. Eldredge; One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, Capt. H. N. Burhans; Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Maj. G. E. Johnson; One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Capt. W. J. Alexander. Effective strength of brigade: Officers, 92; enlisted men, 1,654.

Total effective strength of division: Officers, 261; enlisted men, 5,061.

My entire train comprised 159 army wagons and 33 ambulances. Thirteen pack-mules were allowed to each regiment. Other pack-mules at headquarters, &c., 13; total pack train, 234 mules.

My supply train was loaded as follows:

	Days' rations.
Salt meat	3
Hard bread	15
Coffee	30
Sugar	15
Salt	30
Pepper	15
Soap	10

This included three days' rations carried in haversacks.

My wagons contained seven days' forage for animals.

My ammunition train contained 504,000 rounds of infantry ammunition, being an allowance of over 100 rounds per man, besides forty rounds per man in cartridge-boxes.

Each brigade had its pioneer company of about thirty men; also a tool wagon loaded with axes, spades, and picks. My quartermaster had with the trains a colored pioneer company of seventy-five men.

January 27, at 8 a. m. we marched, leaving Savannah by the Augusta turnpike, having in charge, besides my own train, the headquarters trains of the Left Wing and corps, and the corps supply, and artillery ammunition trains, making in all about 300 vehicles. Sloan's battery and two regiments of the First Division, the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers, which had been left behind, also reported to me. The morning was bitterly cold and the roads were frozen hard; these thawed a little during the day and the ground broke up, rendering their condition very bad; encamped at 3 p. m. twelve miles from the city; my trains got into camp by dark. January 28, moved at 6 a. m., following the Augusta road four miles, then turned to the left on the McCall road, striking the Middle Ground road near McLeod's saw-mill; followed this road until within three miles and a half of Springfield, where we encamped at 2 p. m. on the plantation of Widow Bird; weather very cold, thawing a little in the middle of the day; roads in bad condition, requiring considerable corduroying; distance, fourteen miles. January 29, moved at 6.30 a. m., passed through Springfield, forded Jack's Creek, and about one mile beyond turned to the right, on the Sister's Ferry road; crossed a bad swamp at Ebenezer Creek, which required much corduroying to make it passable, and encamped at 2 p. m. on the plantation of Judge Mallette, three miles from Sister's Ferry, the Fourteenth Corps being encamped a short distance ahead of me; weather still cold, but slightly moderating; distance, twelve miles. January 30, the pontoon bridge at the ferry was laid down to-day; on the other side of the Savannah River the country is low and swampy and was at this time submerged, the road for two miles being under water, which in some places was twelve feet deep; the water was falling; all the pioneers and axmen of my command were detailed making corduroy road through this swamp. January 31, remained in camp; heavy details at work on the road across the river; a number of torpedoes were found embedded in the road; some of these exploded; all others that could be found were carefully removed. The work on the road was one of the greatest difficulty on account of the depth of the water in the sloughs and over the surface of the country generally and of danger on account of the torpedoes; weather warm and clear; water in the Savannah River gradually falling.

February 1 and 2, no change in position; work continued daily on the road; difficulties increase—the water becoming deeper as we progress; weather clear and pleasant. February 3, Kilpatrick's cavalry commenced crossing the bridge this evening; moved my wagon train to the bank of the river late at night. February 4, moved my command at daylight to the river. By 10 a. m. the cavalry train was out of my way and my command commenced crossing. The rain ceased about 9 a. m.; the roads were in terrible condition. Crossed without serious delay and filled my supply train and the haversacks of the men at the temporary depot established at the upper landing, two miles above the pontoon bridge. Selfridge's brigade, of the First Division, which was here guarding the depot, reported to me for the march to rejoin the corps. I was also ordered to take General Kilpatrick's cavalry train of 250 wagons through from this point with my command.

Moved on toward Robertsville and reached it with three brigades. Finding the road for nearly three miles through Black Swamp utterly impassable for trains, I left Barnum's brigade with the trains on the other side of the swamp and set heavy details at work during the night corduroying the road. Distance marched by the advance brigades, nine miles. February 5, employed 1,500 men all forenoon completing the road through the swamp. By noon the head of the train had crossed. At 1 p. m. I moved my command and encamped at a cross-road near Trowell's farm, eight miles from Robertsville. Near Mr. Trowell's house we found three soldiers of our army, who, according to the testimony of negroes, had been pointed out by Mr. Trowell to some of Wheeler's cavalry and by them shot in cold blood. Their bodies were found in the bushes not far from the house, where they were thrown by the murderers. I had them buried and Trowell's house and other property destroyed, and he was taken with us to be tried as accessory to the murder. Roads to-day after leaving Black Swamp were quite good; weather clear and warm; distance, nine miles. February 6, moved at 6 a. m., taking the road to Lawtonville, passing through which followed the road toward Beech Branch; encamped near Mears' Store. The roads to-day were bad; weather warm. Toward evening it began to rain. The country passed through yesterday and to-day had been quite a rich one. The planters had fled to the upper country and the plantations now looked desolate. Most of the supplies had been carried off by the divisions preceding me.

February 7, heavy rain last night and all to-day; weather cold; moved at 8 a. m.; roads in very bad condition, requiring much corduroying. At noon reached Coosawhatchie Swamp, and found it much swollen by the rain, the water three feet and a half deep, and 300 yards wide, with treacherous bottom. There was no bridge for even infantry to cross; 600 pioneers and axmen were set at work constructing a foot bridge and corduroying the entrance to the water. By 4 p. m. my command began to cross; the three leading brigades, my artillery, and a good share of the train crossed during the afternoon and night, Selfridge's brigade encamping on the south side to cover the trains while crossing. The bottom of the stream worked into deep holes of a quicksand nature, so that it was necessary frequently during the night to halt the trains, send the pioneers waist-deep into the stream and construct corduroy road three or four feet under water, pinning it down to prevent it from floating. In this way about one-half of the train crossed during the night, which was dark and rainy, thus adding to the discomforts of the occasion. But I had received orders from Major-General Slocum, commanding Left Wing, who was with my column, that we must push forward as rapidly as possible, and no effort was spared. Portions of my command were, therefore, kept all night at work getting the trains across in the manner described; distance, six miles and a half. February 8, moved at 6 a. m. for Buford's Bridge, on Big Salkehatchie River, leaving Colonel Selfridge with orders to push forward the remainder of the train with the least possible delay. The weather was clear and very cold; roads miry, but had been considerably repaired a few days previous by the troops preceding us; crossed Jackson's Branch, and afterward the Big Salkehatchie at Buford's Bridge. This crossing is a succession of twenty-three small bridges, with intervening causeways, in all over half a mile long. The stream is wide, deep, and swampy. On the northern side of it was a strong line of works, with four embrasures, which commanded the bridge or causeway so completely that any direct attack against a force holding those works

would have been useless. Encamped three brigades and most of my trains on the north side of the stream. Late in the night the crossing became very bad, and Selfridge's brigade, with fifty wagons, remained on the south side; distance, fourteen miles.

February 9, at daylight the troops and trains left on the south side crossed over after repairing the bridges. Moved at 6 a. m., taking the left-hand road, for Blackville, in accordance with orders received last night from the brevet major-general commanding corps. Found the roads to-day generally good, passing through a well-cultivated rolling country. For the first time in this campaign my foragers found an abundance of forage and supplies; some of them went as far as Barnwell, and all returned well laden. Encamped at 3 p. m. within a mile of Blackville, at which place I reported to the brevet major-general commanding corps, and found the other divisions of the corps. Weather all day cold and freezing; a little snow fell; distance, eighteen miles. February 10, in compliance with orders, at 7 a. m. I moved my command to Blackville, and there disposed of my troops so as to cover the trains of the corps, the other divisions being ordered to destroy the railroad westward. Selfridge's brigade, which had marched to this point with me, was, by order of Brevet Major-General Williams, sent forward on a reconnaissance to Duncan's (or New) Bridge, on the South Edisto. At 1 p. m. I received orders to move to Duncan's Bridge and cross the river, if possible, leaving Mindil's brigade to hold Blackville and guard the train. I marched at 2 p. m., eight miles, to Duncan's Bridge, where I found Selfridge had already crossed the river. With my infantry I crossed before dark and encamped on the north side, on the plantation of Mr. Winningham. Neither my artillery nor any of our horses could be taken over until the bridge was repaired. Duncan's Bridge (better known among the inhabitants as New Bridge) comprises six bridges, with causeways connecting them, the entire crossing being about one mile in length. Three of these bridges, including those across the two main channels of the South Edisto, had been burned by the enemy, and required much work to repair them. The country along the Edisto is a rich one, and the resources for subsistence and forage were abundant. Distance, ten miles. February 11, remained in camp, keeping 2,000 men at work repairing the bridges and corduroying the causeways. Mindil's brigade, with our trains, joined me here this evening. The First Division of the corps also crossed to the same point.

February 12, marched at 7 a. m., my division leading, on the road for Columbia via Jeffcoat's Bridge. Near the crossing of the Ninety-six road we met a small force of the enemy's cavalry and exchanged shots with them. On reaching Jeffcoat's Bridge we found it burned, and the enemy holding the north bank of the North Edisto. The only approach to the bridge, except on the road, was through swamp, covered with a dense tangled growth of bushes, vines, and briers. I deployed skirmishers on each flank, from the Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who made their way with great difficulty through these swampy thickets, and drove the enemy from the opposite bank. The main channel here was very deep and the bridge of heavy timbers was effectually destroyed. On the opposite side was another extensive swamp, through which the road was built in form of a causeway. The farther end of this causeway the enemy held and from their position swept the road and bridge with discharges of shell and canister from two pieces of artillery. On each side of the causeway the swamp was

too deep to be waded. My troops held both ends of the bridge and a small earth-work was thrown up. At dark the firing ceased and the battalion of First Michigan Engineers, which had been obliged to cease working at the bridge during the afternoon, on account of the raking fire, resumed work. The weather to-day was clear and cold; roads were good; distance, twelve miles. February 13, by 1 a. m. the bridge was repaired. I immediately sent forward skirmishers and found that the enemy had retired from their position of last night. By daylight my First and Second Brigades had crossed and my Third Brigade followed closely. My skirmishers met those of the enemy intrenched at a bridge across a mill stream three-quarters of a mile from the river, and after a sharp encounter drove them and captured their works. At a fork of the road just beyond the enemy attempted to stand behind rail barricades, but were quickly driven from them. Here I halted and gave my troops an opportunity to breakfast, having received orders to allow the Third and First Divisions to pass me, and with my division to bring forward the rear of the train from this point to the encampment four miles ahead on the direct Columbia road. I reached the camp with the rear of the train at 11 p. m. The country north of the North Edisto becomes more rolling, with many quite steep hills. The soil continues sandy, and is poorly cultivated; weather cold; distance, six miles. Casualties in my division at the crossing of North Edisto at Jeffcoat's Bridge: Killed, enlisted men, 3; wounded, commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 9; total, commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 12.

February 14, marched at 8 a. m., my division in the center, guarding its own trains and those of the First Division, which led the march. Our route was by the direct Columbia road to its intersection by the Orangeburg and Lexington roads, where we turned to the left toward Lexington and encamped at the intersection of this road with that leading from Columbia to Augusta via Horsey's Bridge. Weather cold and rainy; roads good; soil sandy and poor; country settled by poor whites; forage scanty; distance, seven miles. February 15, my division, disencumbered, leading the corps; marched at 7 a. m., following the Lexington road. Near Congaree Creek we met a portion of the enemy's cavalry and drove them rapidly across the creek, where we found the bridge burned and a dismounted force holding the crossing, being sheltered behind a log breast-work at the other end of the bridge. The sides of the creek were swampy, with dense thickets, and the stream was four or five feet deep. My skirmishers penetrated the thicket to the stream; a few of them waded it, and while they gained the enemy's rear another portion charged directly on the bridge, which was thus gained without any loss on our part. It was quickly rebuilt with poles and rails, and we marched rapidly forward. Lively skirmishing with the rebel cavalry continued during the remainder of the day, my skirmishers meeting them at every ravine and hill and driving them on the run so rapidly that the main column could not keep up. At Red Bank Creek the enemy attempted to destroy the bridge, but were not allowed time to complete their work. Within two miles of Lexington (where the Two-Notch road crosses the one on which we were moving) the rebel cavalry attempted to make a fight for the possession of the cross-road, but my skirmishers pouring in a volley and charging on the run with loud cheers, the cavalry scattered in the utmost confusion, the most of them taking the direction toward Columbia. Here the corps encamped, my advance reaching this point at 2 p. m. At 4 p. m., in compliance with orders then received, I sent Bar-

num's brigade with Stephens' battery of artillery to occupy and hold Lexington, and went myself with General Barnum. A large force of the enemy's cavalry was reported in sight in and around Lexington. On reaching a hill overlooking the town and within easy artillery range of it, I posted my artillery and advanced the skirmish line. The rebel cavalry retired before us and the town was occupied and held by Barnum's brigade without any opposition. Cold rain all day, freezing as it fell, along the route of march; country hilly; soil poor and sandy; population, poor whites and very few of them; distance, eleven miles and a half. Lexington, the county seat of the district, is quite a pretty place. Private property was strictly protected while my troops occupied it and no houses were burned.

February 16, my division in the rear, covering the entire trains of the corps, moved at 10 a. m. on the Two-Notch road toward Columbia, following the other divisions which had advanced disencumbered; crossed the newly projected railroad from Columbia to Graniteville, on which the rebels had until within a few days been working a very large force of negroes; my troops captured a large quantity of shovels and pickaxes yesterday on this road near Lexington. At the point where we crossed this railroad the Two-Notch road enters the road from Lexington to Columbia, on which we advanced and found the corps encampment within four miles and a half of Columbia; roads hilly, but generally good; soil and inhabitants both poor; water in this region scarce; distance, seven miles. February 17, my division in the center, following the First Division, marched at 9 a. m. to Leaphart's Mill, on Twelve-Mile Creek; there we found the Fourteenth Corps marching toward the Saluda River, and encamped with the rest of our own corps, while the Fourteenth Corps, Kilpatrick's cavalry, and our wagon trains were to push forward and cross the Saluda at Hart's Ferry during the night, if possible. Two corps of the rebel Army of the Tennessee (Cheatham's and S. D. Lee's) were reported to be to-day beyond Lexington, moving across the Saluda River; the aggregate force of the two corps is estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000; distance, five miles. February 18, moved forward early in the morning, but were detained by the trains ahead from crossing the pontoon bridge at Hart's Ferry until 11 a. m.; crossed the river and moved forward in advance of the corps, following the route of the Fourteenth Corps toward Freshly's Mill, which is on Broad River, near the mouth of Wateree Creek, at which point the Left Wing was to cross; encamped at 4 p. m. at Ravencroft's Mill, the wagon train of the Fourteenth Corps being parked a mile ahead; weather delightful; roads generally good; country very hilly and well farmed; north of the Saluda the soil changes to a slaty clay, with quantities of silex and occasional granite bowlders; it is well watered with running streams; distance, eight miles.

February 19, my division in rear, moved at 2 p. m. Following the Alston road two miles, we turned to the right on the road leading to Freshly's Mill, sending Mindil's brigade one mile and a half up the Alston road to hold it. Half a mile beyond the divergence of the road I found the First Division trains in park, moving out very slowly by a made road through the woods. Parked my train, waited two hours for the trains preceding, and then took the main road to Freshly's Mill, over which, by considerable corduroying, my trains moved without difficulty. Encamped in line faced to the rear on the right of the First Division, my right resting on the river near the mill. Weather warm and pleasant; country of the same character as on yesterday's march; roads good generally, but very miry for two miles before reaching the

river; distance, five miles. February 20, my division in the center marched at 2 p. m., following the First Division; crossed Broad River on a long pontoon bridge at Freshly's Mill and moved forward toward Winnsborough. A short distance from the river we crossed the Abbeville railroad, which is a cheap structure of stringer track and strap rail. Following a very miry and unfrequented road through woods and fields, we forded Little River, a deep, rapid stream thirty yards in width, and at Colonel Gibson's house entered a main road to Winnsborough. Here, turning to our left, we moved forward on this road, which we found an excellent one, through a very hilly country, and encamped within nine miles of Winnsborough. The country on our route to-day was a rich one, and forage and supplies were plentiful. The soil was a good, rich loam, with subsoil of yellow or red clay; distance, seven miles. February 21, the division in advance, disencumbered, marched at 6.30 a. m. toward Winnsborough, which we reached without opposition at 11 a. m. When within two miles of the town I saw heavy smoke arising from it, and double-quicked my two advance regiments in order to reach it in time to arrest the conflagration. This we effected with much labor, my troops performing the part of firemen with great efficiency. About one square was burned before the fire could be arrested. A large number of foragers from various corps were found in the town. These were sent to their commands, and Brevet Brigadier-General Pardee, with his brigade, was directed to occupy the town, while my two other brigades commenced destroying the railroad northward, three miles and a half of which they destroyed most effectually during the afternoon, burning the ties and other timbers and twisting every rail. Winnsborough is a pretty town of about 2,500 population, the seat of justice for Fairfield District. Among its residents were many refugees from Charleston. The surrounding country is well farmed and furnished abundance of supplies, which were brought in by our foraging parties; distance to-day, nine miles.

February 22, my Second and Third Brigades continued destroying the railroad track toward White Oak Station. Pardee's brigade remained on duty in Winnsborough until the rear of the army had passed through at 4.30 p. m., when we left the town by the road toward Rocky Mount Post-Office. During our occupation of Winnsborough the best of order was preserved and private property protected. Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, commanding the enemy's cavalry forces, had left with the mayor a note pledging his word that any men of our army who might be left in the town as safeguards after the departure of the main forces should be protected from arrest or injury if overtaken by any of his troops. At the urgent request of the mayor and citizens I left two mounted men from my provost guard. The citizens of the town, after our departure, organized themselves under these two men, drove out a few stragglers from our army who came into the place, and preserved good order and security in the town until a detachment of Butler's rebel cavalry entered the town the next morning, who showed my men every courtesy in their power. When the two guards left the people of the town crowded around them to express their gratitude. The men rejoined me safely the next morning. The incident was a very remarkable one in the midst of such a campaign as that of our army through South Carolina. After leaving Winnsborough I marched with Pardee's brigade to Wateree Church, where, according to orders sent to them, my Second and Third Brigades joined me. There we encamped for the night, near Morgan's division, Fourteenth Corps. The amount of railroad track thoroughly destroyed

north of Winnsborough by my Second and Third Brigades was seven miles and a half; distance to-day, seven miles. February 23, marched at 6.30 a. m.; passed through Morgan's camp, and two miles beyond Wateree Church took the right-hand road for Rocky Mount Post-Office, on Catawba River, which we reached at 3 p. m. There I found the train of the First Division crossing on a pontoon bridge, the troops of both the other divisions having crossed early in the day. This river crossing was one of the most difficult imaginable. The river was 250 yards wide and spanned by a single pontoon bridge. At the end of the bridge the steep, narrow road wound up a very high hill, which the trains after crossing ascended with great difficulty and only by the assistance of the troops. The soil everywhere was treacherous, and the roads were deep and miry. At 5.45 p. m. my command began to cross. A cold rain had set in, the night was very dark, and the roads became almost impassable, requiring continual repairs. All of my troops were distributed along the train to push the wagons through, which gave about twelve men to each wagon. By 10 p. m. my train had crossed, excepting eighty-five wagons, fifty-five of which were a portion of the cavalry train under my charge. At that hour General Kilpatrick was ordered to cross with his cavalry division. The troops and trains then over encamped three miles from the river on the road toward Hanging Rock Post-Office. Heavy rain continued during the night; distance to-day, seventeen miles. The day's work was an excessively fatiguing one.

February 24, at daylight I went to the bridge and gave my personal supervision to crossing the remainder of my trains, which were all over by 10 a. m. The entire road after leaving the river became impassable, and my troops corduroyed it, using for the purpose, wherever they were at hand, the rail fences, in other places cutting pine saplings and other timber. At 9 a. m. moved forward two miles; there was delayed by the trains preceding me until 4 p. m., when we again moved forward two miles and encamped with the rest of the corps at a point where the Seventeenth Corps, having taken the wrong road, crossed our route. We corduroyed the entire road on which we marched to-day, the soil being of a quicksand nature. The rain continued all day, growing very cold toward night; distance, four miles. February 25, remained in camp, the Seventeenth Corps occupying the entire day in moving out of the road of our corps. Cold; heavy rain continued until midnight. February 26, my division in the center marched at 7 a. m., following the Third Division, and having in my charge the trains of that division and my own. For three miles, to Russell Hill, we moved on the road taken yesterday by the Seventeenth Corps. At that point we diverged to the left, and at 1.30 p. m. reached Hanging Rock Post-Office, where we encamped. The weather to-day was warm and clear. Two-thirds of the road had to be corduroyed for our trains. In most places fence rails were abundant, and were quickly brought into requisition. The surface of the country since leaving Catawba River is a crust with quicksand underneath. Wagons and animals everywhere except on the corduroy broke through the crust to the depth of three feet or more. Hanging Rock Post Office is near a creek of the same name. Near the ford where the main road crosses is a large projecting rock on the hill-side overhanging the stream, and giving it its designation. The place is noted as the scene of one of the minor conflicts of the Revolution, with which this State abounded in the days of Marion, Sumter, Cornwallis, and Tarleton; distance to-day, nine miles. February 27, weather warm, threatening rain. At 2 p. m. crossed

Hanging Rock Creek by a good ford with smooth, rocky bottom, and encamped two miles beyond on Rallings' farm. The soil continues treacherous and full of quicksands; distance, three miles. February 28, at 6.30 a. m. marched disencumbered in advance of the corps toward Little Lynch's Creek, which we crossed on a good bridge, and encamped at noon near Clyburn's Store. My division, in the advance, corduroyed a great part of the road for the trains. This work was necessary, even where the road seemed to be solid, for in most places it was only a crust with substratum of quicksand and water. Since leaving Catawba River I had organized for each brigade a force of mounted foragers under good officers, it being found impracticable in this thinly settled and poorly farmed region to feed the command by infantry details. These foragers to-day took possession of the mills on Big Lynch's Creek, twelve miles in advance, and furnished the command with several days' supply of meal by collecting the corn and grinding it in these mills. They also seized several bridges on the same creek, and received orders from me to hold them until the main columns arrived; distance to-day, eight miles.

March 1, my division in rear, moved at 11.40 a. m.; crossed Big Buffalo Creek, and farther on, Lynch's Creek, where we found a good bridge at Miller's Mill. Slight rain all day. The roads, generally, were good. At the hills bordering on the creeks we had considerable corduroying to make. The country was poor, with sandy soil, and thinly settled by "poor whites;" distance, twelve miles. March 2, division in rear, following the Third Division train, moved at 9.30 a. m. by a road running due east, and intersecting at Johnson's farm with the main Camden and Chesterfield road. At Big Black Creek, which we reached at noon, I found the trains of both the preceding divisions in park, awaiting the construction of a bridge. Here toward evening I received orders from Major-General Slocum to encamp for the night; also learned that the First Division was already in occupation of Chesterfield Court-House, fourteen miles distant. The roads to-day were generally good. The weather continued cold and rainy, the country barren and thinly populated; distance, six miles. March 3, marched at 6.30 a. m. Was delayed an hour repairing the bridge over Big Black Creek, which was in very bad condition. At Big Black Creek, which I reached at 9.30 a. m., I found the trains of the Third Division not yet out of their park of last night. At 10.30 o'clock we crossed Little Black Creek, farther on Smith's Mill Creek, and at 1 p. m., at a little stream two miles beyond, found the Third Division trains again parked. At 2. p. m. moved forward again, being delayed frequently during the afternoon by the trains preceding. The road from Smith's Mill Creek to Chesterfield was in very bad condition and we had to corduroy a great part of it. Reached Chesterfield Court-House at 9 p. m. and encamped with the other divisions of the corps. Weather to-day, showery, clearing off toward night. Some of my foragers to-day went as far north as Wadesborough, N. C., from which they were driven by the rebel cavalry; distance, fifteen miles. March 4, my division in the center, covering my trains and those of the leading division, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed Abram's Creek, Little Westfield and Big Westfield Creeks, and encamped near Sneedsborough, covering the plank road which runs from Wadesborough to Cheraw. The roads were of the worst description, the entire surface of the country being quicksand, which had to be corduroyed. Country poor and thinly settled, yet our foragers brought in abundant supplies, mostly from the regions between us and Wadesborough; distance, ten miles. March 5, remained in

camp, the pontoniers, covered by the Fourteenth Corps, being engaged in laying down our pontoon bridge at Pegues' Ferry, on the Great Pedee, one mile and a half from our camp. March 6, in accordance with the orders then received, at 8 a. m. marched, taking the plank road for Cheraw, which we reached at 12.30 p. m., and found the rear division of the Fifteenth Corps crossing the pontoon bridge at that place. At 4 p. m. they had passed. I then crossed my command, and following the Fayetteville road, through the camp of the Fifteenth Corps, encamped six miles from Cheraw, at Smith's Mill on Wolf Creek. The roads after crossing the Pedee for two miles were deep and miry, in other places generally good. Weather pleasant; distance, fifteen miles.

March 7, marched in advance of the corps, at 6 a. m., on good roads through a very poor, sandy country, the inhabitants of which devoted their chief attention to the manufacture of resin. At noon we reached Station 103, on the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad, where I received orders to encamp. This railroad is in running order from Wilmington 104 miles. The structure is excellent, laid with T-rail of the best English make. Here we destroyed three-quarters of a mile of track, and a quantity of new iron rails which were piled up for shipment to other points. Several large resin factories along our route were destroyed to-day. One alone contained 2,000 barrels of resin lately manufactured. A party of my foragers, combining with others from the Fourteenth Corps, entered Rockingham to-day, driving out Hardee's rear guard, with whom they were still actively skirmishing when Kilpatrick's advance reached the town. Weather clear and delightful; distance, thirteen miles. March 8, my division, in rear of the corps, marched at 11.45 a. m.; crossed the railroad and moved on small settlement road toward McFarland's (or McLain's) Bridge, on Lumber River. At 1 p. m. reached Mark's Creek, where we were detained until 4 p. m. by the trains of the Third Division. Finding the crossing here very swampy and almost impassable, I had it corduroyed, and passed my troops and trains across the creek before dark. As we proceeded the roads became very bad. A heavy rain had fallen all day, many swampy streams had to be crossed, and the soil elsewhere was full of quicksand. Much labor was expended in bringing my trains through. Passing the Fourteenth Corps in camp, I encamped three-quarters of a mile in rear of the Third Division; distance, seven miles. March 9, marched at 6.30 a. m., crossing a small swamp, and a short distance beyond found the trains of the Third Division still in park, the head of their train passing slowly through another swamp. After waiting upon them until 10 o'clock I constructed a bridge and corduroy road to the left of the main crossing and passed my trains over without difficulty. From that point my troops and trains moved forward in three lines, the woods being open and the ground generally solid. Within three miles of Lumber River I came to another stream, over which the advance of the corps had made a bridge. Here I found the Third Division trains, and most of the First Division, in park. Discovering a road which passed to the right, crossing the creek near its head, I moved by it and reached McFarland's Bridge just as the trains of the First Division began to cross. Having received orders to that effect I encamped here for the night. A cold rain set in about 3 p. m. and I had to corduroy two miles of road by which my trains moved; distance, twelve miles. March 10, at 10.30 a. m., the bridge being clear, my command commenced crossing. One mile beyond, at Buffalo Creek, I was delayed until 4 p. m. by the trains preceding me. Crossed Buffalo Creek, and one mile farther on, after crossing two small swamps, found the Third Division trains again parked and mov-

ing out very slowly. Here I encamped. Weather to-day clear and pleasant; roads very bad; distance, three miles and a half.

March 11, marched at 6.30 a. m., crossed Nicholson's Creek, and found the First Division in camp one mile west of Rockfish Creek. Here at 10 a. m. I received orders to bring forward the entire corps train, both the other divisions being ordered forward, disencumbered, toward Fayetteville. This train of about 1,000 vehicles was apportioned among my three brigades, the troops marching, as usual, off the road by the side of the trains. Winegar's and Stephens' batteries reported to me, and were assigned to places as follows: Winegar's at the head of the train; Stephens', one section in center, the other at the rear. Crossed Rockfish Creek, a wide swampy stream, over which a double bridge had been built, partly on stringers, partly on pontoons. Beaver Creek, Puppy Creek, and a number of smaller streams were successively crossed. At Lamont's Mill, on Puppy Creek, in compliance with orders received from the brevet major-general commanding corps, I diverged by a small road to the left, which a mile farther on led into the Fayetteville and Albemarle plank road. At the junction of these roads I encamped within thirteen miles of Fayetteville. The day's march was an unusually laborious one. The roads near the stream crossings, and in numerous other places where there was quicksands, were so treacherous that my troops had to construct several miles of corduroy in order to pass the trains along. The weather clear and cool; distance, fifteen miles. March 12, marched at 5 a. m., following the plank road to Fayetteville, which I reached at 1 p. m.; encamped with the rest of the corps southwest of the town. The road to-day, which crossed several creeks, was generally good. At Fayetteville we found communication with Wilmington temporarily opened by gun-boats which had ascended the Cape Fear River Sent out a mail for the North this afternoon. March 13, marched at 2 p. m., passing through Fayetteville in order of review, being reviewed by Major-General Sherman from the balcony of the principal hotel. Crossed the Cape Fear River on pontoon bridge, and encamped three miles beyond on the flat low ground along the Smithville plank road; distance, five miles.

March 15, remained yesterday in camp. Last night received orders directing me to take charge of the trains of the corps, and move in direction of Goldsborough, crossing South River at Graham's or New Bridge, and from there to move to a point near Troublefield's Store. The Fourteenth Corps trains, under charge of General Baird, were to follow ours. Meantime the other divisions of the Twentieth and Fourteenth Corps were to move farther to the left, following the plank road to its intersection with the Kingsbury and Bentonville road, then moving toward Bentonville. The roads taken by the Right Wing were to my right, crossing South River at Maxwell's and other bridges lower down. Sixteen wagons from my division, and a number from the others, were sent to the landing opposite Fayetteville to await the arrival of some expected supplies which they were to bring forward to us. Sloan's battery and four companies of the First Michigan Engineers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hannings, reported to me for the march. The four disencumbered divisions of the Left Wing were ordered to precede me this morning on the road. Early in the day I organized all my mounted foragers, about 250 in number, under Major O'Connor, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, directed them to perform the part of cavalry, and sent them in advance to scout the various roads between us and South River, to demonstrate at Graham's and New Bridges, and if practicable effect a crossing at one of them and hold it until the main column arrived, sending report back to me

of their position and the condition of the roads. At 9 a. m. the two other divisions of the Twentieth Corps had passed some time, and those of the Fourteenth Corps which were to pass me did not come up, although I waited for them over an hour. The road being thus clear, I moved forward at 9 a. m. with Barnum's brigade, the Michigan Engineers, and Sloan's battery, leaving General Pardee and Colonel Mindil to bring forward the train when the disencumbered divisions of the Fourteenth Corps should have passed them. My object was to repair the road in advance of the train, and to gain possession of the crossing at Graham's and reconstruct the bridge, which I had learned was burned. At 12 m. I reached a point five miles from my camp, when my route diverged to the right from the plank road. Here I found the advance divisions of the corps massed and moving out on the plank road. From there I marched toward Graham's Bridge, repairing much of the road, which was on flat, quicksand ground, and in many places covered with standing water. Within three miles of the bridge I selected a camp for the main body of the troops and trains, and went forward myself with the Michigan Engineers and 100 men from the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, having learned that the enemy held the crossing, being intrenched on the opposite bank, and that twelve mounted foragers from my headquarters had been left as pickets there by Captain Nolan, of my staff, who had been at the place. A message was brought me from Major O'Connor, stating that he found the enemy with artillery holding both Maxwell's and New Bridges. I sent him orders to demonstrate during the night at New Bridge, and, if the enemy left during the night, to cross at that point and join me on the other side of the river. A very heavy rain had set in during the afternoon, and lasted all night. Shortly before dark I reached the bridge, and after examining the position posted my artillery so as to cover the crossing, brought forward four regiments from Barnum's brigade, and gave directions to the engineers to prepare timber to construct the bridge at daylight. The roads over which my trains moved to-day became very bad under the effects of the rain. The plank road which was worn out, and which passed through swampy land, had to be repaired throughout, and on the road leading from the plank road to my main camp, the crust fell through, involving the trains in quicksand and rendering it necessary to corduroy more than two-thirds of it. About one-half of the train reached the camp during the night; the remainder, with Mindil's brigade, encamped at the junction of the two roads; distance marched to our main camp, ten miles.

March 16, at daybreak this morning, the enemy having retreated, the Michigan Engineers began the reconstruction of the bridge and by 11 a. m. finished it. The bridge was sixty yards long, with four spans built on cribs; the two center cribs and spans had been burned, and all the planks were burned. South River, also called Black River, here is a dark, rapid stream sixty yards wide, and was at this time eighteen feet deep, and water rising; the crossing is a good one, but owing to the rain the roads on each side had to be corduroyed, as well as the entire road from my wagon camp to the bridge. The rear of my train reached that camp at noon to-day. At 1 p. m. the head of the train commenced crossing the river. With Barnum's brigade, the Michigan Engineers, and Sloan's battery I moved again in advance and corduroyed nearly the entire road for five miles, when I encamped at a cross-road on H. T. Jackson's farm. Here I met Major-General Howard with the Fifteenth Corps, which had left its original route and marched across to my road, by order of Major-General Sherman, to be within supporting

distance of the main body of the Left Wing, which had been seriously engaged to-day with the enemy's main force above Taylor's Hole Creek, west of South River. My left flank, after crossing South River, was exposed to the enemy's cavalry, with whom my mounted force had considerable skirmishing during the day. My train was very long, containing over 1,000 vehicles, and to insure its safety I picketed strongly all the roads and other approaches from the left. At one time a brigade of Butler's cavalry was within a mile of my train, evidently intending to strike it, but finding my pickets and skirmishers at every point they moved off toward Bentonville. Major O'Connor, with his mounted foragers, continued to scout in advance, and to the left, and encamped four miles and a half ahead of my camp, where he held the next cross-roads. The Fifteenth Corps encamped, connecting with my line, this evening. The wagons left at Fayetteville arrived late to-night, bringing for my division ten loads of hard bread and two of forage. The pontoon train of eighty-five wagons also came up, under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, with seven companies of pontoniers, and reported. My train now comprised the following: First, Second, and Third Divisions, Twentieth Corps trains, corps supply, and artillery ammunition trains, Kilpatrick's cavalry division train, Michigan Engineers train, pontoon train, in all nearly 1,100 vehicles. Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing, of Major-General Sherman's staff, and Lieutenant Robinson, of Brevet Major-General Williams' staff, reached me late this evening, bringing instructions for me to move forward slowly from this point in the direction indicated by my original order. Lieutenant Robinson also brought orders for me to send all the empty wagons and ambulances possible to the corps to transport wounded, also twenty wagon loads infantry ammunition, six of artillery ammunition, two brigade cattle herds, and all the rations possible from the corps supply train. This train was organized as directed and placed under charge of Captain Summers, assistant quartermaster of Third Brigade, but could not be sent until morning as the road was occupied by my trains, the last of which did not reach camp until after midnight. Twenty-five mounted men from Barnum's brigade were detailed and reported to Captain Summers as escort. Heavy rains, with high winds all day until late in the night; distance, eight miles.

March 17, my road being occupied until 5 p. m. by the troops of the Fifteenth Corps, which encamped to-night four miles and a half ahead, my command remained in camp. At 6 a. m. Captain Summers left with his train to join the corps, about fourteen miles distant. At noon to-day, in compliance with orders then received, I sent another wagon loaded with hard bread and coffee for the wounded. Weather clear and pleasant. March 18, marched at 6 a. m., following what is known as the Tarborough road, being the direct route from Graham's Bridge to Bentonville. The road was in its worst condition. Crossed several streams and encamped one mile and a half east of Rainer's Mill on Seven-Mile Creek; distance, eight miles and a half, all of which I corduroyed, using as pioneers in advance of the train Pardee's brigade, the Michigan Engineers, and five companies of the pontoniers. The head of the train reached camp at 7.30 p. m.; the roads being well repaired the wagons moved into camp without further detention. The day was a very laborious one for the troops. Weather clear and pleasant. March 19, marched at 6 a. m., following the Tarborough road to Newton Grove Post-Office at Doctor Monk's house; there turned to the right on the Goldsborough new road, and encamped at Canaan Church. Within one mile of this church I found the rear division of the Fifteenth Corps not yet out of my way, and was delayed there until 4 p. m. Crossed

during the day Big Cohera Creek and several smaller streams and swamps. The road generally was bad, rendering it necessary to corduroy in all three miles of it; distance, ten miles. About five miles to my left, near Bentonville, the main body of the Left Wing had been heavily engaged with Johnston's entire army from noon until after dark. About 10 p. m. I received orders to send to the corps all our remaining ambulances and all the empty wagons of the corps, also the ammunition and supply wagons. This was promptly done, and only five ammunition wagons were retained with the train. The train sent was placed under charge of Captain Beardsley, assistant quartermaster of a brigade in the Third Division. At midnight I received orders to take two brigades and Sloan's battery and join the corps by daylight, as the enemy had been re-enforced and a heavy attack was expected in the morning. March 20, leaving Colonel Mindil in charge of the train (his force comprising his brigade, 800 strong; the Michigan Engineers, 300 strong; and the pontoniers, 400 strong), I moved at once with the force ordered and reached the corps at 4.30 a. m. The road by which I had to march was a very swampy one, and the distance eight miles. Here my troops were massed in reserve behind the left of the line of battle. The expected attack did not occur, and my troops remained quietly in this position throughout the day. At 11 a. m. orders received from the brevet major-general commanding corps were sent to Colonel Mindil, directing him to move the trains toward Goldsborough, crossing Falling Creek near Irvine King's house. Captain Nolan, acting assistant inspector-general on my staff, was directed to accompany him.

March 21, remained throughout the day massed in reserve. The enemy having withdrawn some distance to their main line, orders were sent this morning to Colonel Mindil, who encamped his trains last night near Falling Creek, to take the trains to a point near the railroad crossing of the Neuse River, where it was ordered that a temporary depot for the corps be established. From that point he was directed to send trains to Kinston for supplies. The One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers was sent from here this afternoon as escort to the train transporting the wounded of the corps. At 8 p. m. the ammunition trains and empty wagons of the corps left, under charge of Captain Schilling, of my staff, with the Sixty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers as escort, to join Colonel Mindil. These movements of trains were made with a view to a movement of the corps to-morrow, it being ordered that we should retire from our present position across Falling Creek, where our communication with a base of supply would be satisfactory. Heavy rain set in this evening, lasting until midnight. March 22, at 5.30 a. m. the One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers was sent in charge of a train, comprising the pack-mules, headquarters trains, a few ammunition wagons and ambulances, with orders to cross Falling Creek by the same route taken by the other trains. Shortly after it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated during the night. At 8 a. m. I moved in advance of the corps, following the trains, which I found moving with great difficulty, the road being in terrible condition. I accordingly moved on and used my troops to repair the roads and assist the wagons through. Encamped on the east side of Falling Creek, the trains encamping on the west side. Weather clear and cold, with strong west wind, which had a drying effect upon the miry soil; distance, fifteen miles. March 23, marched in advance of corps at 6 a. m., by the direct road to Cox's Bridge, passing Falling Creek Post-Office and Grantham's Store. At 10 a. m. we reached Cox's Bridge, where I found Major-General Terry with two divisions.

The Fourteenth Corps were then crossing the pontoon bridge at this place. At 12 o'clock my command commenced crossing. There were two bridges laid down, and we crossed very rapidly. Taking the right-hand or direct Goldsborough road after crossing, I encamped, in accordance with orders, three miles from Cox's Bridge, at the junction of the Smithfield road with the one we followed. A considerable force of the enemy's cavalry hovered along our left flank after we crossed the Neuse River. We had slight skirmishing with them, but no casualties. Weather clear, with very high wind, rendering the roads dusty in some places; distance, twelve miles.

March 24, in accordance with orders received during the night at 2 a. m. my wagons and pack trains were sent forward with orders to pass through Goldsborough, if possible, before daylight. I marched in rear of the corps at 7 a. m., crossed the Raleigh railroad and two large creeks, and at noon passed in order of review through Goldsborough, the troops being reviewed by Major-General Sherman as they passed his headquarters. Encamped in the position assigned me in reserve, one mile north of Goldsborough, near the Weldon railroad. March 25, moved to a position assigned as our permanent camp, on the right of the corps—Pardee's and Barnum's brigades in the front line; Mindil's (which now joined me) in reserve. My right connected with the left of the Seventeenth Corps. Here my troops were directed to make comfortable camps, and measures were at once taken to procure for them full supplies of food, clothing, and equipments, and to bring the command to its old standard in discipline and appearance, both of which had been unavoidably impaired by the nature of the campaign just closed.

In closing this report I submit the following comments and statistics, which I think will be found worthy of observation.

The Carolina campaign, although in its general military features of the same nature as that from Atlanta to Savannah, was one of much greater labor, and which tested most thoroughly the power of endurance and elasticity of spirit among American soldiers. The distance marched was much farther, through regions presenting greater natural obstacles, and where a vindictive enemy might naturally be expected in force sufficient to harass our troops and interfere frequently with our trains. The season was one of comparative inclemency, during which the roads were in the worst condition, yet my command marched from Savannah to Goldsborough without serious opposition, and without a single attack upon the trains under my charge. The spirit of my troops throughout was confident and buoyant, expressive of that implicit trust in their commander-in-chief, and belief in themselves, which are always presages of military success. It was their common experience to march at dawn or earlier, corduroy miles of road, exposed to drenching rains, or standing waist-deep often in swamps lifting wagons out of mire and quicksand where mules could not obtain a foothold, and, when the day's work was through, encamp late at night, only to repeat the process with the next day. Then again there were many days of pleasant march and attractive bivouac. Through this all they evinced a determination and cheerfulness which has added greatly to my former high appreciation of the same qualities shown by them on so many battle-fields of the past four years.

The health of my troops during this campaign of so much fatigue and exposure was generally good, the proportion of sick being much less than on the previous campaign when I had with me a number of unseasoned recruits. After leaving Sister's Ferry seven cases of small-pox developed in my command. These with similar cases from the other

divisions were placed in a small-pox hospital, which marched daily far in rear of the corps and encamped at night outside the picket-lines.

Of these seven cases one died, five returned to duty, and one is still under treatment.

The topographical character of the regions passed through deserves mention.*

From Savannah City to Sister's Ferry the country is level, sandy, swampy, and covered with pine forests. Along the east bank of the Savannah at Sister's Ferry are extensive swamps, which in the winter are generally inundated. From the Savannah River to the North Edisto the country is level and well watered, with numerous streams, all of which are bordered with swamps. The soil is sandy and is generally well cultivated. This region includes parts of Beaufort and Barnwell Districts, both of which are among the wealthiest in the State.

Between the North Edisto and Saluda Rivers the surface is rolling, becoming hilly as we advance northward; the soil continues sandy. This region is very poorly watered, and the inhabitants between these two rivers are nearly all of that miserable class known through the South as "poor whites."

Across the Saluda the geological features of the country present a sudden change; red and yellow clay and silex predominate, and after crossing Broad River granite bowlders are abundant. From the Saluda to the Catawba Rivers, along our route of march, the soil was argillaceous, the country very hilly and well watered, with small streams generally without swamps. The inhabitants in this region were more energetic and intelligent than in the lower country.

After crossing the Catawba River our course tended toward the coast and we struck almost immediately the quicksand region. From the Catawba to the Neuse swamps and quicksands abounded. With few exceptions, the inhabitants between these rivers were poor, ignorant, and thriftless. As a general rule throughout these Southern coast States those swamps traversed by running streams presented comparatively little difficulty for the crossing of wagon trains. When there was running water the bottom was generally of good white sand, and perfectly reliable. To this there were exceptions, as at Coosawhatchie Swamp, where the bottom was of a quicksand nature. Where the swamps were covered with standing water, the bottoms were generally of black mud, and the swamp required bridging or corduroying.

From the Savannah to the South Edisto, and from the Catawba to the Neuse, a very large amount of corduroy road was constructed by my troops. Wherever rail fences were at hand they were used for the purpose. Pine saplings were generally found growing in readiness for use, and many a mile of road was paved with them.

Our troops, except when marching as advance or rear guard, habitually marched alongside of the trains, giving them the road. Each brigade, regiment, and company had its assigned number of wagons to bring through to camp. Heavy bodies of pioneers marched with the advance guard to repair the road, and other pioneer detachments were distributed with the trains. Whenever a wagon halted from any cause, those in rear were required to move up into park wherever the ground would permit. Thus, in a long train, if there was any delay on account of bad roads, bridges destroyed, &c., a series of parks were constantly forming and dissolving so that the length of road occupied by the train was much shortened.

* For maps accompanying this report see Plate LXXXVI, maps 1 to 7 of the Atlas.

FORAGING.

The troops were mainly supplied with provisions from the country. The region through which we passed was not thickly populated, and in most districts poorly cultivated. The time of year was one in which supplies could not be found in great excess, even in a rich country. The only efficient method of supplying the troops was found to be through mounted details. These details, taken in equal proportion from each regiment, I directed to be composed of the best soldiers in the command. The mounted force, thus formed in each brigade, was placed under command of one of its best officers, who had his lieutenants. They mounted themselves in the country, and were required to keep under good discipline. The strictest orders were given, forbidding them to pillage, and requiring them to confine their foraging to the limits of supplies and other articles necessary for the troops. The officers commanding them were held responsible for the enforcement of these orders, and for keeping their men well in hand. Whenever a member of these details proved cowardly he was dismounted and returned to his place in the ranks. That acts of pillage and wrong to defenseless inhabitants were committed by foragers when not under the eye of their officers we had daily evidence, but I am satisfied that if a uniform system of discipline and organization among foraging details throughout the army were rendered imperative, these abuses could be prevented. No foraging parties should be allowed to leave the main body, except those regularly authorized, under command of energetic and faithful officers, who could be relied upon not only to obtain supplies, but to control every man under their command. None but the best soldiers should be mounted for the purpose, and every breach of discipline, by exhibition either of cowardice or cruelty, should be promptly and severely punished. This system should be enforced throughout the entire army to render the plan of subsisting an army upon the country honorable as well as efficient.

STATISTICS.

My division left Savannah with 159 army wagons, 33 ambulances, and 700,000 rounds of ammunition. Effective strength of division, 5,322. Reached Goldsborough with 155 army wagons, 30 ambulances, and 584,000 rounds of ammunition. Effective strength of division, 5,110. Four wagons and three ambulances were broken down, and the parts used in repairing others. One hundred and sixteen thousand rounds of ammunition were expended.

Rations and forage.

	Brought from Savannah.	Obtained at—		Total received during campaign.
		Sister's Ferry.	Fayetteville, N. C.	
	Days.	*Days*	*Days.*	*Days.*
Salt meat	3	2	.....	5
Hard bread	15	12	$\frac{3}{4}$	$27\frac{3}{4}$
Coffee	30	17	2	49
Sugar	15	5	.....	20
Salt	30	.....	.....	30
Pepper	15	.....	.....	15
Soap	10	.....	.....	10
Beans	.....	3	.....	3
Forage	7	.....	.....	7

From January 27, the date of our leaving Savannah, to March 24, when we reached Goldsborough, was fifty-six days. During all this time my command was well fed, and had three days' rations on hand on reaching Goldsborough.

I have carefully compiled the following estimates:

Appropriated from the country for the use of the command:		
Corn (over)	pounds	2,000,000
Corn fodder (over)	do	2,000,000
Flour and meal (over)	do	240,000
Salt meat (over)	do	100,000
Sweet potatoes and other vegetables (over)	do	100,000
Cattle	head	2,000
Horses	do	250
Mules	do	600
Hogs	do	5,000
Sheep	do	500
Poultry	do	50,000
Destroyed:		
Railroads	miles	8½
Fence rails		1,400,000
Cotton mills and gins		150
Cotton	bales	4,000
Resin factories		12
Resin	barrels	10,000
Turpentine	do	150
Flour mills		20
Saw-mills		35
Constructed: Corduroy road	miles	60
Negroes who followed the command (three-fourths of whom were women and children), about		500

The total number of miles traveled from Savannah to Goldsborough was 435, which divided by 56, the number of days out, gives 8 miles daily average. During eleven days in the campaign my command did not march.

Estimating the property appropriated and destroyed by my command at Northern valuation, the total money value would be $2,960,143.

These estimates, both as to quantity and valuation, are rather under than over the mark.

Casualties from January 27, 1865, to March 24, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.				Missing.		Aggregate.
			Severely.		Slightly.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	.....	3	.....	3	1	10	.....	23	40
Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	38	39
Third Brigade	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	56	62
Total	1	4	....	7	1	10	1	117	141

A nominal list will be found appended.*

To Brevet Brigadier-Generals Barnum and Pardee, commanding my Third and First Brigades, and to Colonel Mindil, commanding my Second Brigade, I take pleasure in tendering my thanks for their valuable co-operation throughout the campaign.

* Omitted.

The conduct of my officers and men generally has been such as to merit and receive my most hearty commendation.

The officers of my staff, so often proved for the zeal, judgment, and courage which has marked their association with me upon many previous campaigns and bloody fields, have contributed, by the faithful discharge of their duties, to the general success in an eminent degree. In this connection I cannot refrain from giving honorable personal mention of Capt. William T. Forbes, assistant adjutant-general, for special ability and untiring energy.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twentieth Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Bladensburg, Md., May 31, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my command since the date at which my last report closed:*

From March 25 until April 10 my division, with the others of this corps, remained in camp near Goldsborough, N. C., busily refitting after our arduous Carolina campaign.

April 10, my division comprised at this time the same brigades and regiments specified in my previous report. Brevet Brigadier-General Pardee, being extremely ill from effects of the Carolina campaign, went North for medical treatment, and Col. G. W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, was assigned to temporary command of my First Brigade. Brig. Gen. P. H. Jones (formerly colonel One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers) rejoined us at Goldsborough and reassumed command of the Second Brigade. The Third, as before, was commanded by Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. A. Barnum. On the 7th of April Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, in accordance with orders from headquarters of the army, had assumed command of the corps. The Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps had been organized by orders from the War Department as the Army of Georgia, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum commanding. Shortly before this time, when we resumed campaign, several changes had been made throughout the corps in our internal departments. The office of brigade commissary was abolished and the entire duties of the department ordered to be performed by division commissaries. Our transportation was greatly reduced by orders from headquarters of the army, thirty-six wagons from my train being turned in for use of the Twenty-third Corps. On Monday, the 10th, the entire army broke camp and began the forward movement toward Raleigh. My division, second in line of the corps, moved at 6.30 a. m., taking with us four headquarters wagons, ten ammunition wagons, and our hospital trains. The remaining trains followed the Fourteenth Corps on the Little River road. Passing through Goldsborough we followed the Neuse River, Smithfield road, turning to the right at Millard's and encamping on Thomas Atkinson's plantation, one mile north of Moccasin Creek. Crossed during the day Little River and Beaver Dam, Moccasin and Raccoon Creeks. The crossing of the latter two was very bad. The creeks are close together and the low ground which separates them was deeply flooded by the water from a dam which the enemy had cut. Steady rain all day and roads very bad; distance, fourteen miles. April 11, my division in

* For maps accompanying this report see Plate LXXXVI, maps 8 to 16 of the Atlas.

advance, with two batteries and a battalion of First Michigan Engineers, marched at 5.30 a. m., my Second Brigade leading. Skirmished nearly all day with the enemy's cavalry, driving them rapidly. No casualties on our side. Encamped at 2 p. m. at Smithfield, from which place the enemy's rear guard retired this morning, burning the bridges across Neuse River. We crossed during the day Boorden's and Pole Cat Creeks. At Boorden's Creek the bridge, sixty-five feet long, was destroyed. With two companies of my pioneers it was rebuilt in seventeen minutes; weather to-day mild, with occasional showers. Country well cultivated and containing a number of handsome residences for this region; distance, eleven miles and a half.

April 18, early this morning official dispatches from General Grant announcing the surrender of General Lee's army were received and read to our troops, who received them with unbounded enthusiasm. Two regiments and the pioneer company from my Second Brigade were detached to escort the division trains, which were ordered to continue in rear of the Fourteenth Corps. My division in rear of the corps marched at 9.30 a. m. by an extreme left-hand road toward Raleigh. Crossed Neuse River at Smithfield on pontoon bridge. Crossed Swift Creek twice and encamped at 6 p. m. on Mrs. Saunders' plantation just beyond the second crossing of the creek; weather very hot; roads good, but hilly; country well cultivated; distance, fourteen miles. April 13, marched, second in line, at 5.30 a. m., following a very circuitous hilly road toward Raleigh, the main direct road being assigned to the Fourteenth Corps. Reached Raleigh at noon, and encamped on right of the corps one mile and a half southwest of the town. The forenoon was rainy; roads were good; country well cultivated; distance, fourteen miles. April 14, received orders to march at daylight to-morrow toward Holly Springs. April 15, the orders to march were countermanded early this morning. It was understood that negotiations for Johnston's surrender were pending. April 17, early this morning we received official notice of the assassination of President Lincoln. The news produced the deepest grief and indignation throughout the command. April 22, the corps marched in review through Raleigh, being reviewed by Major-General Sherman. April 24, received orders late this afternoon to load our trains with all attainable supplies, and to march with the rest of the corps to-morrow to Jones' Cross-Roads. Our troops were ordered at once on half rations, Government issue, and to resume foraging on the country, which practice had been discontinued since the 15th. April 25, marched, second in line, at 9.45 a. m., following First Division on Holly Springs road; 6 p. m. encamped at Jones' Cross-Roads; weather hot; roads hilly and dusty; distance, twelve miles. April 26 and 27, remained in camp at Jones' Cross-Roads. April 28, General Johnston having surrendered his forces the command returned to-day to our former camp near Raleigh; distance, twelve miles. April 29, remained in camp, turned in all our ammunition except twenty-five rounds per man, and loaded our trains with supplies and forage, being ordered to march to Washington. April 30, my division, second in line, following First Division, marched at 7.30 a. m.; passed through Raleigh; crossed Neuse River on a rickety bridge at falls of Neuse Paper Mills, and encamped on Aligree's plantation. The bridge, which had been repaired by the division preceding me, broke down before all my trains had crossed. The remaining wagons forded the river below, and reached camp during the night; weather hot; roads good; country very poor, and covered with pine forests; distance, fourteen miles and a half; headquarters at Parish's house.

May 1, my division in advance, marched at 5 a. m., taking the road toward Dickerson's Bridge. Crossed Cedar Creek on an excellent bridge at Long's Mill. Reaching the Tar River we found that Dickerson's Bridge had been washed away. My Second Brigade pioneers, who had been sent in advance, constructed a footbridge for infantry; horses forded the stream. A mile farther up stream a pontoon bridge was laid down, on which our trains crossed. Encamped on the farm of B. A. Capehart. Weather to-day very pleasant and roads good; country fine and well cultivated; distance, twenty-two miles. May 2, division in advance, marched at 5 a. m. for Williamsborough, via Dimonds and Salem Cross-Roads. At Salem we struck the Fourteenth Corps, who had left the route assigned them and were marching on our road. Here we took a circuitous road to the right and encamped at 2 p. m. near Williamsborough, the Fourteenth Corps passing through the town. Weather cool and pleasant; roads excellent; country rich and well cultivated; water along the road very scarce; distance, nineteen miles. May 3, my division in advance, marched at 4.30 a. m., passing through Williamsborough and following the road toward Taylor's Ferry, at which point both the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps had to cross, the Roanoke River being too wide to admit of two bridges with our number of pontoons. 10 a. m. encamped at the State line within three miles of Taylor's Ferry. Country rich and well farmed; weather cool and pleasant; roads good; distance, twelve miles. May 4, my command in the rear to-day, marched at 6 a. m. and crossed Roanoke River at Taylor's Ferry on a pontoon bridge 385 yards long. From here we took the road to Saffold's Bridge over Meherrin River, within four miles of which point we encamped; weather pleasant; roads good; country well cultivated; distance, twenty-two miles. May 5, division in rear, marched at 5.30 a. m., crossed Meherrin River at Saffold's Bridge and took direct road for Blacks and Whites Station on South Side Railroad. Crossed Flat Rock Creek and encamped on Barnes' farm; weather very hot; distance, twenty-one miles. May 6, division in the rear; marched at 5 a. m.; crossed the Nottoway and Little Nottoway on good bridges and passed Blacks and Whites Station and encamped near Wellville Station; weather excessively hot; roads dusty and water very scarce; distance, fifteen miles. May 7, division in the rear, marched at 6 a. m. toward Kidd's Mill, where we crossed the Appomattox on pontoon bridges and encamped one mile beyond on Hawser's farm; roads good and weather cloudy and pleasant; country poor and water scarce; distance, twenty miles.

May 8, division in the rear, marched at 6 a. m., passed through Clover Hill Coal Mines, the extensive works of which were in full operation. Crossed Swift Creek and Falling Creek, and encamped near the latter, within seven miles of Manchester; weather exceedingly hot; roads dusty and water scarce, rendering the march very oppressive; distance, twenty-one miles. May 9, moved camp three miles nearer Richmond; received orders to resume our march to-morrow, passing in review through Richmond; late in the evening these orders were countermanded. May 11, resumed the march toward Washington, my division second in line, moving at 10 a. m.; passed through Manchester and Richmond, crossing James River on pontoon bridge and encamped at Brook Creek, four miles beyond the city on the Fredericksburg road; the day was oppressively hot; distance, twelve miles. May 12, my division, second in line, marched at 7 a. m.; a heavy rain during the night had greatly swollen the streams and rendered the roads in this swampy region very bad; the air was very cold; we crossed Brook

Creek, Chickahominy Creek and Swamps, and encamped at Ashland on the railroad; distance, twelve miles. May 13, marched at 5.30 a. m., second in line, taking the road for Spotsylvania Court-House; crossed South Anna and Little Rivers, encamping on the north bank of the latter; country poor; roads bad; weather hot; distance, sixteen miles and a half. May 14, marched, second in line, at 5 a. m.; crossed the North Anna and Mat Rivers, encamping near the latter; weather warm and pleasant; roads good; country rather poor. May 15, marched at 5 a. m., second in line; passed through Spotsylvania Court-House, over the battle-field surrounding it, over the old Chancellorsville battle-ground (where this division was desperately engaged two years ago), crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and encamped after dark on the hills north of the river; crossed during the day, besides the Rappahannock, the Ta, Po, and Ny Rivers; distance, twenty-one miles.

May 16, my division in advance, marched at 4.30 a. m. toward Brentsville. Passed Hartwood Church and encamped at Town Creek, near Bristersburg; weather very hot; water scarce and roads dusty, rendering the march exhausting to troops; distance, seventeen miles and three-quarters. May 17, marched in advance of the corps at 4.30 a. m., crossed Cedar Run, and encamped at Brentsville. The weather grows more oppressively hot; distance, sixteen miles. May 18, marched, being in the rear, at 10 a. m.; crossed Broad Run and Bull Run at Woodward's Ford, and late in the evening encamped within two miles of Fairfax Station. The air was terribly hot until 4 p. m., when a severe thunder-storm arose. Roads to day hilly and bad generally; distance, fourteen miles. May 19, marched at 6 a. m., still in the rear. Passed Fairfax Station, and followed a small road which entered the Alexandria turnpike between Fairfax Court-House and Annandale; then marching on the turnpike, we encamped on Gregory's farm, three miles and a half from Alexandria; distance, eighteen miles. May 24, marched in review through Washington City, and encamped between Fort Thayer and Bladensburg; distance marched, seventeen miles.

This report, including simply the movements and operations of my command since the date of the last report, is submitted for the information of the major-general commanding the corps. It is my purpose as soon as possible to forward a supplementary report embracing a retrospect of the organization of this division, its services and the principal changes which have taken place in it, with such statistics as may be valuable or interesting for future reference.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twentieth Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

COLONEL: In accordance with your request I submit, in advance of my report of campaign, the following statistical estimates:

Captured and accounted for by quartermaster and commissary of subsistence departments in the division during the Carolina campaign:

Corn	pounds..	544,661
Corn fodder	do....	574,452
Flour and meal	do....	60,000
Salt meat	do....	25,000
Sweet potatoes and other vegetables	do....	30,000

Cattle		1,250
Hogs		2,000
Sheep		200
Horses		108
Mules		227
Railroad destroyed	miles	8
Cotton gins destroyed	(about)	150
Cotton bales destroyed	(about)	4,000
Resin destroyed (about)	barrels	10,000
Negroes who followed the column (three-fourths of whom were women and children), about		500

The true amounts captured, used, and destroyed I estimate as at least four times as great, except in the item of cattle, which is probably nearly correct, and that of horses and mules, which should be doubled. The differences arise from the fact that in a campaign such as ours the great majority of articles captured were turned over directly by the foragers to the commands without passing through the routine of the departments to which they pertained.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Corps.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twentieth Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of prisoners captured, of rebel deserters received, and the casualties in my command during the recent campaign: Prisoners of war captured, 45; deserters from rebel army received, 26; casualties, enlisted men missing, 4.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRA B. SEYMOUR,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your letter of to-day I have the honor to report as follows:

Ammunition on hand when we left Savannah:

	Rounds.
In hands of troops	196,000
In division ordnance train	504,000
Total on hand	700,000
Expended by troops during campaign	108,000
Damaged by defective wagon covers	8,000
Total expended	116,000

On hand at close of campaign:	Rounds.
In hands of troops	180,000
In division ordnance train	404,000
Total on hand	584,000

Very respectfully,

WM. E. GOODMAN,

Captain and Acting Ordnance Officer, 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 155.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Ario Pardee, jr., One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 27–March 26 and May 11–24.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to herewith submit a report of the part taken by this brigade in the campaign which has just ended:

The camp of the brigade in Savannah was broken up on the 27th of January, and the command marched on the Augusta road to the Twelve-Mile Stone and bivouacked for the night; distance marched, twelve miles. At 7 a. m. the following morning the march was resumed and the road to Springfield taken. The brigade camped for the night two miles and a half southeast of Springfield; distance marched, fourteen miles. On the 29th instant the command reached a point about three miles from Sister's Ferry, and during the day's march the town of Springfield was passed through, and Jack's Creek and Ebenezer Creek were the principal streams crossed; distance marched, ten miles. Owing to the condition of the road on the opposite side of the river at the ferry, it having been thoroughly obstructed, and besides this was under water to the depth of, in some places, ten feet, the command did not move again until February 4. While near Sister's Ferry heavy details were made from the brigade for fatigue purposes, and were engaged in cleaning away the obstructions previously mentioned. The Savannah River at Sister's Ferry was crossed by means of a pontoon bridge on the 4th of February, and the command marched up the river to a steam-boat landing about two miles from the bridge. At this point three full days' rations of the following articles were issued to the troops, viz, hard bread, sugar, coffee, beans, mess beef, salt, and pepper. This issue, with what was then in the hands of the troops, was to last until the night of the 10th instant. The wagons were filled to their capacity with hard bread. The bivouac for the night was near Robertsville, S. C. Between the landing and Robertsville a branch of Black Swamp was crossed. Details from the brigade worked at corduroying the road until evening, when operations were suspended until the following morning; distance marched, six miles.

February 5, the morning was spent repairing the road through Black Swamp. The brigade formed the escort for the train and was distributed along it. We marched through Robertsville to Stafford Cross-Roads, on the road to Lawtonville; distance marched, eight miles. Monday, February 6, the march was resumed at 6.30 a. m. What remained of the town of Lawtonville was passed through, it having been destroyed by the troops that preceded us. We camped for

the night near Beech Branch Post-Office, on a plantation owned by Maj. N. Johnson; distance marched, fifteen miles and a half. Tuesday, February 7, the march was commenced at 6.30 a. m.; Duck Branch Post-Office was passed through; the Coosawhatchie Swamp was crossed in the afternoon; the water varied in depth in this swamp at the crossing from six inches to four feet. There is but little current in the main stream, the channel as well as the entire body of water being filled with a very dense growth of small trees and vines of various descriptions. The troops camped for the night at the cross-roads on the north bank of the stream near Duck Creek; distance marched, five miles and a half. Wednesday, February 8, the brigade was in advance this day and rendered good service in repairing the roads. Jackson's Branch was crossed during the day, as well as an unfinished railroad, projected to run between Pocotaligo and Augusta, Ga. The Big Salkehatchie River was crossed at Buford's Bridge. The swamp through which the stream runs where the road crosses it is over a mile in width. The roadway is about fourteen feet in width and raised above the level of the water about two feet and a half, forming a species of causeway. Through this road there are twenty-four water passages, varying in length from twelve to thirty feet, over which bridges were originally built. The swamp was well filled with water, and with a very heavy growth of timber as well as with an almost impenetrable undergrowth of thorn, wildbox, and various vines peculiar to these swamps. The command camped for the night at Buford's Bridge; distance marched, fourteen miles. Thursday, February 9, from Buford's Bridge the command marched to near Blackville, a station on the railroad leading from Charleston to Augusta, a distance of eighteen miles. Friday, February 10, marched to Blackville, and from thence to Duncan's Bridge over the South Edisto River. The troops went into bivouac on the north side of the river; distance marched, eight miles. This river and its attendant swamp is very similar in character to those which we have previously crossed, except that the stream is much larger and the channel deeper. The road through this swamp is about one mile and a half in length; the number of channels or water passages across the road are fourteen, and the length of the bridges which were required to be built varied from twelve to sixty feet in length, the greater number of them, however, being of the smaller dimensions.

The day following, February 11, was passed in corduroying the road through the swamp and assisting in building the bridges. Sunday, February 12, the brigade was in the advance of the division, and marched at 7 a. m., taking the road leading to Jeffcoat's Bridge over the North Edisto River. The march was uninterrupted, although the enemy's cavalry were reported as being in close proximity, until the vicinity of the crossing was reached. The skirmishers were fired upon by the enemy, posted in small force behind a barricade of timber taken from the bridge which had been destroyed. The One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Craig commanding, was deployed as skirmishers on the left of the road, and the same disposition was made of the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkup commanding, on the right of the road. The remainder of the brigade was placed in position near the bridge on the rising ground to await developments. The skirmishers on either side of the road pressed forward to the bank of the stream, but could not find any practicable place of crossing. A vigorous fire was directed upon the small force behind the barricade, which caused them to abandon their position. One company of the Fifth Ohio Volunteers (Company K)

then took position to cover the road leading to the bridge from the enemy's side of the swamp, in a rifle-pit hastily thrown up. The bridge had been so thoroughly destroyed as not to permit the passage of the stream, which at this point was about sixty feet wide, deep and rapid. A small boat, capable of holding two persons, was the only means at hand to cross it. After about twenty men, with Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkup, had crossed, and their efforts at driving off the enemy proved abortive, it was deemed advisable to push forward this small body to the other side and attempt the capture of the enemy, who did not appear to be more than ten or twelve strong. An advance was made and the other side of the swamp nearly gained, when, to the astonishment of all, the enemy opened fire on the party from a section of artillery, causing them to beat a hasty retreat. The men took position behind the barricade, and retained their position on the enemy's side of the stream. Three companies of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were placed in the rifle-pits on the west side of the stream to cover the party on the other side. Darkness having set in no further attempt was made to effect the crossing. A slight fire of musketry was kept up during a part of the night. At 4 a. m. the following morning the crossing was effected without resistance. The bridge was completed during the night by the Michigan Engineers. At the junction of the Edgefield and Orangeburg road with the Columbia road, about one-quarter of a mile from the bridge, the enemy were met in small numbers again. The advance was momentarily checked, the enemy having partially destroyed a small bridge. This was soon crossed and the enemy driven rapidly from their position and not allowed to halt again until we had advanced about three-quarters of a mile from the bridge, when I received orders to halt from the general commanding division. The line of the brigade was then formed, covering the Columbia road (the one the enemy had taken), the right resting on the creek and the left near the Edgefield road. In this position we remained until 9 p. m., when the train having passed we brought up the rear to camp, three miles and a half distant.

The casualties in the two skirmishes were Col. John Flynn, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, slightly wounded in foot; 3 enlisted men killed and 9 enlisted men wounded. A nominal list is attached to this report.* Distance marched, February 12 and 13, sixteen miles and a half. Tuesday, February 14, marched in the direction of Lexington. The brigade was distributed as guards along the train; distance marched, six miles and a half. Wednesday, 15th, the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzpatrick commanding, and three companies of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers formed the advance guard, the brigade being in the advance of the corps. Slight skirmishing occurred at the crossing of the Congaree Creek, where the bridge was partially destroyed; also at Red Bank Creek and at the Two-Notch Cross-Roads. Although the firing was quite brisk at each of these places there were no casualties in the command. The brigade went into camp at the Two-Notch Cross-Roads, our position to command the Columbia road; distance marched, eleven miles. February 16, the brigade was to-day in rear of the train of the corps and acted as rear guard. Marched to within four miles of Columbia; distance marched, seven miles. February 17, marched four miles to near the Saluda River at Leaphart's Mills. February 18, crossed the Saluda River at Leaphart's Mills, and marched in the direction of Alston

*Nominal list omitted.

to Ravencroft's Mills; distance marched, nine miles. February 19, marched to Freshly's Mills on the Broad River; distance marched, five miles. February 20, crossed Broad River and marched to the cross-roads near Kincaid's house; distance marched, eight miles.

February 21, the command marched at 6.30 a. m. in advance of the corps, taking the road to Winnsborough. The brigade on entering the town was detailed as provost guard, and immediately entered upon its duties. The town was filled with foragers from different corps of the army. These men, in the most unlicensed manner, had plundered the public and nearly all the private residences, and to the same body may be charged the firing of the town. As soon as possible the town was cleared of these foragers, or, as they might more properly be termed, plunderers, and measures taken to extinguish the flames. The brigade remained in Winnsborough until the afternoon of February 22, when it marched to Wateree Church, on the road to Rocky Mount Post-Office. The quantity of cotton burned in Winnsborough without authority was about 1,000 bales. Distance marched February 21 and February 22, sixteen miles.

February 23, the command moved at daybreak and marched to Rocky Mount. The Catawba River at this point was crossed by means of a pontoon bridge. The banks of the river are quite high, making the approaches to the bridge on both sides difficult. The soil at this point has more clay in its composition and not so much sand as was the case in that portion of the country over which we have marched for the past ten days. The trains crossed the river very slowly, the roads having become exceedingly bad. The brigade had in charge the rear of the train, and, as a consequence, did not reach camp until 1 a. m. February 24; distance marched, sixteen miles. February 24 to February 28, inclusive, we marched to the east side of Little Lynch's Creek, near Horton's Tavern, a distance of twenty-four miles. Owing to the horrible condition of the roads the progress was slow. Nearly the whole distance needed corduroying, in the labor of which the brigade performed its portion.

Wednesday, March 1, the brigade marched from Clyburn's Store, near Horton's Tavern, at 12 m., having in charge a portion of the train. The road taken was not laid down on the map furnished, but runs on the dividing ridge between the waters of Buffalo Creek and Flat Rock Creek. Lynch's Creek was crossed at Ferily's Ford. This stream is of considerable size, requiring a bridge of about 100 feet in length to cross it. The land on the west side of the creek is high and undulating, while on the east side it is low and very sandy. The camp for the night was about two miles from the bridge, on the road leading to Chesterfield; distance marched, twelve miles. March 2 and 3, marched at 7 a. m. in the direction of Chesterfield. The following-named streams were crossed before reaching Chesterfield: Rocky Creek, Big Black Creek, Little Black Creek, and Smith's Mill Creek. Both the Little Black and Big Black Creeks are streams of considerable size, with large swamps on either side, which made their passage with the trains very troublesome. With the exception of Big Black Creek, over which there was a bridge, the streams were forded. The roads during these two days were in a wretched condition. The troops were distributed along the train and rendered material assistance in its progress. Chesterfield was reached at 12 m. March 3; distance marched, twenty-one miles. Saturday, March 4, marched to Sneedsborough, eleven miles. In this position we remained until the morning of the 6th instant, when we moved in the direction of Cheraw, S. C. Taking the plank

road at Cheraw the command crossed the Great Pedee River and marched to the cross-roads, near Irby's Mill. Distance marched, March 4 to 6, twenty-five miles.

Tuesday, March 7, marched to Station 103, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, a distance of fourteen miles. From March 8 until Fayetteville, N .C., was occupied the brigade was on duty with the train. The duty was exceedingly laborious, it being necessary to corduroy the road in many places, and frequently to give manual assistance to wagons embedded in the mud. The following streams were crossed before reaching Fayetteville, viz: Lumber River (it being the headwaters of the Little Pedee River), Buffalo Creek, Rockfish and Little Rockfish Creeks. All of these streams, owing to the swampy nature of the ground in their immediate vicinity, were very difficult to cross and materially impeded the progress of the trains. Near the Little Rockfish Creek we came on to a plank road to Fayetteville, over which no difficulty was experienced in moving the train. Distance marched, March 8 to 12, inclusive, forty-nine miles. March 13, marched in review through Fayetteville to the river, and there awaited the passage of the train, the brigade having been detailed as escort to it. The command crossed the Cape Fear River with the train during the night of March 13, and reached camp at 6 a. m. at a point four miles from Fayetteville, on the road leading to Averasborough; distance marched, five miles. Tuesday, March 14, no change of position. Wednesday, March 15, the brigade marched at 10 a. m., having in charge 600 wagons. After leaving the plank road, four miles from camp, the roads became almost impassable. The advance of that portion of the train guarded by this command reached camp near South River at 7 a. m.; the rear of the train did not reach park until 12 m. of the day following. Two regiments, the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Fifth Ohio Volunteers, commanded, respectively, by Lieutenant-Colonel Craig and Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkup, rendered material assistance in getting the train through to camp.

The day following, March 16, the same kind of roads were encoun tered and necessitated considerable corduroying. We crossed Black River at ——— Bridge, and camped for the night at a point about three miles east of the bridge, the camp being in close proximity to that of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Marched five miles and a half. March 17, no change of position. March 18. This day the brigade was in the advance of the division, and was engaged in corduroying the road nearly the entire day. We camped for the night near Seven-Mile Creek, having marched six miles. March 19, the brigade had in charge 350 wagons, and marched in the direction of Cox's Bridge. Soon after passing Newton Grove I received orders to halt the brigade and place it in position to guard the train while it was passing the intersection of the Bentonville road with the one on which we were traveling, and then to bring up the rear to camp. The brigade reached camp at 1 a. m., March 20. At 2 a. m. 20th instant we marched in the direction of Bentonville, to report to Brevet Major-General Williams, commanding corps, in compliance with orders from the general commanding division. At 5 a. m. I reported with the command, as directed, and went into position en masse in rear of the cavalry of General Kilpatrick; distance marched, seventeen miles. In this position we remained until March 22. The command marched at 6 a. m., and went into camp on the east side of Falling Creek; distance marched, sixteen miles. March 23, moved to Cox's Bridge and crossed the Neuse River at this

point. The command camped for the night within seven miles of Goldsborough; distance marched, eleven miles. March 24, marched to Goldsborough, seven miles, and went into camp about two miles from town, the right of the brigade resting near the Weldon railroad. March 26, changed position of camp. The brigade now lies about three miles from Goldsborough, on the Snow Hill road. The left of the brigade line rests on this road and connects with the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps; the right connects with the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

The march from Savannah, Ga., to this place has been a long one and one attended with much hard labor and exposure on the part of the troops of this command, all of which has been borne with cheerfulness. Notwithstanding the short allowance of rations issued to the troops, they have not suffered very materially for want of food. The country throughout the entire distance over which we have marched has furnished abundant supplies of meal, potatoes, bacon, and beef, with a few exceptions. Had the supplies gathered in the richer portions of the country been properly husbanded, it is very probable that the troops would have had full rations nearly the entire time of the march. The command has suffered more on the account of the want of shoes and trousers than for anything else. The health of the command during the campaign has been very good, notwithstanding the exposure which they have endured consequent upon a march such as this has been.

For the cheerful manner in which the various duties and labors of the campaign have been performed by the officers and men of the command, I beg leave, through you, to render my acknowledgments.

Accompanying this report please find reports from Lieut. S. D. Conner, acting commissary of subsistence, and Lieut. O. F. Gibbs, acting assistant quartermaster, showing the amount of supplies estimated to have been gathered in their departments. In regard to the subsistence, it should be remarked that the amount of supplies reported by Lieut. S. D. Conner includes only the supplies which were issued to the troops by him, and does not include the articles obtained by the details from each regiment which were sent out daily. In regard to the forage report, it should be stated that all the forage (corn and fodder) used at the headquarters of the brigade and regiments does not enter into this estimate.

Annexed please find a nominal list* of the casualties which have occurred in the brigade since leaving Savannah, Ga.

To the members of the staff I am indebted for valuable assistance rendered on the campaign and for their diligence and attention to duty.

Respectfully submitted.

ARIO PARDEE, JR.,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of stores captured during the campaign by the commissary department of First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

Corn meal	pounds..	5,500
Flour	do....	1,000
Beans	do....	1,000
Rice	do....	1,000

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 enlisted men killed, one commissioned officer and 13 enlisted men wounded, and 24 enlisted men missing.

Salt	pounds	800
Sweet potatoes	do	4,000
Salt meat	do	5,000
Molasses	gallons	100

Beef cattle:
- Captured (estimated weight, 105,400 pounds) 505
- Killed (estimated weight, 80,400 pounds) 405
- On hand (estimated weight, 25,000 pounds) 100

Sheep, twenty head, weighing 900 pounds.

SAML. D. CONNER,
First Lieutenant, 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers,
Acting Com. of Subsistence, 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade:

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders I have the honor to submit the report of the amount of forage captured by First Brigade and fed to animals during the march from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.; also, the number of captured horses and mules turned over to me and by me turned over to Capt. G. L. Parker, assistant quartermaster, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Grain, 123,075 pounds; fodder, 191,068 pounds; horses, 56; mules, 90.

I certify the above is correct.

O. F. GIBBS,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Quartermaster,
First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received I have the honor to forward the following report of prisoners captured from the enemy and the number of rebels dead, buried, in the last campaign: Prisoners captured, 15; rebels dead, buried, none. The prisoners captured were principally deserters from the rebel army, and were found lurking around their homes by our foraging parties. They were all turned over immediately upon their arrival at these headquarters to Capt. Ira B. Seymour, provost-marshal of the division.

Very respectfully,

ARIO PARDEE, JR.,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Bladensburg, Md., June 1, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from May 11, 1865, to May 24, 1865, inclusive:

May 11, 1865, the command marched at 5 a. m., passing through Manchester and Richmond, and camped near Brook Creek, on the

road leading to Hanover Court-House; distance marched, eleven miles. May 12, at 6 a. m. the line of march was resumed. At 4 p. m. the command encamped at Ashland Station, on the Richmond and Potomac Railroad; distance marched, twelve miles and a half. May 13, 1865, the brigade marched at 5 a. m. During the day the following streams were crossed, viz, South Anna River, New Found River, and Little River, the camp for the night being near Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad; distance marched, fifteen miles. May 14, at 5.30 a. m. the march was resumed. The North Anna River was crossed at Anderson's Bridge. From thence the command marched to Chilesburg, and thence toward Spotsylvania Court-House. The command encamped between the Mat and Ta Rivers; distance marched, fourteen miles. May 15, 1865, marched at 5 a. m., and encamped on the north side of the Rappahannock River at United States Ford. During the day the Ta, Po, and Ny Rivers were crossed. The command marched through the town of Spotsylvania Court-House, and over portions of the battle-fields of Spotsylvania Court-House and Chancellorsville; distance marched, twenty-two miles. May 16, 1865, marched to Hartwood Church, from which point the road leading to Catlett's Station was taken. The distance marched during the day was seventeen miles and a half. May 17, 1865, marched to Brentsville, fifteen miles. May 18, 1865, marched at 10 a. m., and camped for the night near Fairfax Station; distance marched, sixteen miles. May 19, 1865, marched to Cloud's Mills, a distance of sixteen miles. From May 20 to 23, inclusive, the command was encamped at Cloud's Mills. May 24, 1865, the brigade marched at 5 a. m. en route to Washington, where it formed part of the body of troops reviewed by the President of the United States. After passing in review the command was marched to its present encampment. Accompanying this please find report of operations of this brigade from Goldsborough to Richmond, while under the command of Col. G. W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers; also reports of regimental commanders.

The usual nominal list of casualties is omitted, none having occurred on the march.

In conclusion, I desire to tender my thanks to the members of the staff for their uniform attention to duty, and for valuable aid during the period of the march.

Very respectfully,

ARIO PARDEE, JR.,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Maj. W. T. FORBES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 156.

Report of Col. George W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 10–May 9.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Bladensburg, Md., May 28, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions received I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of this brigade in the campaigns from Goldsborough, N. C., to Raleigh, N. C., and Richmond, Va., when I was relieved of the command by the return of Brevet Brigadier-General Pardee from leave of absence:

April 10, 1865, in accordance with orders received the brigade broke camp near Goldsborough, N. C. (where it had been encamped since

March 25), at 5.30 a. m. Marched through the town, taking the direct road toward Smithfield, N. C., crossing Little River about five miles from its junction with the Neuse, no detention occurring on the road until near Moccasin River, where a regiment of the enemy's cavalry were found posted to dispute the passage of that stream. They were soon dislodged, however, by the troops in advance, but not before they succeeded in cutting a mill-dam some distance up the stream, which speedily overflowed the causeway and bridges on the road to the depth of two and three feet, making it very difficult for the passage of the troops and trains. The brigade commenced crossing at dark, the last regiment arriving in camp on the opposite side at about 12.30 a. m.; distance marched, twelve miles. April 11, 1865, moved at 5.30 a. m., and marched to Smithfield, N. C., distance fourteen miles, and encamped near the suburbs of the town at 4 p. m. April 12, moved at 9 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River by pontoon bridge, taking the Elevation and Leachburg road toward Raleigh, N. C.; crossed Swift Creek near its mouth, and again twelve miles farther up, going into camp on the plantation of Mrs. Saunders about one mile north of the last-named stream. April 13, moved at 6 a. m. and marched to Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, the city having been occupied by Kilpatrick's cavalry early in the morning, the enemy making no opposition to its occupation by our forces. We encamped on the south side of the town, near the insane asylum, at 1 p. m., after marching fourteen miles. We remained in the same camp until the morning of April 25. Camp was again broken, and we moved at 9 a. m. to Jones' Cross-Roads, a distance of thirteen miles southwest from Raleigh. Encamped at Jones' Cross-Roads until the 28th of April, and then moved at 4.30 a. m. back to our old camp near Raleigh. This retrograde movement was caused by the surrender of Johnston's rebel army making a forward movement unnecessary. Soon after arriving in camp orders were received to prepare for a homeward march toward Washington, D. C., via Richmond, Va. All preparations being completed, the brigade was reported in readiness for this movement on the evening of the 29th of April. April 30, 1865, broke camp this morning at 7 a. m. Moved through Raleigh in review order, and marched to Manteo's Mills, distance thirteen miles, and went into camp for the night.

May 1, moved at 5 a. m. and marched about twenty-three miles, encamping three miles north of Tar River at 4 p. m. May 2, moved at 5 a. m.; marched to near Williamsborough, N. C., and encamped at 4 p. m. two miles southwest of the town, a distance of eighteen miles. May 3, marched at 4.30 a. m.; passed through Williamsborough and Townsville on the Roanoke Valley Railroad; crossed the State line at 10.30 a. m., and encamped at 12 m. about one mile north of it in the State of Virginia. May 4, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed the Roanoke River by pontoon bridge at Taylor's Ferry, crossing the Boydton plank road near Allen's Creek, and marched to near South Hill, where we encamped for the night at 6 p. m. May 5, moved at 5.30 a. m.; crossed the Meherrin River at Saffold's Bridge, striking a plank road at Hedge Grove, and established camp for the night five miles south of Nottoway River. May 6, moved at 6 a. m., crossing Big and Little Nottoway Rivers, striking the Lynchburg and Petersburg Railroad at Blacks and Whites Station, going into camp for the night at Wellville at 5 p. m. May 7, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed the Appomattox River at Kidd's Mills at 6 p. m. by pontoon bridge, encamping for the night about one mile from the river at 7 p. m. May 8, moved at 6 a. m. through Clover

Hill and marched to east side of Falling Creek, encamping by 7 p. m. May 9, moved about one mile and a half toward Manchester, Va., and went into camp and remained until I was relieved.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. MINDIL,
Colonel Thirty-third New Jersey Vols., Comdg., First Brigade.

Maj. W. T. FORBES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 157.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Robert Kirkup, Fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 10–May 19.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the official report of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

The Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers left Savannah, Ga., on the 27th of January, 1865, and marched to Sister's Ferry, where we arrived on the 29th of January.

On the 4th of February crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry and continued the march from day to day, passing through Blackville, S. C., February 10, and crossed South Branch of Edisto River at Duncan's Bridge the same night. On the 12th of February the regiment was ordered to join the advance guard. Two companies, A and B, were then deployed on the right of the road leading to a crossing of the North Branch of the Edisto River. Arriving at the crossing, the enemy had burned the bridge and were ready to resist our crossing. The regiment was then deployed to the right of the road. Company K and a part of Company F then crossed the river in a small boat procured below the crossing and charged up the road, when the enemy opened with two pieces of artillery, and after firing some six shots fell back. Five men of the regiment were wounded in this affair. On the 13th of February, while the regiment was forming a line in rear of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, one man of the regiment was killed. Continued the march until the 18th of February, and crossed the Saluda River some four miles above Columbia, S. C. February 20, crossed Broad River. February 21, marched into Winnsborough, S. C., and the regiment was deployed through the town as provost guards. Resumed the march on the 22d of February, and on the 23d crossed the Wateree River. On the 26th camped near Hanging Rock, S. C.

Passed through Westchester [Chesterfield] Court-House on the 4th of March, and marched through Cheraw, S. C., and crossed Big Pedee River on the 5th [6th] of March. Passed through Fayetteville on the 13th of March and crossed Cape Fear River. On the 19th we marched to Mill Creek Church, and on the 23d crossed the Neuse River and entered Goldsborough on the 24th of March and went into camp.*

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. KIRKUP,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade.*

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*Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 1 man killed, 5 men wounded, and 15 men captured or missing during the campaign.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Bladensburg, Md., June 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you the official report of the operations of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the campaign from Goldsborough, N. C., to Alexandria, Va., from April 10 to May 19, 1865:

The regiment left camp at Goldsborough, N. C., April 10, 1865, and marched thirteen miles and camped for the night. April 11, resumed the march at 6 a. m., and marched fifteen miles and camped for the night near Smithfield, N. C. April 12, left camp at 9 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River and marched fourteen miles and camped for the night. April 13, resumed the march at 5.30 a. m. and marched fourteen miles, arriving at Raleigh, N. C., and camped near the city; and here we remained in camp until the 25th of April, when we marched from Raleigh, N. C., some fourteen miles, and camped here until the 28th of April, and we then marched back to Raleigh, N. C. April 29, in camp near Raleigh, N. C. April 30, broke camp and marched through Raleigh, N. C., on our way to Richmond, Va.; marched twelve miles and camped for the night.

May 1, 1865, resumed the march, and marched twenty-two miles and camped for the night. May 2, resumed the march, and marched nine miles and camped for the night. May 3, resumed the march, and marched twenty miles and camped for the night. May 4, left camp at 6 a. m., and marched twenty-three miles and camped for the night. May 5, left camp at 5.30 a. m., and marched twenty miles and camped for the night. May 6, left camp at 10 a. m., and marched sixteen miles and camped for the night. May 7, left camp at 7 a. m., and marched eighteen miles and camped for the night. May 8, left camp at 9 a. m., and marched seventeen miles and camped for the night. May 9, resumed the march at 10 a. m., and marched twelve miles and camped for the night near Richmond, Va., where we remained until the 11th of May, when we broke camp and marched through Manchester, Va., crossed James River, and marched through Richmond and camped some three miles from the town. May 12, resumed the march at 6 a. m., and marched thirteen miles and camped for the night at Ashland Station. May 13, left camp at 6 a. m.; crossed South Anna River and New Found River and marched fourteen miles and camped for the night. May 14, left camp at 6 a. m.; crossed North Anna River and marched seventeen miles and camped for the night. May 15, left camp at 5.30 a. m.; crossed Po River; passed through Spotsylvania Court-House and Chancellorsville, Va.; crossed the Rappahannock River, and made seventeen miles and camped for the night. May 16, left camp at 5.30 a. m., and marched fifteen miles and camped for the night. May 17, left camp at 5.30 a. m.; crossed Cedar Creek and camped near Brentsville; made fifteen miles. May 18, resumed the march at 9 a. m.; marched fourteen miles and camped for the night. May 19, left camp at 6 a. m.; passed through Fairfax Station and camped three miles from Alexandria, Va.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. KIRKUP,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 158.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Jonas Schoonover, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25 and April 10–May 28.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, from the time we left Savannah, Ga., up to the time of the occupation of Goldsborough, N. C.:

January 27, 1865, marched at 8 a. m., Twenty-ninth in rear of Sixty-sixth Ohio; camped at 2.30 p. m.; marched twelve miles. January 28, moved at 7 a. m.; marched ten miles and camped for the night. January 29, marched at 6.30 a. m.; passed through Springfield; halted at 2 p. m., and encamped for the night near Sister's Ferry. January 30, remained in camp; three companies went on picket. January 31, in camp; regiment was inspected by General Pardee at 9 a. m.

February 1, 2, and 3, remained in camp, nothing special taking place. February 4, marched at 6 a. m., Twenty-ninth in advance of First Brigade; crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina at Sister's Ferry; marched five miles and camped; Twenty-ninth on picket. February 5, relieved at 2 p. m. and marched in rear of brigade; camped at 9.30 p. m. February 6, marched at 7 a. m.; halted for dinner at 11; marched at 12 m. and camped at 5 p. m.; marched fifteen miles. February 7, marched at 6 a. m.; marched six miles and camped at 6.30 p. m. February 8, marched at 6 a. m.; took dinner at 11; moved again at 12 m.; camped at 3.15 p. m., near Buford's Bridge. February 9, marched at 6 a. m., Twenty-ninth in advance of brigade and with ordnance train; marched eighteen miles; camped at 5 p. m. near Blackville. February 10, marched at 7 a. m.; halted at Blackville, and at 2 p. m. marched and crossed the South Edisto River; camped for the night at 10 p. m.; Twenty-ninth in rear of brigade. February 11, remained in camp. February 12, marched at 6 a. m.; met the enemy on the North Edisto and had some skirmishing; 1 man killed and 3 wounded in Twenty-ninth; camped near the river at dark. February 13, crossed the river at 6 a. m.; some more skirmishing; enemy fell back and we marched on; Twenty-ninth on picket during the night. February 14, marched at 8 a. m.; moved six miles and camped; Twenty-ninth on picket. February 15, marched at 7 a. m., in rear of brigade; camped at 3 p. m. near Lexington. February 16, moved at 8 a. m. one mile to the rear on picket; at 3.30 p. m. fell in and marched as rear guard of Twentieth Corps; camped at 4 p. m. February 17, marched at 9 a. m. in a northwesterly direction; marched five miles and camped near Columbia. February 18, marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossed the Saluda River; camped at 5 p. m. February 19, moved at 3.30 p. m., Twenty-ninth in advance of First Brigade; marched four miles and camped at 11.30; Twenty-ninth on picket. February 20, marched at 1 p. m., in rear of brigade; crossed Broad River at Frost's [Freshly's] Mill. February 21, marched at 6 a. m.; entered Winnsborough 11.30 a. m.; sent five companies on picket. The remaining five companies camped for the night. February 22, left Winnsborough at 3.40 p. m.; marched six miles and camped; February 23, marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossed the Catawba River at 11 p. m.; camped at 12 midnight. February 24, marched at 9.30 a. m. with the train; marched until 4.30 p. m. and camped. February 25, remained in camp all day. February 26, marched at 7 a. m.; Twenty-ninth advance of First Brigade; camped

at 3 p. m.; marched ten miles. February 27, moved camp one mile and a half across Hanging Rock Creek and camped. February 28, marched at 6.30 a. m., Twenty-ninth in rear of brigade; camped at 1 p. m.; mustered the regiment for pay.

March 1, marched at 1 p. m.; camped at 9 p. m. near Big Lynch's Creek. March 2, moved at 8 a. m.; marched twelve miles and camped for the night. March 3, marched at 6.30 with wagon train; reached Chesterfield at 11.30 p. m. and camped. March 4, marched at 7 a. m., Twenty-ninth in advance of brigade; camped at 4 p. m.; marched nine miles. March 5, remained in camp all day. March 6, moved at 8.30 a. m. in rear of brigade; reached Cheraw at 1.15 p. m.; halted until 4 p. m., then fell in and crossed the Great Pedee River; marched four miles and camped. March 7, marched at 7 a. m. on the Fayetteville road; marched sixteen miles and camped. March 8, moved at 11.30 a. m. and camped at 10.15 p. m. March 9, marched at 6.30 a. m.; marched thirteen miles and camped at 6 p. m. March 10, marched at 3.30 p. m., Twenty-ninth advance of brigade; marched four miles and encamped; March 11, marched at 6.30 a. m., Twenty-ninth in rear of brigade; camped at 2.20 a. m. of the 12th. March 12, moved at 8 a. m. on plank road leading to Fayetteville; camped at 4 p. m. March 13, marched at 2.30 p. m. through Fayetteville, N. C., to the Cape Fear River and halted. March 14, crossed the river at 4.30 a. m.; marched two miles, then halted for breakfast; remained in camp for the day. March 15, marched at 12 m. with the train; camped at 11 p. m. March 16, marched at 9 a. m., Twenty-ninth in advance of brigade; camped at 7 p. m.; Twenty-ninth on picket. March 17, remained on picket; all quiet. March 18, marched at 7 a. m. in rear of brigade; marched eight miles and camped. March 19, moved at 11 a. m. with the train; received orders after we got to camp to pack up and move on; took the Goldsborough road and joined the corps; marched all night. March 20, rested all day. March 21, no move to-day. March 22, marched at 8 a. m., Twenty-ninth in advance of brigade; camped at 12 midnight; marched fifteen miles. March 23, marched at 6 a. m., Twenty-ninth in rear of brigade and Second Division; crossed Neuse River and camped for the night. March 24, entered Goldsborough at 12 m.; camped at 4.30 p. m. near town. March 25, moved camp two miles from town, where we still remain.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONAS SCHOONOVER,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-ninth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Bladensburg, Md., May 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular orders from First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, dated May, 1865, I have the honor to respectfully report the following of the march from Goldsborough, N. C., to this place:

April 10, 1865, left Goldsborough, N. C., at 6 a. m., Twenty-ninth Ohio fourth regiment in brigade; camped at 11 p. m. 11th, marched at 6 a. m. and camped near Smithfield at 3 p. m. 12th, moved at 9 a. m.; halted at 6.30 p. m. for camp. 13th, marched at 5.15 a. m.; Twenty-ninth, advance of brigade, reached Raleigh, N. C., at 2 p. m.; marched to the west side and camped. Remained in this camp until the

24th; were inspected and reviewed during this time. 25th, marched at 9 a. m. in a northwest direction, Twenty-ninth rear of First Brigade; marched about fifteen miles, and camped for the night at 8.30 p. m. 26th and 27th, remained in camp. 28th, returned to Raleigh into our old camp. 29th, remained in camp, with orders to march next day. 30th, at 7 a. m., marched through Raleigh, and camped for the night at 6 p. m.

May 1, marched at 5 a. m.; crossed Tar River; camped at 5 p. m.; marched twenty-three miles. 2d, broke camp at 3.30; marched at 5 a. m., Twenty-ninth in advance of brigade; marched twenty miles and camped. 3d, marched at 4.30 a. m.; camped on the Virginia line for the night. 4th, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed the Roanoke River; marched twenty miles and camped. 5th, moved at 5.30 a. m.; camped at 6.30 p. m. 6th, marched at 5 a. m.; passed Blacks and Whites Station on the South Side Railroad; marched eleven miles and camped. 7th, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed the Appomattox River and camped for the night; marched twenty miles. 8th, broke camp at 6 p. m.; passed Clover Hill Coal Mines and marched to Falling Creek and camped for the night. 9th, moved the camp two miles. 10th, remained in camp. 11th, marched at 10 a. m.; passed through Manchester and crossed the James River into Richmond in the p. m.; passed on through on the Brook pike and camped near Brook Creek, four miles north of Richmond. 12th, marched at 6 a. m.; reached Ashland at 6 p. m. and camped. 13th, marched at 5.30 a. m.; crossed the South Anna; camped for night near Little River. 14th, marched at 5 a. m., Twenty-ninth in advance of First Brigade; crossed the North Anna; marched eighteen miles and camped. 15th, moved at 5 a. m. on the Spotsylvania Court-House road; passed through Spotsylvania and Chancellorsville; crossed the Rappahannock at 10 p. m. and camped; marched twenty miles. 16th, moved at 4.30 a. m.; marched eighteen miles and camped. 17th, marched at 5 a. m. on the Brentsville road; reached Brentsville at 2 p. m., and camped for night; marched twelve miles. 18th, marched at 6 a. m., and marched fifteen miles and camped. 19th, marched at 6 a. m. and reached Cloud's Mills, and camped within two miles of Alexandria, Va.; remained in camp until the 24th, when we passed through Washington on review and went into camp on the east side of the Potomac near Bladensburg, Md., where we remain at present.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONAS SCHOONOVER,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Twenty-ninth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Capt. A. H. W. CREIGH,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 159.

Report of Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 2, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions received from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

In compliance to orders the regiment broke camp at Savannah, Ga., on the morning of January 27, 1865, and took its place in the line of march in the First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

This regiment performed the varied services required of it and it was not detached from the brigade until the [12th] day of February, 1865, when the enemy having taken position disputing the crossing at the North Branch of the Edisto, I received orders from Bvt. Brig. Gen. Ario Pardee, jr., commanding First Brigade, to report with my regiment to Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. Geary, commanding Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. I received orders from General Geary to cross the North Branch of the Edisto at a bridge two miles above the crossing, then being held by the enemy, and guard the bridge and hold the crossing and await orders, which duty I performed. On the morning of February 13 I received orders from Brevet Brigadier-General Pardee to return with my regiment and rejoin his command, which had crossed the North Edisto at the contested crossing. I rejoined the brigade and performed the duties assigned me, guarding the portion of the wagon train assigned me. On the night of February 18, after the Twentieth Army Corps had crossed Lumber River, I received orders from Brevet Brigadier-General Pardee to return with my regiment and effectually destroy the bridge on which this corps had crossed that river. I returned to the bridge and effectually destroyed it and rejoined the brigade that night. This regiment reached this place on the 24th instant. I had eight men missing during the campaign.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully,

EUGENE POWELL,

Lieut. Col. Sixty-sixth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 160.

Report of Lieut. Col. John T. Mitchell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 11–24.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Bladensburg, Md., May 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions received from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry since leaving Richmond May 11, 1865, at which time I assumed command of the regiment—I have no data in my possession from which to make a report of the operations since leaving Goldsborough, N. C., up to the date of assuming command:

May 11, broke camp at 9 a. m.; passed through the village of Manchester across the James River and through the city of Richmond; camped near Brook Creek. May 12, moved at 6.30 a. m., crossing Brook Creek; camped at Ashland Station. May 13, moved at 5.30 a. m.; crossed South Anna River; marched about fifteen miles and camped. May 14, moved at 5 a. m.; crossed North Anna River; marched sixteen miles; camped. May 15, moved at 5 a. m.; passed through Spotsylvania and through the battle-field of that place, also over the battle-field of Chancellorsville of May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; crossed the Rappahannock River and camped. May 16, moved at 5 a. m.; marched about twenty miles; camped about four miles from Catlett's Station, Va.

May 17, moved about 5 a. m.; marched about fifteen miles; camped at 1 p. m. near Brentsville. May 18, moved about 10 a. m.; crossed Bull Run; camped near Fairfax Station. May 19, moved at 6.30 a. m.; passed through Fairfax Station and camped at Elliott's [Cloud's] Mills, near Alexandria, Va. May 20, in camp. May 21, in camp. May 22, in camp. May 23, order received for review. May 24, left camp about 7.30 a. m.; crossed the Potomac River via Long Bridge, passing around the capitol in column by companies right in front, down Pennsylvania avenue; marched in review; passed the reviewing stand and thence out to camp, about five miles from city, near Bladensburg, Md.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. MITCHELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 161.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James Fitzpatrick, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 26 and April 10–May 26.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH REGT. PENN. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with communication dated headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, March 29, 1865, I herewith transmit a condensed report of the part taken by the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late campaign:

Having remained in Savannah sufficient time to restore this Southern metropolis to a quietness, if not quite as much so as it was before the rebel standard was hoisted, still in a manner sufficient to transact the increasing trade of this Southern port of entry, and having rested his army for one month, and partially supplied it with clothes, and camp and garrison equipage, General Sherman once more prepares to invade the enemy's country. The Twentieth Army Corps, forming part of the Left Wing of his army, prepared to break camp on the 26th, and the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, being part of the First Brigade, Second Division, of that corps, broke camp and took up the line of march at 8 a. m. of January 27, 1865. This campaign, like the previous one, is almost devoid of excitement, not having occasion to participate in but few affairs that can be even called skirmishes, and not one engagement worthy of the name of a battle. The enemy appeared paralyzed by the comparative strength of this army and theirs, and offered but a feeble resistance to our onward march, and that only at places of certain security to the few men they allowed to harass us. From the commencement to the end of this campaign of sixty days we have had but continual successes. January 27, at 8 a. m. we started toward Augusta, Ga., and marched this day twelve miles without incident, halting for the night at 3.30 p. m. The weather was very chilly but clear. January 28, this day we were detailed as escort to the wagons, and had thirty-five under our charge to see safely into camp through mud and swamp, where we arrived safely at 7 p. m., having marched ten miles. January 29, started from camp at 7 a. m. and marched to Springfield, Ga. (This was a post village and capital of Effingham County. It contained before the war

a court-house, three churches, an academy well endowed, and two or three stores, but the village is now almost a mass of ruins, the army having twice passed through it, and each time some part of it fell a prey to the excitement of a soldier by being destroyed by fire.) Having halted here for nearly an hour we proceeded on our journey and halted at 2 p. m., a distance of three miles and a half from Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, having marched eleven miles. January 30, remained in camp all day. Sent out details across the river to remove torpedoes and repair the roads. January 31, still in camp near Sister's Ferry, Ga. Weather clear and very pleasant.

February 1 and 2, remained in camp all day. February 3, remained in camp all day; received an order to move at 5.30 p. m., which was countermanded. February 4, left camp at 7 a. m.; marched northeast to the river; halted at 8.10 on its banks; heavy fog and drizzling rain, which, however, cleared off at about 9 a. m. Left here at 10 a. m.; crossed the Savannah River, and marched through the swamps and mud until 12 m.; halted at Little Sister's Landing; drew rations here and started again at 2 p. m. through the mud. We marched until 4 p. m., when we halted for the night at two miles and a half from Robertsville, S. C., having marched this day a distance of nine miles and a half. February 5, started at 1 p. m. and marched to a cross-roads, a distance of nine miles. Here we halted for the night at 6 p. m.; road in tolerable good condition, considering the recent rains. No incident of note occurred to-day. February 6, left the cross-roads at 7 a. m. and marched steadily until 11.30 a. m., when we halted for dinner; started again at 12.45 p. m. and marched fast until 5 p. m., when we went into camp for the night; weather wet and cold; roads good, except in swamps, where it was almost impassable; marched this day fifteen miles. February 7, orders to move at 6.30 a. m., countermanded until further orders, but moved at 7.15 through the rain and mud, having rained all night. We marched fast until 12.30, when we stopped for dinner; started again at 4.45 p. m.; crossed a swamp of half a mile and encamped for the night at 6 p. m., having marched this day six miles without incident. February 8, started at 6 a. m. and marched steady until 11.30; halted for dinner and moved off again at 12.30, and after marching through a swamp one mile long we came to a halt at 4.30 p. m., having marched twelve miles. This was the first day that we had a view of the enemy's fortifications, which were composed of two lunettes and a short line of earthworks, sufficient to use to advantage four pieces of artillery and 2,000 or 3,000 men. The regiment received an addition of eighty-eight recruits, being all that reported out of 140 sent from Carlisle Barracks, Pa. February 9, started at 6 a. m. and marched steady until 11.30, when we halted for dinner; moved off again at 12 m. and marched steady until we came within three-quarters of a mile of Blackville, where we went into camp for the night at 6 p. m.; marched this day fifteen miles.

February 10, took up the line of march at 7 a. m. and marched to Blackville; halted here until 2 p. m. (This is a small post village of Barnwell District, S. C., on the South Carolina Railroad, ninety miles west-northwest from Charleston. It was at one time a thriving village, but several houses were burnt or destroyed by this army while passing through.) At 2 p. m. we left the village and crossed the South Edisto River and marched one mile, then went into camp at 9 p. m. Marched nine miles this day without incident. February 11, this day we moved at 4 p. m. half a mile and encamped for the night at 5 p. m. February 12, we left camp at 7 a. m. and marched steady until we came

within three-quarters of a mile of the North Edisto River. We halted here for a time and had dinner, then the regiment commenced assisting to rebuild the bridge and corduroy the swamp leading to the river. At about 4 p. m. the enemy unmasked two pieces of artillery, supposed to be 10-pounders. They threw five or six shots of grape and shell at us, one of which killed Private Francis Ridgeway, Company D, and another wounded Colonel Flynn, commanding regiment, in the foot, slightly. By this casualty Lieut. Col. James Fitzpatrick became commander of the regiment. The regiment then formed and encamped for the night 100 yards from the river. Marched thirteen miles this day. February 13, moved at 6 a. m., the engineers having built the bridge under cover of the night. We crossed at 6.30 and advanced to the support of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Moved one mile and halted and cooked dinner. We remained here until all the corps and corps train passed, then moved as rear guard to the corps at 8.45 p. m. We marched four miles and camped for the night at 10.20 p. m., after marching this day seven miles. February 14, this day we spent as guard to the wagon train, having forty wagons in charge. We left camp at 6 a. m.; marched all day and encamped at cross-roads at 3 p. m., having traveled eight miles.

February 15, we left camp at 6.45 a. m. as the advance of the division, the division in advance of the corps. We deployed as skirmishers and commenced firing soon after leaving camp; came to Congaree Creek. (This creek rises in Lexington District and flows into Congaree River a few miles below Columbia.) Here about fifty of the enemy were posted to harass us in crossing. After a short time spent in reconnoitering a party composed of Captain Arner, Lieutenant Hamilton, Corporal Callihan, Company G, and one or two others, crossed the swamp and creek on the left and completely flanked them, upon seeing which they fled in disorder. The regiment then crossed the bridge, which we found had been torn up considerably and burnt in several places. It was, however, soon repaired and we again advanced; skirmished again and drove them steadily across another bridge over a small stream to a cross-roads. Here they made another stand for a short time, but we soon compelled them to leave. They fled in the direction of Columbia. After marching about one mile toward Columbia we halted for the night. The regiment went on picket after marching and skirmishing a distance of ten miles. February 16, left the picket-line with the wagons at 1 p. m. and marched until 4.30 p. m., when we halted for the night about five miles and a half from Columbia. Marched this day seven miles. February 17, took up the line of march at 9 a. m. and after moving fast to within two miles of Columbia we turned to the left and marched two miles up the Saluda River and encamped for the night, having marched, without incident, five miles. February 18, left camp at 8 a. m. and crossed the Saluda River; then marched nine miles in a northeast direction and encamped for the night near Zion Church at 5 p. m. No incident worthy of note occurred to-day; marched eleven miles.

February 19, started from Zion Church at 4 p. m.; took our position in the rear of the corps; roads good and weather fine. No incident occurred to-day. We marched six miles and encamped at 7 p. m. February 20, left camp at 1 p. m.; crossed Broad River on pontoon bridges; marched until 6.30 p. m.; camped at about nine miles from Winnsborough. Broad River at this point is a stream of considerable width, and required some time in laying the pontoon, but the crossing was accomplished without accident or incident worthy of note. Febru-

ary 21, started at 6.30 a. m. and marched steady a distance of nine miles to Winnsborough, where we arrived without incident at 11.30 a. m. Here the regiment assisted in putting out a very large fire which had been started by our advance foragers, and which at one time bid fair to destroy the town, but it was extinguished after burning but ten or fifteen very fine buildings. (Winnsborough is a post village, capital of Fairfield district, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, thirty-eight miles north from Columbia. It is situated in a fertile farming district. The railroad connects this place with Columbia and with the Catawba River. The village has several churches and academies, one bank, and a theological seminary. Two periodicals were also published here. We stopped here all night without incident.) February 22, commenced marching at 3.30 p. m. and marched one mile. After halting for one hour we started again and marched fast for a distance of six miles and encamped at 8 p. m. Marched seven miles this day. February 23, left camp at 6.30 a. m. and marched through rain and mud; roads in a very bad condition. We halted at Catawba River for some time, then crossed the river and encamped at 12 p. m., having marched fifteen miles. February 24, started at 10.30 a. m. and marched through rain and mud a distance of seven miles. It rained continually all day, and the mud was almost impassable. February 25, we were compelled to stay in camp at this place (called by the citizens Liberty Hill) all day. Rained all day. February 26, marched with the wagons all day. Left at 7.15 a. m. and halted for the night without incident at Hanging Rock, a post-office of Kershaw District, S. C., at 3 p. m. Marched this day eight miles. February 27, moved at 2 p. m. and marched two miles and a half. Crossed Hanging Rock Creek and encamped at 4 p. m. for the night. February 28, still raining. The road became almost impassable, therefore we could move but a short distance. We started at 7 a. m., and after struggling through the mire and swamp for a distance of six miles we went into camp at 12.45 p. m.

March 1, started at 12.45 p. m.; marched steady, crossing Flat and Buffalo Creeks. Here we were detained by the wagons about an hour; then marched steady until we came to Lynch's Creek. (This creek forms the boundary of Kershaw and Lancaster Districts, and enters into the Great Pedee River.) We were here detained again with the wagons; then started again, crossed the bridge, marched two miles, and encamped for the night at 11.30 p. m. Rear guard of the wagon train all day. March 2, moved at 8.45 a. m., fourth regiment in advance, brigade rear division; marched steady toward Chesterfield; halted at 12.30 p. m. for dinner six miles from starting point. Moved at 4.30 half a mile and encamped for the night at 5 p. m. March 3, started at 8 a. m. with the wagons; marched to Chesterfield, where we arrived at 11.45 p. m. (Chesterfield is a small post village, capital of Chesterfield District, 105 miles northeast from Columbia.) March 4, left camp at 7 a. m. and moved half a mile; halted here until 10.15 a. m., when we were assigned forty wagons to escort into camp and assist through the mud. Moved in the direction of Cheraw; passed the First Division in camp at 11.30 a. m.; took the left-hand road and marched in direction of Sneedsborough, N. C.; crossed the line at 4 p. m.; camped at 6 p. m. two miles and a half from Great Pedee River. March 5, remained in camp all day; weather fine. March 6, started at 8 a. m. and marched steady and fast to Cheraw, where we arrived at 2 p. m. (Cheraw is a post village of Chesterfield District, on the right bank of the Great Pedee River, at the head of steam-boat navigation, ninety-three miles east-northeast from Columbia. It has a plank road leading to Wades-

borough, N. C., and is a place of some importance as a depot of cotton. Cheraw contains one bank, several churches and academies. Population in 1860 about 1,000.) We remained in the town until 4 p. m. We then crossed the river and marched five miles in the direction of Fayetteville and halted for the night at 6 p. m., having marched sixteen miles. March 7, moved at 8 a. m. and marched steady with the wagons until 2 p. m., when we encamped for the night at five miles from Rockingham, having marched twelve miles; fine weather all day. March 8, started at 1 p. m. with the wagons; encamped at 11 p. m. eight miles in direction of Lumber River, N. C. No incident occurred to-day worthy of note. March 9, started at 6.45 a. m. and marched in advance of the wagons steady and in the rain and encamped at 4.40, one mile from Lumber River; rained very hard for nearly three hours just as we arrived in camp; marched this day thirteen miles.

March 10, left camp at 3.30 p. m. and crossed Lumber River. (This river at this point is of considerable width. It rises near the northeast corner of Richmond County, N. C., flows in a southerly course, and enters the Little Pedee River, in South Carolina, about fourteen miles east from Marion Court-House.) We marched until 8 p. m., when we encamped for the night, having marched four miles. March 11, left camp at 6.45 again with the teams. Marched in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C. We made good time until we came to where the First Division was encamped, when they were ordered to march and leave their wagons with us. The roads were very muddy and it was almost impossible to get along, but we managed to reach camp at 10 p. m. after marching sixteen miles. March 12, started at 8 a. m.; marched to within half a mile of Fayetteville; reached camp at 4 p. m., having marched fourteen miles without incident. March 13, moved from camp at 1 p. m. and marched through Fayetteville to within half a mile of Cape Fear River, where we laid until 4.30 a. m. of March 14. (Fayetteville is a flourishing town, capital of Cumberland County, N. C.; is situated on the left bank of Cape Fear River, at the head of navigation, sixty miles south from Raleigh and 100 miles northwest from Wilmington. The town is regularly laid out, with streets 100 feet wide. It contained an arsenal of construction (which was torn down by orders of General Sherman), a large establishment, inclosing over fifty acres; also three banks and three or four newspaper offices. We were here reviewed by General Sherman.) March 14, at 4.30 a. m. we crossed the Cape Fear River. (This river is the largest and most important river whose course lies wholly in North Carolina, and the only one which flows directly into the sea from this State. Steam-boats ascend in all stages of water to Fayetteville, N. C. Its length is estimated at over 300 miles, and it is formed by the junction of the Haw and Deep Rivers near the center of the State.) After crossing the river we marched three miles and went into camp at 6.30 a. m. and remained in camp the balance of the day. March 15, to-day the division was detailed as escort to the entire corps wagon train, so as to allow the First and Third Divisions to move unencumbered. We started at 12.45 and had the most trouble with the train that we have had since being with Sherman's army. We were traveling all night up to 1 a. m. with these teams, pushing and pulling them through the mire, traveling a distance of nine miles in direction of Washington, N. C.

March 16, left camp at 10 a. m.; still with the wagons; we marched eight miles; raining and blowing hard; camped at 9 p. m. March 17, remained in camp without incident all day. March 18, started at 6.15 a. m.; with the wagons all day; the regiment in

advance of the train. This day we corduroyed the road nearly all the way. Arrived in camp at 8.30 p. m. Marched to-day six miles. March 19, left camp at 11.15 a. m. with the teams again, and marched on a tolerably good road for a distance of eight miles, and had just arrived in camp and stacked arms when we were ordered to move. We arrived in camp at 11.50 p. m. March 20, started at 2.30 a. m. and marched to where the Fourteenth Army Corps and First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, had an engagement yesterday, a distance of nine miles. We here halted for the day. March 21, remained in camp all day without incident. Heard heavy firing to the right of our line. March 22, started on our return to Goldsborough at 8 a. m., and marched back the same road we went out on yesterday, and encamped at 11.30 p. m. after marching twelve miles. March 23, left camp at 6 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River and marched three miles; camped at Smithfield Cross-Roads at 3 p. m., having come nine miles. We here met the Twenty-third and parts of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Army Corps. March 24, we took up the line of march for Goldsborough at 6.30 and arrived at the town at 1 p. m. We were here reviewed by Major-General Sherman and passed on for one mile and a half north of the town, where we encamped at about 3 p. m. (Goldsborough is a post village, capital of Wayne County, N. C., on the Neuse River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, fifty miles southeast of Raleigh.) March 25, remained in camp all day. March 26, changed camp at about 11 a. m. and marched two miles, and arrived at the camp which we now occupy.

Thus has closed the most successful campaign of any general on record. The regiment I have the honor to command I cannot but say both officers and men have performed all their arduous duties with alacrity. This record is a very imperfect expression of their patience and general courage, but may be found useful as a data for time to come. This command, in common with the Twentieth Army Corps, now occupy the defenses of Goldsborough, N. C.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. FITZPATRICK,
Lieut. Col. 28th Regt. Pennsylvania Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH REGT. PENN. VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Bladensburg, Md., May 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular dated headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, May 25, 1865, I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the late movement from Goldsborough, N. C., which closed with the grand review at Washington, D. C., by the President and Lieutenant-General Grant:

The march was for the greater part one of pleasure, inasmuch as there was no forming in line of battle or skirmishing, and after leaving Raleigh there was nothing to mar the happiness of the men on the early return of peace except the death of our late beloved and lamented President, Abraham Lincoln. Each one felt that he had lost a friend; indeed a more than friend—a father, even. After remaining in Goldsborough, N. C., receiving supplies of all kinds, we received orders to be

ready to move on the 10th of April, 1865. April 10, broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched through Goldsborough, N. C., taking the road to Smithfield. Heavy skirmishing nearly all day at the head of the column. At 1 p. m. halted for dinner; started at 2 p. m. During the afternoon it began to rain. We marched slowly over bad roads and swamps and reached camp at 12 midnight, having marched fourteen miles this day. April 11, left camp at 6.30 a. m.; weather cloudy; roads muddy. Marched rather fast during the afternoon. Arrived at Smithfield, N. C., and camped at 3 p. m., after marching fifteen miles. 12th, news of the surrender of Lee's army was received this morning with great rejoicing amongst the troops. Left camp at 10 a. m., marched through Smithfield, and crossed the Neuse River at 3 p. m. Halted for dinner twenty minutes; started at 3.30 p. m.; marched till 7 p. m. and camped in the field; marched this day thirteen miles. 13th, started for camp at 6 a. m., nothing of interest occurring this day. Arrived at Raleigh, N. C., and expected a battle, but were disappointed, General Joe Johnston not feeling inclined to risk a fight. Camped on the west side of the city at 3.30 p. m.; marched fifteen miles. 14th, in camp all day. 15th, orders were received to move at 6 a. m. and pass through Raleigh in review, which were countermanded. Rained nearly all day. 16th, remained in camp all day. News of Johnston's surrender received. 17th to 21st, in camp. 22d, reviewed by Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman in Raleigh, N. C. 23d and 24th, in camp. 25th, received marching orders; broke camp at 7 a. m.; moved at 9 a. m.; marched seven miles; halted for dinner at 2 p. m. twenty minutes; started at 2.30 p. m.; marched seven miles and camped near Jones' Cross-Roads, N. C., at 6 p. m; marched this day fourteen miles. 26th and 27th, in camp near Jones' Cross-Roads. 28th, received orders to march back to Raleigh. Broke camp at 5 a. m.; arrived at Raleigh at 12 m., and returned to former camps, having marched fourteen miles. 29th, in camp. Received orders to be ready to march to Washington via Richmond, Va. 30th, broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched through Raleigh, N. C., homeward bound, thirteen miles; halted at 3 p. m. for dinner; started at 5 p. m., marched three miles, crossing the Neuse River at Manteo's Mills, and camped at 7 p. m.; marched this day sixteen miles; roads good and fine weather. May 1, left camp at 5 a. m.; marched thirteen miles; halted one hour for dinner; started at 2 p. m.; marched nine miles; crossed the Tar River and camped at 5 p. m.; marched this day twenty-two miles. 2d, left camp at 5 a. m.; marched twelve miles; halted for dinner one hour; started at 1.30 p. m.; marched five miles; camped at 5 p. m. Marched this day seventeen miles. 3d, left camp at 5 a. m.; marched eight miles; crossed the Virginia and North Carolina State line at 10 a. m. and camped for the day, Good roads and fine weather. 4th, left camp at 8 a. m.; crossed the Roanoke River at 9.30 a. m. The regiment was train guard this day. Halted for dinner at 2 p. m.; arrived in camp at 7 p. m., four miles from Saffold's Bridge; marched this day sixteen miles. 5th, left camp at 5 a. m.; marched twelve miles; halted for dinner at 2 p. m.; started at 3 p. m.; marched four miles and camped at 6 p. m. at Scott's house, one mile and a half from Nottoway River. Warm day; marched fast, sixteen miles, this day. 6th, left camp at 5 a. m.; marched about two miles; caught up to the First Division, and halted for one hour; marched again till 12 m.; crossed the Nottoway River and halted for dinner; started at 1.30 p. m.; marched until 6 p. m.; camped near Wilson's Station, South Side Railroad. The Sixth Corps were camped here, and a number of Pennsylvania volunteer regiments,

Second Rhode Island, &c.; marched this day about twelve miles. 7th, left camp at 7 a. m.; marched quite slowly until 12 m.; stopped for dinner; started at 1.30 p. m.; rested often on the route; crossed the Appomattox River at 6.30 p. m.; camped one mile from the river; marched about sixteen miles this day. 8th, left camp at 6 a. m.; marched ten miles; halted for dinner one hour at 12.30 p. m; started at 1.30 p. m.; marched ten miles; crossed the Falling Creek and camped one mile from the river at 7 p. m. 9th, changed camp at 9 a. m.; marched one mile. 10th, in camp all day. 11th, left camp at 9 a. m.; marched through Manchester and Richmond, Va. The First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, was paraded in Manchester to review the Army of Georgia, and made a fine appearance. Camped three miles from Richmond, at Brook Church. Marched ten miles this day. Rained hard all night. 12th, left camp at 6 a. m.; halted at 10 a. m. for dinner; started at 11.30 a. m.; marched over very bad roads and swamps; camped at Ashland, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, at 6 p. m; marched this day about twelve miles. 13th, left camp at 5.30 a. m.; crossed the South Anna River and the New Found River; halted three-quarters of an hour for dinner; started at 12 m.; crossed the Little River and camped at Trinity Church at 4 p. m.; marched fifteen miles this day. Good camp-ground and plenty of water. 14th, left camp at 5 a. m.; marched five miles; crossed the North Anna River. Met the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, at Chilesburg and went to the right of it. Halted for dinner at 12 m.; started at 1.30 p. m.; crossed the Mattapony River and camped one mile from it at 4 p. m; marched nineteen miles this day. Blue Ridge Mountains in sight. 15th, left camp at 5 a. m.; marched through Spotsylvania Court-House, over the battle-grounds of Grant of May 8 to 14, 1864. Crossed the Po and Ny Rivers; halted for dinner one hour at the Ny. Many dead bodies lie exposed on the plains, and the works are of the strongest kind and show very stubborn fighting. Arrived at Chancellorsville at 3.30 p. m.; halted, and General Geary looked for and found the remains of Major Chapman and had them taken up and brought away with us. Here, too, many bodies are exposed. Crossed Rappahannock River at United States Ford at 7 p. m. and camped on the north side of the river; marched twenty-one miles this day. 16th, left camp at 4.30 a. m.; marched by Hartwood Church and United States Ford Gold Mines; halted one hour for dinner at 12 m.; started again at 1 p. m.; marched to near Town Creek and camped at 4 p. m.; marched this day sixteen miles. 17th, left camp at 5 a. m. in the following order: Second, Third, and First Divisions, First, Second, and Third Brigades. Fourteenth Corps in sight on our left. Crossed the Broad and Cedar Runs; marched to and camped at Brentsville at 1 p. m.; marched fifteen miles this day; weather hot and sultry. 18th, left camp at 9.30 a. m. Orders to be ready at 7.30 a. m.; day hot and sultry. Marched slowly until 12 m.; crossed the Occoquan River; halted for dinner one hour and a half. Started again at 1.30 p. m.; crossed Bull Run at 6 p. m. Commenced raining quite hard, which made the roads bad. Marched until 9 p. m.; mud knee-deep; camped near Fairfax Station, Va.; marched twelve miles. 19th, left camp at 6 a. m.; passed Fairfax Station; Two hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Brevet Brigadier-General Albright commanding, at the station; ran into the First Division train; halted until they got out of the way; day cloudy and drizzling. Halted at 12 m. for dinner one hour; started at 1.30 p. m.; arrived at Cloud's Mills, Va., three miles from Alexandria, and camped at 6.30 p. m.; marched seventeen miles this day. 20th, 21st, and 22d, in camp. 23d, in camp. A new State flag presented to the regiment by Mr. J. B.

Nicholson on behalf of the governor of Pennsylvania, and received by Chaplain N. B. Critchfield on behalf of the regiment. 24th, broke camp at 5 a. m. this day and marched through Washington in review (a grand review day). Very dusty marching. After review marched to a new camp, one mile and a half from Bladensburg, Md., near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, five miles from the Capitol, where we are quietly resting, awaiting our return to our homes.

JAMES FITZPATRICK,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 28th Regt. Penn. Vet. Vol. Infty.

Capt. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 162.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John Craig, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 9–May 17.

HDQRS. 147TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 1, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in this long and trying campaign just ended:

On the morning of the 27th of January we took up our line of march, moving north on a road running nearly parallel with the Savannah River to Sister's Ferry, which we reached on the afternoon of the 29th of January.

Here we were detained until the morning of February 4 on account of the heavy rains which raised the river, overflowing part of the road, causing it impassable. We crossed the river, marched northward, striking the [South Carolina] Railroad at Blackville on the morning of February 10; continued our direction nearly north; crossed the South Fork of the Edisto River. February 12 this regiment was in the advance, occasionally getting sight of a few rebel cavalry. Reaching Jeffcoat's Bridge on the North Fork of the Edisto River about 1 p. m. we found the bridge destroyed and the enemy contesting our crossing. I immediately tried to make a crossing with part of my command on the west side of the road, but the river was swollen too much. Two companies, under Captain Kreider, in connection with the Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, charged down to the river-bank, driving the enemy from the opposite side. The Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry crossed several companies in a small boat, allowing us to rebuild the bridge. About 11 p. m. Capt. John W. Parks, Company H, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, with two companies, relieved that part of the Fifth Ohio. About 4 a. m. February 13 I advanced. Found the enemy had evacuated this point. At daylight I continued to advance; soon found the enemy. As my skirmishers were crossing a mill-race they were fired upon. I pressed forward and drove them. In this skirmish I had one man wounded. We still continued our march northward, arriving opposite Columbia, S. C., on the afternoon of February 17. On the 18th we crossed the Saluda River, and 20th, the Broad River, reaching Winnsborough on the 21st.

From this place we changed our direction northeast, crossing the Catawba River at Rocky Mount on the evening of the 23d. Here, and for several days following, we found the roads almost impassable from the heavy rains that fell. We camped near Hanging Rock on the 26th of February.

On the 3d of March we reached Chesterfield Court-House, and on the 6th we passed through Cheraw and crossed the Great Pedee. Continuing our direction northeast, reached Fayetteville, N. C., March 12. From this point we crossed the Cape Fear River, arriving at Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, after being fifty-seven days on this inland campaign, and marching about 400 miles.

In conclusion I beg leave to thank the officers and men for the uniformity and willingness in discharging their duties. It was a trying campaign; our marches were long and exceedingly tiresome.

Accompanying please find a list of casualties.* I had four men captured, one of whom was with the regiment, who was captured near the last camp. I sent him out with a few others for forage. The other three were detached men, of whom I am unable to give the particulars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CRAIG,
Lieutenant-Colonel 147th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 147TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Bladensburg, Md., May 29, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders received I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the campaign after leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

On Sunday, April 9, orders were received to have my command in readiness to move at daylight next morning. The 10th instant, at 6 a. m., we moved out of camp, taking the river road toward Smithfield, N. C., which place we reached on the afternoon of the 11th instant. On the morning of the 12th we again took up our line of march for Raleigh, N. C., reaching it on the afternoon of the 13th instant. Here we remained until the morning of April 25, when we again moved on General Johnston. About this time the capitulation between Sherman and Johnston took place, so on the 28th we moved back to Raleigh again, and on the 30th of April we took up our line of march northward, reaching near Manchester, Va., May 8, 1865.

May 11 we struck camp again, marching through Manchester and Richmond, Va., reaching the vicinity of Alexandria, near Cloud's Mills, May 17, making a complete circuit around the so-called Confederacy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CRAIG,
Lieutenant-Colonel 147th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg.

Capt. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 enlisted man killed, 1 enlisted man wounded, and 4 enlisted men missing.

No. 163.

Report of Col. George W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 27–March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit for the information of the general commanding division the following report of the campaign from January 27, 1865, to March 25, 1865:

Accompanying this please find a chronological report of events pertaining to my command during the campaign just closed. As there are no details of battles to give, I have chosen this form of submitting a report as being more explicit and full.

The campaign occupied nearly sixty days from the 27th day of January to the 26th day of March, inclusive, during which period we traversed nearly 500 miles through a hostile country, abounding in swamps, large rivers, and over the worst of roads. The large wagon trains accompanying the column required not only an efficient guard, but much labor in rendering the roads passable, and I can safely estimate fifteen miles of corduroy road constructed by my brigade.

At Winnsborough, S. C., on the 22d day of February, the brigade was detailed to destroy the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, and rendered useless about four miles of track, bending and twisting the rails and burning the ties. Near Laurel Hill, N. C., about a mile of the Wilmington railroad was broken in a similar manner; making in all five miles of railroad track destroyed by this brigade. Just previous to reaching Fayetteville, and subsequently, the entire trains of the corps were assigned to the care of this division, and the roads being of the worst character, the men were constantly employed, night and day, in helping them along over bad places and through dense swamps needing corduroying throughout their entire extent. During this time the work was heavy; at one period my command toiled through two nights and three days with the rear of the trains. The army becoming engaged with the enemy toward Mill Creek, General Geary, with the First and Third Brigades, proceeded to the front, leaving me with the Second Brigade, the First Michigan Engineers, and a pontoon regiment in charge of the trains, with orders to intrench them until otherwise directed. Finding a suitable position for defense near Canaan Church, on the road by Falling Creek to Grantham's, the trains were closely parked, the troops placed in position, and the entire camp intrenched. With the 2,000 muskets I had to defend it it was safe against the attack of any force. The brigade did not remain in this position long, for at 12 m. on the 20th instant orders were received to proceed to Goldsborough. After corduroying a swamp nearly two miles in extent the train was moved and parked for the night on Thornton's plantation, near Falling Creek, proceeding the following day as far as Grantham's on the main road to Cox's Bridge. Here orders were received from corps headquarters to proceed to the junction of the Cox's Bridge and Everettsville road with the Dead Field and Goldsborough road, for the purpose of establishing a temporary depot and hospital for the corps. We arrived at the camp indicated on the afternoon of the 22d, and the hospital was soon located, every available wagon being unloaded and dispatched to Kinston for supplies under escort of the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

On the 24th, in compliance with orders, the sick and wounded were removed to Goldsborough, and on the following day, after the arrival of 130 empty wagons on which to load the material left by the train sent after rations, the brigade with the train crossed the Neuse River and rejoined the corps in its permanent camp. Starting with but ten days' rations of bread it was necessary to issue this but sparingly, depending on the produce of the country for subsistence. But few towns and villages, where an accumulation of supplies can be most readily found, being on our line of march, and the Carolina planter keeping only enough of flour on hand to subsist his household for short intervals, other means than those employed for foraging in the last campaign were necessarily adopted. Meat always was plenty; breadstuffs exceedingly scarce. A detachment of reliable men, well mounted, under the command of a field officer, was at once organized as a brigade foraging party with instructions to seize mills near the line of march, and by collecting wheat and corn, always to be found, to convert it into flour and meal. By this means a large quantity was obtained, and my brigade upon the entire campaign never lived upon less than half rations of breadstuffs. Coffee and sugar at half rations lasted throughout.

The following statement will give an approximate estimate of the provisions obtained from the country and consumed by the brigade: 1,500 pounds flour, 25,000 pounds meal, 3,000 pounds salt meat, 2,000 pounds beans, 50 bushels potatoes, 300 head of cattle. One day's ration of bread, five days' of coffee and salt, and 120 head of cattle are still on hand. Under the circumstances the troops lived well and never uttered a word of complaint.

The animals of the command fared even better than when in camp. Grain, hay, and long forage were found in abundance. The following will show the number of horses and mules captured, and the quantity of forage obtained from the country and issued to the public and private animals of the brigade: Horses captured, 50; mules captured, 60; forage obtained in the country and consumed, 194,000 pounds. Only 10,000 pounds of forage were drawn from the Government. About thirty-two negroes of both sexes and all ages followed the command and were sent to Wilmington, per order, from camp this side of Fayetteville.

Considering the distance traveled, the severity of the march, and the hard labor performed on the roads, the troops arrived in camp in good health and excellent spirits. Nearly every soldier requires a complete outfit before starting on another campaign. The esprit of the command is splendid, and the faithful manner in which they performed their duty in the past promises well for their future campaigns.

My regimental commanders did well, and deserve mention for their devotion to duty at all times.

To my personal staff I feel especially indebted for their assistance and co-operation. If awards are to be granted I trust that Surg. J. L. Dunn, One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, an old and faithful officer, may be brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. N. K. Bray, of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, my assistant adjutant-general, be either appointed in the department with his present rank or receive a major's brevet.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. MINDIL,
Colonel Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Chronological report of the campaign of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, from January 27, 1865, to March 26, 1865.

January 27, moved at 8 a. m., second in line, and encamped twelve miles out on the Augusta road. January 28, moved at 6 a. m., the brigade leading, and encamped two miles from Springfield Court-House at 3 p. m. January 29 (Sunday), moved at 6.30 a. m. in charge of wagon train; passed through Springfield and encamped on the Sister's Ferry road, three miles from the ferry. January 30, in camp, waiting for the roads on the Carolina side, near the pontoon bridge, to be corduroyed and for torpedoes to be removed. January 31, still in camp. February 1, in camp. Brigade reviewed by me and found in splendid order for the field. February 2, in camp. February 3, in camp; heavy rain. February 4, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed the pontoon bridge; marched for two miles through a dense swamp, and halted on a bluff to load rations of bread, coffee, sugar, and salt for the campaign, besides filling the haversacks of the men. Moved through another swamp, the entire road being corduroyed, and encamped on Maner's farm, on the Robertsville road, for the night. February 5, moved at 1 p. m. toward Lawtonville, passing through Robertsville, which we found entirely destroyed, and encamped five miles beyond. February 6, passed through Lawtonville, likewise destroyed, and encamped four miles and a half beyond on the Buford's Bridge road. February 7, crossed Coosawhatchie Swamp and encamped. February 8, marched fourteen miles, crossing the Salkehatchie River at Buford's Bridge, and encamped. February 9, moved toward Blackville, a station on the Augusta railroad, where the balance of the corps was encamped, and halted one mile and a half from it. February 10, remained as a guard to the corps train and to the village. February 11, moved at 7 a. m. in charge of the entire train of the corps to Duncan's Bridge, on the South Edisto. February 12, the brigade crossed Duncan's Bridge, rejoining the division; marched fourteen miles to Jeffcoat's Bridge on the North Edisto, where General Pardee skirmished with the enemy, who had destroyed the bridge, and were disputing from the opposite bank, with artillery, the construction of a new one. During the night the enemy left and the First Michigan Engineers completed a crossing. February 13, crossed the North Fork of the Edisto, and formed line in support of General Pardee's brigade. Engaged with the enemy. The skirmish being but slight and soon over we resumed the march after the passage of the rest of the corps and encamped four miles beyond on the Lexington road. February 14, marched at 10 a. m. and encamped near the cross-roads to Columbia, Lexington, and Augusta at 2 p. m. February 15, moved at 6.30 a. m., Pardee's brigade leading and skirmishing with the enemy, and encamped within one mile of Lexington, near the turn to Columbia. General Barnum's brigade occupied Lexington. February 16, moved at 7 a. m., the division in charge of the corps train, toward Columbia, and encamped at 3 p. m. within three miles of the Congaree River. February 17, moved toward the Saluda River on the Zion Church road, and encamped near the crossing. The Right Wing occupy Columbia at 11.30 a. m. February 18, crossed the Saluda on pontoon bridge and encamped six miles beyond, on the Alston road, between the Broad and Saluda Rivers. Orders received to make rations last forty days. February 19, moved toward Freshly's Mills on Broad River, and encamped near the banks of the stream. February 20, moved at 1 p. m. across Broad River on pontoon bridge; then crossed

Little River and encamped on the Winnsborough road, on Owen's farm. February 21, marched into Winnsborough, and the brigade, in connection with General Barnum's command, destroying the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad; from thence toward White Oak. February 22, the two brigades destroyed effectually about eight miles of track, burning all ties and stringers and bending and twisting the rails; moved via White Oak to Wateree Meeting-House, on the road to Rocky Mount. February 23, moved to rejoin the corps, via Gladden's Grove; crossed the Catawba on pontoon bridge near Rocky Mount, and encamped for the night on Ballard's farm, in Lancaster County. February 24, moved toward Hanging Rock fourteen miles. February 25, remained in camp; heavy rain during the day. February 26, marched and encamped at Hanging Rock, S. C. February 27, crossed Hanging Rock Creek and encamped three miles beyond. February 28, crossed Little Lynch's Creek, corduroying much road, and encamped near Clyburn's Store, Lancaster County, S. C.

March 1, crossed Lynch's Creek near Farily's Ford and entered Chesterfield County in its southwest corner. March 2, marched toward Chesterfield Court-House and encamped near the crossing at Big Black Creek. March 3, crossed the creek near Hubbard's and passed through Chesterfield Court-House, encamping half a mile outside the village on Thompson's Creek. March 4, crossed Thompson's Creek, turned to the left toward Sneedsborough, and encamped beyond the border in North Carolina. March 5, remained in camp. March 6, retraced our march via the plank road to Cheraw, S. C., crossed the Great Pedee on a pontoon bridge, and encamped four miles beyond the river on the Fayetteville road. March 7, moved at 6 a. m. in advance of the corps and encamped on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad one mile west of Station 103. The brigade destroyed three-quarters of a mile of track. March 8, marched seven miles toward McFarland's Bridge over Lumber River; heavy rain. March 9, moved six miles and a half and encamped near the bridge mentioned. March 10, crossed the bridge over Lumber River and encamped one mile and a half beyond. March 11, marched toward Fayetteville, the division taking charge of the entire corps train, and encamped on the plank road fourteen miles from the town. The Fourteenth Corps enters Fayetteville. March 12, the division marched at 12 m. with all the trains of the corps and encamped at Fayetteville for the night. A mail sent north via Wilmington. March 13, review of the Twentieth Corps by General Sherman in passing through the town. Crossed the Cape Fear River on pontoon bridge and encamped three miles beyond on the plank road to Raleigh. March 14, in camp. March 15, moved at 4 p. m. in charge of the rear of the entire corps train. Marched five miles during day and night and continued marching on the 16th without rest, all day and night, and halted at 4 a. m. on the 17th, having made but ten miles over miserable roads. Resumed the march, after corduroying the roads, at 11 a. m., crossing South River, and encamped four miles beyond, rejoining the division. March 18, moved at 6 a. m. and encamped on the Bentonville road, about thirty miles from Goldsborough, the division still in charge of the train of the corps. Heavy fighting by the army in our front. March 19, moved to Canaan Church, on the road to Grantham's, and encamped. The First and Third Brigades marched to the battle-field at midnight, leaving the Second Brigade, the First Michigan Engineers, and pontoniers to take charge of the trains. March 20, engaged all the morning in intrenching the trains; completed work strong enough to resist a formidable assault from any force, however strong. Moved at 1 p. m. through a swamp one mile in extent,

the whole of which was corduroyed, and encamped within two miles of Falling Creek, on Thornton's plantation. March 21, crossed Falling Creek and encamped at Grantham's Store on the road to Cox's Bridge. The forces from Wilmington pass us, and the pontoniers, in compliance with orders received, are sent to report to General Terry for duty. March 22, moved toward the junction of the Cox's Bridge and Everettsville road with the road from Dead Field to Goldsborough, again crossing Falling Creek on a large and substantial bridge, and encamped near the intersection, close to the Wilmington railroad, and established a temporary hospital and depot for the corps. Every available wagon was unloaded and dispatched under escort of the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, to Kinston for supplies. March 23, in same camp. March 24, orders received to rejoin the corps at Goldsborough. The hospital removed this day. Intrenchments thrown up during the night to resist an apprehended attack of Butler's cavalry. March 25, having received 130 empty wagons, they were filled with the loads belonging to the train sent to Kinston, and the entire train with the brigade crossed the Neuse and reported at the present camp of the corps beyond Goldsborough.

G. W. MINDIL,
Colonel Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

NEAR GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., *March 26, 1865.*

ADDENDA.

Numerical report of casualties of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, from January 27, 1865, to March 26, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
73d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	3
109th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	------	------	------	------	------	6	------	6
119th New York Volunteers	------	------	------	------	------	4	------	4
134th New York Volunteers	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	1
154th New York Volunteers	------	------	------	------	------	10	------	10
33d New Jersey Volunteers	------	------	------	------	------	15	------	15
Total	------	------	------	1	------	38	------	39

G. W. MINDIL,
Colonel Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

NEAR GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., *March 26, 1865.*

No. 164.

Report of Lieut. Col. Enos Fourat, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Raleigh, N. C., April 18, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following official report of the operations of my regiment during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

In obedience to orders received from you we broke our camp on the military parade of Savannah at 8 a. m. January 27, 1865, and took up

our line of march for Sister's Ferry via Springfield turnpike, passing through Springfield on the morning of the 29th. We camped that evening within five miles of the ferry.

In this camp we remained five days, awaiting the construction of roads and bridges and the removal of torpedoes, &c., upon the South Carolina shore.

This work was completed February 3, and on the 4th we crossed the river, took up five days' full rations at the landing above, and set out fairly upon the campaign through South Carolina, directing our line of march toward Robertsville, at which town we arrived the next day and continued our march, following the path taken by the corps. After tedious marches far into the night, and during raining, stormy weather, we crossed Salkehatchie Creek at Buford's Bridge about dark on the evening of the 8th, having made since crossing the Savannah River fifty-six miles over very bad roads. The enemy had erected heavy rifle-pits at this point but were unable to use them. Setting out at daybreak the next day we made eighteen miles over good roads and joined the corps at Blackville, our division having marched independently up to this time. During the 10th we lay still, guarding the train, while the rest of the troops were engaged in tearing up the railroad running to Augusta. On the 11th we resumed the march and bivouacked on the banks of the South Edisto, seven miles from Blackville. The bridge being completed during the night we crossed the next morning and by 4 p. m. reached the North Edisto, fifteen miles distant, First Brigade of our division being in advance. This crossing was held by the enemy, who used one piece of artillery with some effect. Before daybreak on the following morning the brigade effected a crossing and we were hurried over to support, if necessary, but assistance was not needed, the enemy retiring. Falling to the rear of the corps we did not resume the route until dusk. We made six miles, however, before camping. The next day we made eight miles, bivouacking at the Lexington, Columbia and Augusta cross-roads. By 3 p. m. on the following day we had reached Lexington Court-House, nine miles distant, and near which we halted for the night. The next morning we turned to the right, taking the main road to Columbia, our duty being that of train guard. Halting within four miles of the city we threw up a slight line of works to defend the rear from cavalry. Moving to the left of Columbia we, on the following day, took the road toward the Saluda River. Then continuing the route, crossing Broad and Little Rivers, we reached Winnsborough on the 21st, having experienced slow, tedious, and weary marching in rainy weather and over miry roads for the preceding five days, averaging about eight miles to the day. Regiment engaged in destroying Greensborough and Columbia Railroad till dark, and, resuming the work of destruction the following day for four miles above Winnsborough, we afterward marched toward the Catawba River at Rocky Mount Post-Office, making fifteen miles and halting after midnight. The following evening we reached and crossed the Catawba during a tremendous rain-storm and bivouacked about one mile beyond it, making a march of eighteen miles. On the 24th we made but four miles on the Hanging Rock road. On the 25th we lay still and organized a mounted foraging party. On the 26th we reached Hanging Rock, eight miles distant, and the following day crossed the creek, pushed the division wagons up the hill and went into camp with them, three miles beyond the creek. At 4 a. m. on the 28th the regiment was ordered to proceed in advance to Little Lynch's Creek and guard it. We did the work as ordered and camped at Clyburn's Store, a march of nine miles; were mustered for pay also.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d of March we spent in guarding the train as it moved along on the Chesterfield road, averaging ten miles per day. On the 4th, moving through Chesterfield Court-House and crossing Thompson's Creek, we marched in a northeast course toward the North Carolina line at Sneedsborough, distant nine miles. On the 5th we remained stationary. On the 6th, marching down to Cheraw, crossed the Great Pedee and camped three miles beyond, at White's Creek, on the Fayetteville road. On the 7th we again made fifteen miles and camped within five miles of Rockingham; tore up a portion of the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. March 8, with the wagon train again; stormy weather and make but ten miles and haul up, stuck in the mud; rain still falling. The next day we crossed Drowning Creek, making twelve miles over horrible roads. The next day we crossed Lumber River; road so bad we made but two miles. The day following we crossed Rockfish Creek, and marching nearly all night halted at 4 a. m. on the 12th, having made fourteen miles. Resuming the route at 10 a. m., we made Fayetteville, fourteen miles by the plank road, by dark. March 13, passing through Fayetteville, were reviewed informally by General Sherman. Crossing Cape Fear River, we moved out six miles on the Raleigh plank road; sent mails by steamer to Wilmington, and also received a limited supply of shoes for the men by same means. March 14, remained stationary. On the 15th, our division being detached to guard the corps train, we moved out with the rear at 4 p. m., raining terribly, and by 3 a. m. on the 16th had made seven miles upon the plank road. Halted till daylight, then resumed the route, and at 5 a. m. on the 17th had made seven miles. Storm still continuing, resumed the march at 7 a. m. and, crossing the Black River on the Goldsborough road, by the evening of the 18th had made thirteen miles.

On the 19th, crossing Big Cohera Creek, we made eight miles and camped near a church. Heavy firing had been heard all day to our left, and that evening two brigades of our division were sent to the front and the Second Brigade left to guard the whole corps train. On the 20th, after encircling our position with a substantial line of works, we moved out at dusk, making seven miles, and camped at midnight near Falling Waters. The next evening reached Grantham's Store, five miles distant, a heavy storm lasting all day. On the 22d we reached the Neuse River at the railroad crossing, five miles from Goldsborough and eight miles from Grantham's Store. Having dispatched our trains to Kinston we lay here until the 25th, when we crossed the Neuse and pitched our camp northeast of Goldsborough.

In accordance with orders we foraged liberally upon the country during the campaign and in general my men were plentifully supplied with provisions. But at times, owing to the inclemency of the weather, delaying as it did the movement of the troops, and to the poor, impoverished state of the country over which we passed, we did suffer for food. Much suffering was caused by the inability of the quartermaster's department to fully equip the men before leaving Savannah, and some of my men were entirely without shoes before the campaign was ended. For severe and long continued marches, often extending far into the night, and for exposure to cold and stormy weather for days in succession (the fatigue increased as it was by insufficient clothing and food), the campaign from Savannah to Goldsborough surpasses any previous campaign of this command.

ENOS FOURAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. N. K. BRAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 165.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Enos Fourat and Maj. Nathaniel K. Bray, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, of operations April 10–May 19.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 28, 1865.

Official report of Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers from Goldsborough, N. C., to Alexandria, Va.

From Goldsborough, N. C., to Jones' Cross-Roads, N. C.

Under my command the regiment left Goldsborough, N. C., on Monday, April 10, moving out with the division on the road to Raleigh and nearest the Neuse River; making about twelve miles we camped for the night, having made a tedious and wearisome march. Tuesday, the 11th, my regiment was in advance, leading both division and corps. Shortly after passing the picket-line of the First Division I deployed a company on each side of the road and moved one on the road, placing Captain McCoy, Company K, in command of the three companies, thus constituting the advance guard. The enemy showed himself in our front continually in small parties of cavalry, opposing our progress at every swamp and bridge or creek. At several points a hasty barricade of rails was thrown across the road, and at every available point they exchanged shots with my skirmishers. No one was injured among my men, but pushing steadily on through deep swamps, waist-deep, we drove them past Smithfield. Here I met the Fourteenth Army Corps, and we camped for the night. This skirmish was the last of the division and the corps. The next day, crossing the Neuse River, we continued the march to Raleigh, and on the following day reached the city and camped on the hills to the west of it. Here we remained during the armistice until Tuesday, April 25, when I moved the regiment out to Jones' Cross-Roads, twelve miles from Raleigh. On the following day, having received leave of absence for twenty days, I resigned the command to Captain McCoy, Company K.

ENOS FOURAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

On the 27th [28th] of April the regiment was moved back to its old camp near Raleigh, and I assumed command. On the 30th we started for Washington, via Richmond, and reached Falling Creek, near Manchester, Va., on the 8th of May, and passed through the fallen city on the 11th in column of companies, continuing the march toward Washington, via Spotsylvania, Chancellorsville, Catlett's Station, to Cloud's Mills, Va., at which station we arrived on Friday, the 19th of May, 1865.

The march from Raleigh was easy, regular, and devoid of special interest. My troops were orderly and well behaved, strictly abstaining from all depredations upon the country.

N. K. BRAY,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 166.

Reports of Col. John T. Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25 and April 10–May 23.

HDQRS. 119TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the campaign of the Carolinas:

January 27, moved from Savannah, Ga., about 9 a. m., and at 2 p. m. bivouacked at a point about twelve miles therefrom. January 28, moved at 6 a. m. and bivouacked about twenty-five miles from Savannah. January 29, moved at 9 a. m., my regiment on train guard; camped about 4 p. m. three miles from Sister's Ferry, Ga. January 30–31, in camp; no move; furnished fatigue details to work on corduroying road.

February 1, 2, 3, still in camp; road unfinished. February 4, moved at 6 a. m.; marched to and across Savannah River and bivouacked near Robertsville; road in an awful state. February 5, moved about 1 p. m. and marched eight miles to Johnson's Cross-Roads and bivouacked. February 6, moved at 8 a. m. with train; reached camp at 5.30 p. m. February 7, moved at 7 a. m. and bivouacked north of the Little Salkehatchie River. February 8, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed Salkehatchie River and encamped on north side of same about 5.30 p. m. February 9, moved at 6 a. m., my regiment in advance; reached Blackville and joined the corps at 3 p. m., marching eighteen miles. February 10, moved into town. Brigade disposed to cover train and town. Division moved to Duncan's Bridge over South Fork of the Edisto River. February 11, moved at 9 a. m. with train; reached Duncan's Bridge at 1 p. m.; bridge not finished; bivouacked for the night south of the bridge. February 12, moved at 6 a. m. and crossed South Fork of the Edisto and marched to North Fork, about fourteen miles. First Brigade skirmished with the enemy. February 13, crossed North Fork of the Edisto River at Jones' Bridge; enemy retreated; bivouacked about six miles from Edisto River. February 14, moved at 9 a. m. and bivouacked at ——— Cross-Roads about 1 p. m. for the night. February 15, moved at 7 a. m. and crossed Congaree Creek and bivouacked near Lexington. February 16, moved at 9 a. m., guarding train; bivouacked about four miles from Congaree River. February 17, moved at 9 a. m. and bivouacked at Zion Church, about four miles distant. Columbia occupied by Fifteenth Corps. February 18, moved at 9 a. m. and crossed Saluda River. Bivouacked about five miles from Broad River. February 19, moved about 2 p. m. and bivouacked at 11.30 p. m. near Freshly's Ferry over Broad River. February 20, moved at 1 p. m. and crossed Broad River at Freshly's Ferry. Bivouacked at 8 p. m. about nine miles from Winnsborough. February 21, moved at 6 a. m. Advance entered Winnsborough at 11 a. m.; at 2 p. m. moved through town and destroyed railroad track. February 22, continued tearing up and burning track. Moved to White Oak Station and thence to Wateree Meeting-House; joined division and bivouacked at 8 p. m. February 23, moved at 6 a. m. Regiment detailed to forage for the brigade. Crossed Broad River and bivouacked near Third Division, having marched nearly thirty miles. February 24, moved at 7 a. m. After marching all day returned to camp unable to procure provisions.

Mounted foragers preceded us several miles and gathered the stores. February 25, all day in camp near Liberty Hill. February 26, moved at 8 a. m., guarding train; bivouacked at Hanging Rock at 4 p. m. February 27, changed camp, crossing a branch of Lynch's Creek. February 28, moved at 6.30 a. m., brigade in advance; built about two miles of corduroy road; bivouacked at Clyburn's Store.

March 1, regiment detailed to proceed to Manoy's Mill to procure flour and meal for division; reached mill about 6 p. m. March 2, to Manoy's Mill. Men mill all day and ground about 2,000 pounds of meal and 1,000 pounds of flour. March 3, to Manoy's Mill. Men mill all night, having ground about 4,000 pounds of meal and 2,500 pounds of flour. I moved at 6 a. m. and joined division at Chesterfield Court-House at 11 p. m. March 4, moved at 11.30 a. m. and bivouacked near Sneedsborough, N. C., 6 p. m. March 5, still in camp near Sneedsborough, waiting pontoon bridge to be laid. March 6, moved at 9 a. m. and marched to Cheraw, S. C., and crossed Great Pedee River; bivouacked about four miles from river. March 7, moved at 6 a. m.; regiment in advance; reached Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad near Station 103 at 12 m.; regiment on picket. March 8, moved at 1 p. m.; regiment rear guard. Roads in a horrible condition. Bivouacked at 10.30 p. m. March 9, moved at 7 a. m. and bivouacked at 7 p. m. near Lumber River. Road almost impassable. March 10, moved at 1 p. m.; crossed Lumber River and bivouacked three miles north of same. March 11, moved at 1 p. m. and halted at 6 p. m. for supper. March 12, moved at 1 a. m. and marched until 3.30 a m. Bivouacked for the night about fourteen miles from Fayetteville. Moved again at 11 a. m. and reached Fayetteville at 6 p. m. Encamped on old U. S. Arsenal grounds. March 13, still in camp. At 2 p. m. division passed and was reviewed by Generals Sherman, Slocum, and Williams. Crossed Cape Fear River, and camped about four miles from. March 14, in camp. No move this date. March 15, division guarding the train of the whole corps. Marched all night. March 16, halted at 8 a. m. for breakfast; moved at 9 a. m. Near South River roads worse than ever.

March 17, still on the march. Reached and crossed South River and bivouacked about three miles from crossing, having been three days and two nights on the roads. March 18, moved about 9 a. m. and marched about nine miles and encamped for the night. We built several miles of corduroy road. March 19, moved at 6 a. m. and bivouacked about nine miles from point of starting. Heavy firing heard in our front. March 20, First and Third Brigades moved to the front; Second Brigade in charge of the trains of the whole corps. The train was posted and rifle-pits thrown around it. Moved at 2 p. m., and bivouacked near Falling Creek. March 21, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed Falling Creek and bivouacked at Grantham's Store at 3 p. m.; regiment on picket. March 22, moved at 7 a. m. and encamped near railroad crossing on Neuse River. March 23 and 24, still in camp. No change. March 25, moved at 9 a. m.; crossed Neuse River, marched through and encamped near Goldsborough, N. C.

No casualties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. LOCKMAN,
Colonel, Commanding 119th New York Volunteers.

Capt. N. K. BRAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 119TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment during the campaign from April 10, 1865, to May 23, 1865:

April 10, moved out camp near Goldsborough, N. C., at 5 a. m., and crossed Little River and bivouacked at 10 p. m. near Moccasin Creek. April 11, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed Moccasin Creek and moved toward Smithfield; skirmished with rebel cavalry until 11 a. m.; entered Smithfield at 3 p. m. and bivouacked for the night. April 12, moved at 9 a. m., and crossed the Neuse River and bivouacked at 8 p. m. fourteen miles from Raleigh, N. C. April 13, moved at 6 a. m. and entered Raleigh at 2 p. m. April 14, camped near Raleigh. April, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, in camp near Raleigh, N. C. April 25, moved at 8 a. m. and marched to Jones' Cross-Roads. April 26 and 27, bivouacked at Jones' Cross-Roads, N. C. April 28, moved at 5 a. m. and reached our former camp near Raleigh at 11.30 a. m. April 29, in camp. April 30, moved at 8 a. m., crossed the Neuse River, and bivouacked at Manteo's Mills.

May 1, moved at 8 a. m.; crossed Cedar Creek and Tar River and bivouacked; marched twenty-three miles that date. May 2, moved at 5 a. m. and marched to Williamsborough and bivouacked at 6 p. m. May 3, moved at 4.30 a. m.; passed through Williamsborough and bivouacked near State line at 10 a. m. May 4, moved at 6.30 a. m. and crossed Roanoke River at Taylor's Ferry; bivouacked at 3 p. m. near Saffold's Bridge, Va. May 5, moved at 7 a. m.; crossed Meherrin River at Saffold's Bridge and bivouacked near Nottoway River. May 6, moved at 5 a. m. and crossed Nottoway and Little Nottoway Rivers and bivouacked near Wilson's Station on South Side Railroad. May 7, moved at 6 a. m. and crossed the Appomattox River and bivouacked at 7 p. m. May 8, moved at 6 a. m. and crossed Swift and Falling Creeks; passed through the town of Clover Hill; bivouacked near Falling Creek, seven miles from Richmond and nine days from the date of departure from Raleigh. May 9, changed camp, moving nearer Richmond. May 10, in camp nearer Manchester. May 11, moved at 10 a. m. and marched through the city of Richmond and bivouacked at 6 p. m. near Brook Creek. May 12, moved at 7 a. m. and bivouacked at Ashland Station. May 13, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed South Anna and Little Rivers; camped on south side of Little River. May 14, moved at 5 a. m.; crossed North Anna River at Anderson's Bridge, passed through Chilesburg, and bivouacked about six miles from Spotsylvania Court-House. May 15, moved at 5 a. m. and passed through Spotsylvania Court-House and Chancellorsville, and crossed the Rappahannock River at United States Ford and bivouacked on north side. May 16, moved at 4.30 a. m. and marched to Bristersburg and bivouacked. May 17, moved at 5 a. m. and marched to and camped at Brentsville. May 18, moved at 9 a. m. and bivouacked near Fairfax Station. May 19, moved at 6 a. m. and marched to Cloud's Mills and camped at 4 p. m. May 20, 21, 22, and 23, in camp at Cloud's Mills.

No casualties to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. LOCKMAN,
Colonel, Commanding 119th New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant JOSLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 167.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25 and April 10–May 26.

HDQRS. 134TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Raleigh, N. C., April 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following upon the part taken by my regiment in the campaign of the Carolinas:

January 27, moved from Savannah, Ga., about 9 a. m., and camped at a point twelve miles distant, the regiment being in command of Capt. P. E. McMaster. January 28, marched at 6 a. m., reaching camp at night; distant about twenty-five miles from Savannah, Ga. January 29, moved at 6 a. m.; regiment on train guard; camped within a short distance of Sister's Ferry, Ga. January 30, lay in camp. Lieut. Col. A. H. Jackson resumed command. January 31, still in camp; no move until February 4. Marched at 6 a. m.; crossed Savannah River and bivouacked near Robertsville.

February 5, moved at 1 p. m.; passed through Robertsville; made about eight miles and went on picket. February 6, regiment on train guard. February 7, regiment on train guard. February 8, crossed Buford's Bridge and made camp. February 9, sent out a party of foragers and camped near Blackville. February 10, moved a short distance and encamped; still in sight of Blackville. February 11, started 6 a. m.; regiment first in line; brigade in advance; made six miles. February 12, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed South Fork of Edisto River, and after marching fourteen miles reached North Fork of Edisto River; skirmishing with the enemy by First Brigade. February 13, enemy driven by First Brigade from the crossing at daylight; crossed the river and picketed at Jones' Bridge; marched at night five miles and did picket at Jones' Cross-Roads. February 14, started 6 a. m.; marched all day and made camp at midnight. February 15, marched with the advance and encamped near Lexington Court-House. February 16, on train guard; camped four miles from Congaree River. February 17, still on train guard; camped at Zion Church; Columbia occupied by Fifteenth Corps. February 18, crossed Saluda River and camped about five miles from Broad River. February 19, guarding train. February 20, crossed Broad River and encamped about nine miles from Winnsborough at 8 p. m. February 21, moved at 6 a. m.; advance entered Winnsborough about 11 a. m., and the regiment assisted in the destruction of the railroad. February 22, still destroying railroad; moved to White Oak Station and thence joined division and encamped at 8 p. m. February 23, crossed Catawba River and encamped, after having made nearly thirty miles. February 24, on train guard; moved but a short distance. February 25, lay still in camp near Liberty Hill. February 26, made Hanging Rock and did picket duty at that point. February 27, on train guard; crossed a branch of Lynch's Creek. February 28, again guarding train.

March 1, still on train guard. March 2, marched in advance of column. March 3 and 4, on train guard; did picket duty on 4th. March 5, remained on picket. March 6, moved 9 a. m.; reached Cheraw, S. C., and crossing Great Pedee River made camp about four miles beyond. March 7, made camp at night near Station No. 103, Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. March 8, moved at 1 p. m., guarding train. March 9, 10, 11, same duty. March 12, marched at

1 a. m., and reaching Fayetteville made camp near U. S. Arsenal. March 13, moved at noon; reviewed by General Sherman; crossed Cape Fear River and encamped. March 14, still in camp. March 15, Second Division guarding the train of the whole corps; marched nearly all night and went into camp at 4.30 in the morning. March 16, moved at 7 a. m.; road in a terrible condition. March 17, still on the march; crossed South River and camped about three miles from crossing. March 18, train guard. March 19, marched at 6 a. m. and camped after marching nine miles; heavy firing heard in our front; went on picket. March 20, First and Third Brigades ordered to the front; Second Brigade in charge of the trains, which were parked, and rifle-pits thrown up around them; marched at 2 p. m. and camped near Falling Creek. March 21, started at 6 a. m., and crossing the creek camped for the night at 3 p. m. March 22, moved at 7 a. m. and encamped near railroad crossing on Neuse River. March 23, lying in camp. March 24, still in camp. March 25, moved at 9 a. m.; crossed Neuse River and encamped near Goldsborough, N. C. No casualties.

Very respectfully,

ALLAN H. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. N. K. BRAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

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HEADQUARTERS 134TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the operations of the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers during the march from Goldsborough, N. C., to Washington, D. C.:

April 10, marched from Goldsborough, N. C., at 5.30 a. m. in the direction of Smithfield a distance of fifteen miles, and bivouacked for the night at 10 p. m. April 11, moved at 5.30 a. m., reaching Smithfield at 2 p. m.; formed and marched in line of battle several times during the day, owing to the discovery of small parties of the enemy in our front. April 12, moved at 10 a. m. and passed through Smithfield in company column, making camp about fourteen miles therefrom at about 8 p. m. Raleigh reported in possession of General Kilpatrick's command. April 13, marched at 6 a. m.; went into Raleigh about 3 p. m.; went into camp just outside of the town, after having made about fifteen miles. April 14, no move; brigade foraging parties organized. Received marching orders for next day. April 15, no move. April 16, camp altered with a view to comfort. April 17, still in camp, nothing of importance occurring. April 18, regiment ordered out with wagon train for forage. April 19, started at 7 a. m., in accordance with orders received; went out into the country twelve miles and returned at 6 p. m. with fifteen wagon loads of corn. April 20, division reviewed by Brevet Major-General Geary; a review of corps ordered for the 22d. April 21, made preparations for review. April 22, were reviewed by Major-General Sherman; returned to camp and lay still until April 25; marched thirteen miles to Jones' Cross-Roads and went into camp for the night. April 26, lay in camp; no move until April 28; returned to Raleigh to our old camp and remained there until April 30; started for Richmond, Va., in accordance with orders received the day previous; marched fifteen miles and encamped about one mile from Neuse River.

May 1, marched twenty-two miles. May 2, moved at 5 a. m. and marched twenty-one miles; camped one mile from Williamsborough. After making camp were ordered to town as guards. May 3, moved at 5 a. m., and after marching thirteen miles went into camp a short distance from the Virginia line and about four miles from the Roanoke River. May 4, moved about 5 a. m. and crossed the river at Taylor's Ferry, and after having marched about eighteen miles went into camp at 6 p. m. May 5, marched twenty-one miles; went into camp 7 p. m. May 6, crossed the Nottoway and Little Nottoway Rivers, struck the South Side Railroad at Blacks and Whites Station, and moving six miles farther camped at Wilson's Station. May 7, marched nineteen miles; crossed the Appomattox River and camped one mile beyond. May 8, marched twenty miles and camped at Falling Creek. May 9, moved camp two miles. May 10, no move. May 11, moved at 9.30 a. m., and passing through Manchester crossed the James River and passed through Richmond in company column; made camp five miles beyond. May 12, marched to Ashland; crossed Brook Creek and Chickahominy River during the day; encamped about 4 p. m.; made about fifteen miles. May 13, made fifteen miles; crossed during the day the South Anna, New Found, and Little Rivers; made camp about 4 p. m. May 14, marched six miles and crossed North Anna River; went into camp after making a day's march of about fifteen miles. May 15, moved at 5 a. m., and passing through Spotsylvania Court-House crossed the Ta, Po, and Ny Rivers; passed through the battle-grounds of Spotsylvania, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness; crossed the Rappahannock River at United States Ford, and went into camp about one mile from the river; distance marched, twenty-two miles. May 16, marched eighteen miles; passed Hartwood Church and encamped at 5 p. m. May 17, marched fifteen miles to Brentsville, where we encamped for the night. May 18, moved at 9 a. m.; crossed Cedar Run and Bull Run; marched fifteen miles and encamped two miles from Fairfax Station. May 19, marched fifteen miles and went into camp within three miles of Alexandria at Cloud's Mills. May 20, lay still in camp until the 24th, when we were marched to Washington, D. C., and reviewed by the President. May 25, ordered into camp near Washington, D. C., where we are at present lying.

Very respectfully,

ALLAN H. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. JAMES T. JOSLIN,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 168.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Warner, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 26 and April 10–May 24.

HEADQUARTERS 154th REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 9, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In conformity with orders received I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers in the various movements of the Army of Georgia between the 27th day of January and the 27th day of March, 1865, inclusive:

January 27, left Savannah for Sister's Ferry via Springfield; made twelve miles. January 28, marched at 6 a. m. and made twelve or four-

teen miles; encamped at 3 p. m. January 29, marched at 7 a. m., in rear of train; made about ten miles and encamped at 3 p. m., where we remained until February 4, doing picket duty, and furnished workmen for building corduroy road; our encampment is about three miles from Sister's Ferry.

February 4, struck tents at daylight; moved to Sister's Ferry, where we crossed the Savannah River and marched to within one mile and a half of Robertsville, where we encamped for the night. February 5, worked until noon building corduroy road for the passage of the trains; marched about seven miles in the afternoon. February 6, the regiment being rear guard to the train did not move until 11 a. m.; made twelve or fourteen miles and encamped at dark. February 7, marched at 8 a. m.; made ten miles and encamped. February 8, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed the Salkehatchie River at Buford's Bridge and encamped on the north bank. February 9 marched at 6 a. m. toward Blackville, on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, where we encamped at 3.30 p. m. February 10, did not march to-day; changed camp to a position to guard the train. February 11, marched at 7 a. m. toward Duncan's Bridge on the South Edisto, in charge of the train; arrived at the river about 11 a. m. February 12, marched at daylight, crossed the river and moved toward Jones' Bridge on the North Edisto; arrived near the bridge about 2 p. m., and encamped while the engineers were rebuilding the bridge. February 13, moved at daybreak across the river, where we halted and remained until near dark, when we moved about five miles toward Columbia and encamped. February 14, marched at 6 a. m. toward Lexington Court-House; made eight miles and encamped at 3.30 p. m. February 15, marched at 7 a. m. toward Lexington Court-House; encamped within one mile and a half of the town. February 16, marched at 8 a. m. as escort to the train; made about five miles. February 17, marched at 9 a. m. toward Zion Church; made five miles. February 18, marched at 8.30 a. m.; crossed the Saluda and moved northerly about seven miles and encamped. February 19, did not move until 1.30 p. m., the division being in rear of the train; made four miles and encamped. February 20, at 2 p. m. crossed Broad River as rear guard to the train; made some seven miles and encamped at 8 p. m. February 21, marched at 6 a. m. toward Winnsborough, which was reached about noon; worked all the afternoon destroying the railroad near the town. February 22, worked destroying the railroad until 3 p. m., when I reported to General Pardee and marched with his command toward Rocky Mount seven miles, and encamped some time after dark. February 23, marched at 6.30 a. m. to Rocky Mount Post-Office, near which we crossed the Catawba River, and, advancing some two miles, encamped at 8 p. m. February 24, moved at 10 a. m.; made about three miles and a half and encamped. February 25, did not break camp to day. February 26, moved at 7 a. m., having charge of twenty-five wagons, reaching Hanging Rock and encamping at 2.30 p. m.; regiment on picket duty. February 27, moved at 2 p. m. about three miles and encamped. February 28, marched at 6.30 a. m.; made about nine miles and encamped about two east of Lynch's Creek. Mustered for pay.

March 1, moved at 1 p. m. in rear of train; made about nine miles and encamped at 9 p. m. March 2, moved at 8 a. m., regiment in charge of sixteen wagons; made about nine miles and encamped near Black Creek. March 3, marched at 6.30 a. m toward Chesterfield, which was reached at 9 p. m.; regiment on picket. March 4, marched at 1 p. m. in rear of train; encamped near Sneedsborough Court-House about 9 p. m. March 5, did not break camp to-day. March 6,

marched at 7 a. m. toward Cheraw, which we reached about 1 p. m.; crossed the Great Pedee and marched about four miles from the river, reaching camp at 10 p. m. March 7, marched at 6 a. m., brigade leading the corps; made thirteen miles and destroyed a section of the railroad from Wilmington to Charlotte. March 8, marched at 1 p. m. toward Lumber River; made six miles and encamped at 10 p. m. March 9, moved at 6.30 a. m.; made ten miles and encamped at 8 p. m. March 10, marched at 6.30 a. m., crossing Lumber River, the regiment in advance; made six miles and encamped at Buffalo Creek; regiment on picket. March 11, marched at 7 a. m., the regiment rear guard to the entire column; crossed Rockfish Creek; made near fourteen miles, but did not get into camp until 4 a. m. 12th instant. March 12, marched at 12 a. m. toward Fayetteville, where we arrived at dark and encamped on the U. S. Arsenal grounds. March 13, moved at 2 p. m. and crossed the river; advanced some two miles and encamped. March 14, remained in camp all day. March 15, moved at 4 p. m. in charge of wagons; was on the road until 4 a. m. of the 16th, making only about three miles. March 16, moved at 8 a. m. with trains; was on the road all night, making not more than two miles. March 17, did not encamp last night; to-day we worked until noon corduroying road, and in the afternoon crossed Black River and encamped after advancing three miles beyond the river. March 18, marched at 6.30 a. m., regiment leading and in charge of forty wagons; made about eight miles and encamped; regiment on picket. March 19, marched at 7 a. m. in rear of brigade and in advance of train; brigade engaged in corduroying the road; made some eight miles and encamped just at dark. March 20, was awakened just before midnight with orders to escort a train to the front; regiment fell in and at 1 a. m. moved about one mile, when the order was countermanded and the regiment returned to camp and was ordered to relieve the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers on picket; got into position at 4 a. m.; remained on picket until 12 m., when we were withdrawn, and at dark started as escort to rear of train; made seven or eight miles, getting into camp at 3 a. m. of the 21st. March 21, marched at 8 a. m. toward the river with the train; made not more than four miles and encamped at dark. March 22, marched at 8 a. m. toward the river; moved about six miles and went into camp; the trains were parked where it was said they were to remain for the present; at dark received orders to prepare to start for Kinston to-morrow morning as escort to a supply train. March 23, started at 6 a. m. for Kinston as escort to train; absent until 12 m. of the 26th, at which time the regiment reached camp, where it has since remained.

The casualties during the time included in the preceding report were nine enlisted men supposed to have been captured by the enemy while foraging outside the lines of the army.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. D. WARNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel 154th New York Volunteers.

Capt. N. K. BRAY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 154TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Bladensburg, May 28, 1865.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders received I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and

fifty-fourth New York Volunteers under my command in the various movements of the Army of Georgia between April 10 and May 19, 1865:

April 10, broke camp at 5.30 a. m., the regiment leading the brigade, which moved through Goldsborough and out on the road toward Smithfield; marched about fourteen miles and encamped. April 11, marched at 5.30 a. m.; about 10 a. m. formed in line of battle on left of the brigade, with two companies as flankers; advanced in this order for about two miles, when we again moved by the flank, and reached Smithfield about 2 p. m., where we encamped for the night. April 12, the regiment, together with the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, were detailed to accompany the division train to Raleigh; moved back about four miles toward Goldsborough, where we halted until the train came up, which we assisted in getting to the south bank of the river; the rear of the train did not get in until past midnight. April 13, moved on 6 a. m., Second Division train second in line; roads very bad, but better than yesterday; made to within eight miles of Raleigh, where we encamped for the night; rear of the regiment got in about 10 p. m. April 14, marched at 6 a. m., Second Division train in rear of corps headquarters train; reached Raleigh about 11 a. m.; moved out in rear of insane asylum, where we joined the brigade and went into camp, where the regiment remained until the 25th. April 22, reviewed in Raleigh by General Sherman. April 25, marched at 8 a. m. for Jones' Cross-Roads, which was reached about sunset; encamped and remained here until April 28. Marched at daylight back to our old camp at Raleigh. April 30, marched at 7 a. m., the regiment leading the brigade en route for Richmond; passed through Raleigh in column by companies, and in the cadence step; crossed the Neuse River and encamped, having made some fifteen miles.

May 1, marched early, regiment in rear of the brigade; made twenty-three miles and encamped after crossing Tar River. May 2, marched with the train to-day; made about eighteen miles and encamped two miles from Williamsborough. May 3, marched at 4.30 a. m.; passed through Williamsborough; reached the State line at 11 a. m., where we encamped, having marched twelve miles. May 4, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed the Roanoke and took the road to Saffold's Bridge; made about twenty miles and encamped within two miles of the river. May 5, marched at 5 a. m.; crossed the Meherrin and advanced to within two miles of the Nottoway. May 6, marched at 5 a. m.; crossed the Nottoway at Epes' Bridge; struck the South Side Railroad at Blacks and Whites Station; moved down to Wilson's Station, where we encamped. May 7, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed the Appomattox at Kirk's Ford and encamped at the north bank. May 8, marched at 6 a. m. toward Richmond via Clover Hill, passed to the left of Chesterfield Court-House, crossed Swift and Falling Creeks, and encamped on the bank of the latter and about seven miles from Richmond. May 9, moved about two miles toward the city and went into camp, where we remained until the 11th; marched at 9 a. m. to and through Manchester and Richmond; order of march in column by companies, and in the cadenced step; after passing the city marched out to near Brook Creek and encamped. May 12, marched at 7 a. m., the regiment leading the division; reached Ashland before night and encamped, the regiment doing provost duty for the night. May 13, marched at 8 a. m., the regiment rear guard to division train; crossed the South Anna, New Found, and Little Rivers, encamping near the latter about 4 p. m. May 14, marched at 7 a. m. toward Chilesburg; crossed the North Anna

at Anderson's Bridge. From Chilesburg marched toward Spotsylvania Court-House. May 15, marched at 7 a. m.; passed Spotsylvania Court-House, and from thence to Chancellorsville and United States Ford, where we crossed the Rappahannock and encamped on its northern bank. May 16, marched at 5 a. m. toward Catlett's Station via Hartwood Church; made about fifteen miles and encamped near a branch of Cedar Run. May 17, marched at 5 a. m., the regiment leading the brigade, to Brentsville, where we arrived at 1 p. m., and encamped for the night. May 18, marched at 9 a. m.; crossed Broad and Bull Runs and encamped two miles south of Fairfax Station. May 19, marched at 6 a. m., regiment in charge of train; crossed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Fairfax Station; moved to within three miles of Alexandria, where we went into camp and remained until the 24th, when we broke camp at 5 a. m., marched to the Long Bridge, which we crossed into Washington, where we passed in review, and thence out on the Bladensburg road five miles to our present camp.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEWIS D. WARNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel 154th New York Volunteers, Comdg.

Brig. Gen. P. H. JONES,
Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 169.

Report of Capt. Samuel D. Miller, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT PENN. VET. VOLS.,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

January 27, agreeably to orders broke camp in Savannah, Ga.; marched about eleven miles and camped at nightfall. January 28, moved at 6 a. m.; made about nine miles and camped at 4 p. m. January 29, moved at 7 o'clock. The regiment was detailed as wagon guard. Passed Springfield at 10 a. m. and camped near Sister's Ferry at 5 p. m. January 30, lay in camp this day and furnished picket. January 31, lay in camp this day and furnished picket.

February 1, lay in camp this day and furnished picket, having brigade review. February 2, lay in camp this day and furnished picket. February 3, moved at 5 p. m.; marched about one mile and a half; returned to our old camp again and bivouacked there for the night. February 4, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed, at Sister's Ferry, the Savannah River; received three days' rations there and marched until 6 p. m., when we camped that night. February 5, started at 12 m. this day; marched about eight miles and encamped at 5 p. m. February 6, moved at 6 a. m.; the regiment was guard at the train. Marched until 8 p. m. and furnished the pickets that night around our brigade. Camped near the Fifteenth Corps. February 7, moved at 7 a. m.; marched about five miles and encamped at 6 p. m. February 8, moved at 6 a. m.; made about twelve miles and camped at 6 o'clock for the night near Buford's Bridge, S. C. February 9, moved at 6 a. m.; marched sixteen miles and camped at 5 p. m. February 10, moved at 8 a. m.; marched a half mile; joined the corps and put up tents at 10 a. m. Received orders to move again; moved on the outer side of Blackville, near the railroad; furnished pickets and camped there for the

night. February 11, moved at 7 a. m. and camped at 4 o'clock (made about seven miles) near Edisto River, S. C.; waited there until the train was crossed; formed the rear guard. February 12, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed the Edisto River; marched about four miles and camped at 4 p. m. The First Brigade had slight skirmishing with the enemy that day. February 13, started at 6 a. m.; crossed a bridge over a swamp, which the enemy had burned the day before and which our pioneers had repaired, and lost but three hours. That time the First Brigade was skirmishing with the enemy. The enemy retreated. We took our line of march up again and marched about six miles. We camped at 9 p. m. that night. February 14, moved at 7 a. m.; marched about eleven miles and camped at 4 o'clock. February 15, moved at 7 a. m. The regiment had the advance. Made about nine miles, and the whole regiment went on picket but two miles from Lexington Court-House. February 16, moved at 7 a. m. Was detailed for wagon guard and camped at 3 p. m. February 17, moved at 9 a. m.; marched with the train and stopped about 5 p. m. February 18, moved at 8 a. m.; marched about four miles and camped near Saluda River, five miles on the outer side. February 19, moved at 8 a. m.; marched about eight miles and camped near Broad River. February 20, crossed Broad River; marched eight miles and camped. February 21, moved at 6 a. m., our regiment in advance, and camped near Winnsborough. Marched again that afternoon on the outer side of Winnsborough; tore up about one-quarter of a mile of railroad, destroyed the rails, and marched back to our camp and bivouacked there for that night. February 22, moved at 8. m.; tore up railroad again about one-quarter of a mile, and marched that night until 10 o'clock, when we joined the corps again. The regiment had to go on picket. February 23, moved at 6 a. m. and marched until 5 p. m.; crossed the Catawba River and camped near that river for the night. February 24, started this morning, 9 o'clock, marched four miles, stopped three hours; marched again and encamped at 7 p. m. February 25, lay still in camp that day and rested. February 26, moved this morning at 8 o'clock; made about sixteen miles and camped for the night. February 27, moved at 10 p. m.; marched six miles and camped. February 28, moved this morning at 7 o'clock; made seven miles and camped.

March 1, moved at 7 a. m.; made five miles and camped. March 2, started at 7 a. m.; made about six miles, and crossed Lynch's Creek, near Martin's Mill, at 8 o'clock that night. Our regiment was in the rear and camped at 9 o'clock that night. March 3, moved this morning at 7 o'clock; made about seven miles; camped at Chesterfield Court-House. Was wagon guard. March 4, moved this morning at 9 o'clock; marched ten miles and camped near Sneedsborough, N. C. March 6, started at 9 o'clock; marched through the town of Cheraw, where the Seventeenth Corps had a fight the day before and crossed that night the Pedee River and camped four miles on the other side. March 7, moved at 6 a. m., the division in advance; made but twelve miles and stopped at 11 a. m. The regiment had, after dinner, to tear up railroad about 100 yards. Went back to camp again and camped for that night. March 8, moved at 12 m.; made about seven miles and camped near Lumber River, N. C. (wagon guard). March 9, moved at 12 o'clock in the rear of the wagons; had heavy rain and bad road; came in camp that night at 10 p. m. March 10, moved at 1 p. m., in the rear again, and camped at 9.30 p. m.; still rain and very bad road; guarding the entire wagon train of the corps. March 11, moved at 8.30 a. m.; crossed Rockfish River and camped at 3.30 p. m.; still rain and very

bad road; guarding the entire wagon train of the corps. March 12, moved at 10 a. m.; made about nine miles with the wagon train and stopped three miles outside Fayetteville, N. C., near the arsenal; camped there at 6 p. m. March 13, moved at 2 p. m.; marched through Fayetteville; passed in review in front of General Sherman and crossed the Cape Fear River; marched on the Black road about four miles on the other side, where we camped. March 14, lay still in camp that day. March 15, moved this morning at 5 o'clock. Our division was ordered to take charge over the whole wagon train for several days. Our brigade had the rear. The road was very bad. Through a heavy rain we had to march all night and stopped in the morning for two hours. March 16, started again with the wagons; made, since yesterday morning, about fourteen miles; marched all night; again that day; had to build corduroy road all the way through and camped at 5 p. m. March 18, moved this morning at 7 a. m.; again with the wagon train, our brigade in the center; had to build corduroy the whole way and came into camp at 8 p. m. March 19, moved this morning at 6 o'clock, our brigade in advance; marched but ten miles and camped at 6 p. m. Furnished pickets. March 20, moved this morning half a mile, took a better position around the wagons, and commenced to build rifle-pits; had them half finished and received orders to move on; marched about five miles and camped. March 21, moved at 6 a. m.; marched two miles; was in the rear of the whole corps train. Stopped until night and crossed Falling Creek; marched four miles, when we camped for that night. March 22, moved at 10 a. m.; marched steadily all day and camped near Neuse River, four miles of Goldsborough. March 23, lay in camp that day. March 24, lay in camp until evening; at 4 p. m. moved one quarter of a mile, took another position, and built breast-works around the wagon train and camped there that night. March 25, moved this morning at 9 a. m.; marched one-quarter of a mile, crossed Neuse River, marched through Goldsborough, and camped two miles on the other side of Goldsborough.

SAML. D. MILLER,
Captain, Comdg. Seventy-third Regt. Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

No. 170.

Report of Maj. Christian H. Goebel, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations April 10–May 24.

Official report of the Seventy-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers from April 10, 1865, until May 26, 1865.

April 10, 1865, agreeable to orders broke camp in Goldsborough, N. C.; marched five miles; crossed the Neuse River and encamped there for the night. April 11, marched at 6 a. m.; made about fifteen miles and encamped near Smithfield. April 12, marched at 8 a. m.; the regiment was detailed as wagon guard and ordered to the rear to bring up the wagons, and went into camp near Smithfield for the night. April 13, marched at 6 a. m.; wagon guard crossed the Neuse River and encamped about eight miles from Raleigh, N. C. April 14, marched at 6 a. m.; entered Raleigh, N. C., at 10 a. m., and encamped one mile from the city near insane asylum. April 15 to 27 [25], the regiment was encamped and did guard, picket, and fatigue duty. April 27 [25], marched at 9 a. m., and marched to Jones' Cross-Roads and encamped

there. April 28 [26 and 27], encamped at Jones' Cross-Roads. April 29 [28], marched from Jones' Cross-Roads back to Raleigh, N. C. April 30, marched at 7 a. m., and commenced our march on to Richmond; marched about fourteen miles and encamped near Dunnsville, N. C.

May 1, marched at 5 a. m.; crossed the Tar River; made about twenty-three miles and encamped for the night. May 2, marched at 5 a. m.; made fifteen miles and encamped near Henderson, N. C. May 3, marched at 4 a. m.; marched ten miles and encamped on the Virginia State line. May 4, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed the Roanoke River and marched twenty-one miles, and encamped near Meherrin River. May 5, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed the Meherrin at Saffold's Bridge, made fifteen miles and went into camp for the night. May 6, marched at 5 a. m.; crossed the Nottoway River and encamped near Blacks and Whites Station; the regiment was on picket duty. May 7, marched at 6 a. m.; made nineteen miles; crossed the Appomattox River and encamped one mile on the other side. May 8, started from camp at 6 a. m.; marched through Clover Hill Coal Mines; made fifteen miles and encamped near Falling Creek, Va. May 9, marched at 10 a. m.; made two miles and encamped near Manchester. May 10, received orders to march; at 8 a. m. the order was countermanded, and we remained in camp. May 11, marched at 11 a. m. and passed through Manchester and crossed the James River into Richmond, and marched through the city and encamped three miles outside the city of Richmond. May 12, marched at 8 a. m.; made eleven miles and encamped near Ashland; the regiment furnished picket. May 13, marched at 7 a. m.; marched four miles; crossed at South Anna River; marched twelve miles farther and crossed Little River and encamped for the night. May 14, marched at 5 a. m. and crossed the North Anna River, and passed through Chilesburg; crossed the Mat River; made seventeen miles and encamped near Ta River. May 15, marched at 6 a. m.; made three miles; crossed the Po River and passed over the battle-ground of Spotsylvania Court-House; crossed the Ny River; passed through Chancellorsville and crossed the Rappahannock River at United States Ford and went into camp for the night. May 16, marched at 5 a. m.; passed Hartwood Church; made eighteen miles and encamped for the night. May 17, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed Cedar Run and made sixteen miles and encamped at Brentsville, Va. May 18, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed Broad Run and made five miles, and crossed Bull Run Creek and encamped near Fairfax Station. May 19, marched at 6 a. m. and passed Fairfax Station; made eighteen miles and encamped three miles from Alexandria, Va. May 20–24, encamped near Alexandria, Va. May 24, marched at 5 a. m. and crossed the Potomac River at the Long Bridge, and marched through Washington. The corps was reviewed by the President, Lieutenant-General Grant, and Generals Sherman, Meade, Howard, Slocum, &c.; marched four miles from Washington, D. C., and went into camp near Bladensburg, Md.

C. H. GOEBEL,
Major Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

No. 171.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Henry A. Barnum, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 10–June 6.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command, consisting of the Sixtieth, One hundred and second, One hundred and thirty-seventh, and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers and the Twenty-ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Regiments, during the campaign commencing at Savannah, Ga., and terminating at Goldsborough, N. C.:

By command of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, commanding city and post of Savannah, this brigade was assigned to provost duty in the west half of the city of Savannah, Ga., on the 31st [24th] day of December, 1864, and the undersigned was appointed provost-marshal of said west district.

The command continued on this duty until the 25th day of January, 1865, when it was relieved by the troops of Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. Grover, commanding division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and ordered to be held in readiness to take the field. The following diary of events will give a comprehensive view of the movements and operations of the command during the ensuing campaign: January 27, broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched at 9, the brigade in rear of the division and guarding train; crossed Saint Augustine Creek and bivouacked at 4 p. m. near Monteith. Day's march, twelve miles. January 28, marched at 6 a. m., brigade in center of the division; crossed Little Ebenezer Creek, went into camp at 3 p. m. Day's march, thirteen miles. January 29, marched at 6.30 a. m., brigade in advance; passed through the town of Springfield at 8 a. m.; crossed Jack's Branch, Big Ebenezer, and Indigo Creeks; encamped at 2 p. m. near the Fourteenth Corps and three miles from Sister's Ferry. Day's march, twelve miles. January 30, remained in camp until February 4, doing picket duty and furnishing details to build corduroy roads. Dress parade was held each day by brigade during our stay here. A thorough inspection was also made by the brevet brigadier-general commanding.

February 4, marched at 7 a. m., brigade in rear; crossed the Savannah River to the South Carolina side at Sister's Ferry at 2 p. m.; halted at a landing two miles above Sister's Ferry and drew nine days' rations of bread, coffee, and sugar, and four of meat, the men carrying three days' rations and the balance being taken in the wagons; moved on to a large swamp and went into camp about 6 p. m. Day's march, eight miles and a quarter. February 5, moved at daylight; built about one mile of corduroy road; passed through Robertsville and went into camp near Steep Bottom about 6 p. m. Day's march, eleven miles. February 6, marched at 6 a. m.; passed through Lawtonville at 1 p. m.; went into camp at 5 p. m. near Beech Branch Post-Office. Day's march, eleven miles and a half. February 7, moved at 7 a. m.; crossed Duck River in the Coosawhatchie Swamp, the crossing being very bad, the ground swampy, and stream badly swollen, and the water at the point of crossing 800 yards wide; went into camp at 5 p. m. Day's march, five miles and a half. February 8, moved with the train; head of column started at 6 a. m., rear at 10 o'clock; crossed Jackson's Branch, the line of the Augusta and Pocotaligo Railroad and

Salkehatchie River; bivouacked near the river, the head of the column at 5 p. m.. the rear at 7 o'clock. Day's march, fifteen miles. February 9, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed Gull Creek; bivouacked at 6 p. m. near Blackville. Day's march, eighteen miles. February 10, marched at 7 a. m.; moved into Blackville; remained there until 2 p. m.; marched to the South Edisto River and crossed it at the upper end of Fair's Island; bivouacked near the river. The bridge not being in condition to allow the crossing of animals they did not cross until the next day. Day's march, eight miles. February 11, remained in camp. Heavy details were sent out to corduroy the road over the swamp adjacent to the river.

February 12, marched at 5 a. m. The brigade, with train, bivouacked at 5 p. m. near Jeffcoat's Bridge on the North Edisto River. Day's march, eight miles. February 13, moved across the river at 5 a. m. The enemy showed a thin skirmish line. The Sixtieth New York was thrown forward as skirmishers and a few shots were exchanged. About 8 o'clock the Third Division came up and moved past us. The Sixtieth was then withdrawn. Commenced moving again at dark; got into camp at 9 p. m. Day's march, five miles. February 14, marched at daylight; bivouacked at 3 p. m. at the crossing of Lexington and Orangeburg with Augusta and Columbia roads. Day's march, six miles and a half. February 15, marched at 7 a. m.; went into camp at 3 p. m. near the Two-Notch road and about two miles from Lexington. In about half an hour orders were received from Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. Geary to move forward and occupy the town, one battery of artillery accompanying the brigade. The command moved forward until within a mile of the town, when the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York was thrown forward as skirmishers, the remainder of the brigade supporting. They moved forward to the town and through it, driving quite a force of rebel cavalry before them. The rest of the command moved into the place, and after barricading the approaches bivouacked for the night. During our stay at this place citizens were protected in their rights and private property respected. Day's march, twelve miles. February 16, moved at 7 a. m., General Carlin, of the Fourteenth Corps, relieving this command at Lexington. Joined the division and marched to within four miles of the Congaree River on the Columbia road; bivouacked at 2 p. m. Day's march, eight miles. February 17, marched at 9 a. m.; crossed Six-Mile Creek; bivouacked at 4 p. m. near Zion Church. Day's march, three miles. February 18, marched at 8 a. m. in charge of train; crossed the Saluda River; bivouacked at 5 p. m. near Metts' Steam Mill. Day's march, eight miles.

February 19, marched at 3 p. m.; repaired the road; bivouacked at 9 o'clock near Freshly's Ferry, on Broad River. Day's march, five miles. February 20, marched at 11 a. m.; crossed Broad and Little Rivers; bivouacked at 6 p. m. at cross-roads near Kincaid's house. Day's march, nine miles. February 21, marched at 6 a. m.; passed through Winnsborough and commenced tearing up railroad about three miles from town; destroyed about two miles of road; worked until dark, then moved back toward town two miles and bivouacked. Day's march, thirteen miles. February 22, marched at 7 a. m. toward White Oak and destroyed railroad until 4 p. m., when I received orders to move the Second Brigade with my own to Wateree Meeting-House, which I did, arriving at 9 p. m. and reporting to General J. W. Geary, commanding division. The command marched fifteen miles and effectually destroyed three miles of railroad, every rail being twisted. February 23, marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossed Wateree River at Rocky

Mount. The approach to the river was very bad. The men were placed along the sides of the wagons to help them up a very steep hill. Every wagon received assistance from the men. Got into camp at 12 midnight. Day's march, twelve miles. February 24, marched at 9 a. m.; bivouacked near Colonel Ballard's at 5 p. m. Day's march, five miles. February 25, remained in camp all day. February 26, marched at 9 a. m.; bivouacked at 5 p. m. near Hanging Rock. Day's march, nine miles. February 27, marched at 2 p. m.; bivouacked near Hanging Rock Creek at 4 p. m. Day's march, two miles. February 28, marched at 6.30 a. m. Road bad; most of it had to be corduroyed. The brigade, second in line, reached Little Lynch's Creek at 11 a. m., when I received an order from General J. W. Geary, commanding division, to move back and assist the wagon train through. I marched back nearly three miles and in rear of the First Brigade, which had been following my command. I assisted the wagons both by lifting them out of the mud and in building corduroy roads. Got into camp at 4 p. m. near Clyburn's Store. Day's march, nine miles.

March 1, marched at 12 m.; crossed Big Lynch's Creek at about dark at Miller's Bridge; bivouacked at Brewer's farm at 9 p. m. Day's march, twelve miles. March 2, marched at 11 a. m.; bivouacked at 4 p. m. near Big Black Creek. Day's march, seven miles. March 3, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed Big Black Creek. A large amount of work was done on the road. The rear of the brigade got into camp at 11 p. m. Bivouacked near Chesterfield. Day's march, fourteen miles. March 4, marched at 7.30 a. m.; a great deal of the road had to be corduroyed. Two grist-mills were taken possession of and a large quantity of corn was ground for the use of the command. Encamped near Sneedsborough at 5 p. m. Day's march, ten miles. March 5, remained in camp. The One hundred and forty-ninth New York were engaged nearly all day in building corduroy road. Pursuant to instructions from Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. Geary another mill was taken possession of and run during the day for the benefit of the command. March 6, marched at 8 a. m.; crossed the Pedee River at 11 p. m.; bivouacked at 12 midnight about two miles from the river. Day's march, fifteen miles. March 7, marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossed the boundary between South and North Carolina at 11 a. m.; bivouacked at 1 p. m. Day's march, thirteen miles. March 8, marched at 11 a. m.; roads required a great deal of labor; bivouacked at 8 p. m. Day's march, seven miles. March 9, marched at 6.30 a. m. Soon after starting a large pontoon train from the column of the Fourteenth Corps joined us and this brigade was assigned to guard and help it through. Crossed Hill's Creek; much of the road had to be corduroyed; bivouacked at 8 p. m.; heavy rain in afternoon. Day's march, eight miles. March 10, marched at 8 a. m.; crossed Buffalo Creek and Lumber River; bivouacked at 7 p. m. Day's march, three miles. March 11, marched at 6 a. m.; overtook the First Division of this corps at 11 a. m. at Rockfish Creek. The brigade was then assigned to take charge of 500 wagons; crossed Towny, Beaver Dam, Rockfish, Cat Tail, Beaver, Black Branch, and Puppy Creeks; bivouacked at 8 p. m. Day's march, fifteen miles. March 12, marched at 7 a. m.; encamped near Fayetteville at 4 p. m. Day's march, fourteen miles. March 13, marched at 11 p. m. Passed through Fayetteville in column of companies, General Sherman reviewing the troops; crossed Cape Fear River on pontoon bridge; went into camp at 4 p. m. Day's march, four miles. March 14, remained in camp. An officer of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers killed while foraging.* March 15, marched at 8 a. m.,

* Lieut. Ethan O. Fulce

the brigade in advance, unencumbered; repaired a considerable portion of the road; bivouacked at 4 p. m., three miles from Black River; sent 100 men from the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers to the river to occupy and hold the crossing. At 6 p. m. I received orders from Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. Geary to move forward four regiments of my command to the river, which I did, arriving at 8 p. m. and bivouacked near the river, crossing Horse Pen Creek. Day's march, twelve miles.

March 16, at 9 a. m. the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers crossed Black River. The Michigan Engineers having completed a crossing for footmen skirmishers were thrown forward from this regiment and the remainder placed in position to protect the crossing. The rest of the command was set at work building corduroy road. By orders from Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. Geary the One hundred and thirty-seventh and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Regiments were ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General Pardee, commanding First Brigade of this division, they having been left back at our first bivouac of the 15th to protect the train. At 11 a. m. I crossed the river with the rest of my command, the engineers having completed the bridge. At 1 p. m. it was discovered that rebel cavalry was hovering on our left flank. The Sixtieth New York was put in position. No attack was made and we soon moved on. Bivouacked at 5 p. m. near the Fifteenth Corps. Day's march, four miles. March 17, remained in camp. The One hundred and second New York went out with a small train for forage and subsistence stores; was not very successful. March 18, marched at 12 m.; crossed Little Cohera Creek. The advance of the brigade got into camp at 10 p. m., the rear at 4 a. m. of the 19th. Day's march, eight miles. March 19, marched at 6 a. m. At 4 p. m. the whole corps train was assigned to me to cover and get into camp. The head of the column got in at 5 p. m., the rear at 12 midnight. Day's march, eight miles. March 20, received orders at 1 a. m. to march immediately and join the remainder of the corps, First and Third Divisions, by daylight, they having had a severe engagement the day before. The command was on the road within thirty minutes after receiving the order. Made a junction with the corps at 4.30 a. m., having marched seven miles. Remained in bivouac on Harper's farm the rest of the day.

March 21, remained in bivouac. At 2 p. m. the One hundred and forty-ninth New York, pursuant to orders from Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. Geary, was sent as an escort to a hospital train in the direction of Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse River. At 6 p. m. the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and pioneers of the brigade were sent in the same direction to repair the road. March 22, pursuant to orders from Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. Williams, commanding corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Chatfield, with his command, the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, was ordered to start at 5 a. m. with all the headquarters wagons of the corps and the pack train. Lieutenant-Colonel Chatfield took charge of the train and moved at that hour. The enemy having withdrawn from our front, the rest of the command moved at 7 a. m., crossed Falling Creek, and encamped near it at 12 midnight. The One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and pioneers rejoined the command. Day's march, fourteen miles. March 23, marched at 6 a. m.; passed some of Major-General Terry's command; crossed the Neuse River on pontoon bridges. The One hundred and second and One hundred and forty-ninth New York rejoined the brigade. Bivouacked at 4 p. m. near Beaver Dam Creek.

Day's march, ten miles. March 24, all wagons and pack or extra animals were sent forward to Goldsborough at 2 a. m.; the brigade moved at 7.30; crossed Little River and passed through Goldsborough at 11 a. m. in column by companies, and was reviewed by Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. Moved a short distance out of town on the north side and encamped. Day's march, eight miles.

Thus triumphantly terminated the surprising campaign of the Carolinas. Surprising in the length of time the army operated as a movable column; in the extent of hostile country traversed; in the magnitude of obstacles overcome; in the extent of damage done the enemy in the destruction of those vital elements of his existence—his railroad communications and his supplies; in the number of his cities and strongholds that have fallen, and in its great moral effect, as showing the weakness of the enemy and the desperate straits to which he has been reduced by the victorious armies of the Union. A separate report* of casualties, nominal and numerical, is hereto attached. This command has thoroughly destroyed five miles of railroad of that leading north from Winnsborough. During the campaign this command has had of Government about twenty-one days' rations of hard bread, sugar, coffee, salt, and nine days' rations of meat for 2,000 men, of which we had left three days' bread and coffee on reaching Goldsborough. Counting officers, servants, negroes, and camp followers, we have drawn from the country not less than 97,500 days' rations. The forage drawn from the country for all the animals of the train, saddle and pack animals, and mounts for foragers, together with extra captured animals, including remounts, is not less than 250,000 pounds of grain and fodder each. The command has captured and turned in, or used in place of disabled animals, about 150 horses and 125 mules; number of cattle captured, about 500. About 1,000 bales of cotton and 10 gins and presses have been destroyed. At least 250 negroes have followed the command and been provided for. This command has also constructed not less than twenty miles of substantial corduroy roads. During the campaign it has marched 437 miles.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the officers and men of the command for the cheerful manner in which they have borne the uncommon hardships and exposure of the campaign, and the alacrity and thoroughness with which they have performed every duty assigned them. Their conduct in this campaign is worthy of their past history and gives renewed assurances that they are equal to the performance of any duty that soldiers were ever called upon to do.

I would also mention the unprecedented good health of the command, notwithstanding its exposures and hardships. The health of the command was never better than it has been throughout the campaign.

I forbear entering further into detail of the operations of this command, as all its movements, its labors, its hardships and exposures have been performed and endured under the immediate observation of the brevet major-general commanding division, and his own remembrance and data will supply any deficiency in this report.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. BARNUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men killed, 3 enlisted men wounded; 1 commissioned officer and 52 enlisted men missing.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report in diary form of the movements of this command since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

April 10, broke camp near Goldsborough at 7 a. m., passing through the town and taking the river road toward Smithfield; bivouacked on Moccasin Creek at 11 p. m. April 11, moved at 5.30 a. m., crossing Moccasin Creek, and reached Smithfield at 2 p. m.; camped near the town. April 12, received official intelligence of the surrender of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia; resumed the march at 10 a. m., crossing the Neuse River and halting for the night on Swift Creek. April 13, started at 6 a. m. and reached Raleigh without opposition at 2 p. m., going into camp one mile southwest of the city, near the lunatic asylum. April 14 to 24, remained in the same position near Raleigh, awaiting the result of negotiations pending between Generals Sherman and Johnston. April 25, broke camp at 8 a. m. and moved to Jones' Cross-Roads, twelve miles on the Holly Springs road. April 26 and 27, remained in camp at Jones' Cross-Roads. April 28, started at 4.30 a. m., returning to our previous camp-ground, where we arrived at 10 a. m. Orders were received to prepare for our homeward march. April 30, at 10 a. m. we started on the march to Richmond; passing through Raleigh and crossing the Neuse River bivouacked at 6 p. m. on the north bank of the stream.

May 1, resumed the march at 5 a. m., crossing the Tar River at 3 p. m. and halted for the night three miles north of that river. May 2, started at 5.30 a. m., reaching Williamsborough, N. C., at 2 p. m., and bivouacked, the road being obstructed by the troops and train of the Fourteenth Corps. May 3, moved at 5 a. m., marching ten miles and halting at 10 a. m. near the Virginia State line to permit the First and Third Divisions of this corps and the Second Division of the Fourteenth Corps to pass us. May 4, resumed the march at 7 a. m., crossing the Roanoke River at 8 a. m., and bivouacked at 5.30 p. m., three miles from Saffold's Bridge on the Meherrin River. May 5, started at 5.30 a. m., crossing the Meherrin River and Big Nottoway, and bivouacked at 6 p. m. May 6, resumed the march at 5.30 a. m., crossing Little Nottoway River, passing through Blacks and Whites, and camping for the night near Wellville Station, on the South Side Railroad at 7 p. m. May 7, moved at 6 a. m., crossing the South Side Railroad and Appomattox River near Bevill's Bridge, and bivouacked at 7 p. m. one mile north of the river. May 8, marched at 6 a. m., crossing Swift Creek and Falling Creek, camping eight miles from Richmond on Falling Creek. May 9, moved to a position two miles nearer the city and pitched camp in a large open field. May 10, remained in camp. May 11, broke camp at 9.30 a. m., passing through Manchester and Richmond, and bivouacked on Brook Creek five miles north of the city. A severe rain storm occurred during the night. May 12, moved at 7.30 a. m., crossing the Chickahominy River and halting for the night near Ashland at 6 p. m. May 13, started at 6 a. m.; crossed the South Anna and Little Rivers and bivouacked at 4 p. m. May 14, marched at 5 a. m; crossed the North Anna River; passed through Chilesburg, camping six miles from Spotsylvania Court-House at 5 p. m. May 15, marched at 5 a. m., passing through Spotsylvania and Chancellorsville battle-grounds, crossing the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and bivouacked on the north bank of the river at 7 p. m. May 16, started at 4.30 a. m., moving north on the Warrenton road, and halted for the night on

Town Creek. May 17, moved at 5 a. m. on the road to Brentsville, which place we reached at 1.30 p. m. and camped. May 18, started at 9.30 a. m. toward Fairfax Station, crossing Bull Run, the troops wading it, and halted for the night, during a severe rain storm, one mile from Fairfax Station. May 19, resumed the march at 6 a. m., passing through Fairfax Station and taking the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; arrived at Cloud's Mills, four miles from Alexandria, at 5 p. m., the brigade going into camp between the Warrenton and Leesburg pikes. May 20 to 23, remained in camp four days, ordering supplies for the command and preparing to participate in the grand review ordered for the 24th. May 24, broke camp at 5.30 a. m., moving with the division to Long Bridge, passing in review up Pennsylvania avenue and camping in the vicinity of Bladensburg, four miles from Washington, D. C., at which point the brigade still remains.

The whole distance marched by this command since leaving Goldsborough, N. C., is estimated at 380 miles, being an average of sixteen miles a day while on the road. No casualties occurred during the period included in this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. BARNUM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. W. T. FORBES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 172.

Report of Capt. Abner B. Shipman, Sixtieth New York Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 1, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders from your headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the Sixtieth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers, relating to its operations since its occupation, together with the remainder of the brigade, of Savannah, Ga., on the 21st day of December, 1864:

While the regiment was in Savannah it was commanded by Maj. Thomas Elliott (since resigned), and I am unable to report further than that it was engaged in the performance of the usual provost duty about the city in connection with the rest of the brigade, which duty was performed in a manner not only reflecting credit upon the brigade commander but to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

I assumed command of the regiment on the 18th day of January, 1865, and at 10.30 a. m. on the 27th we left Savannah, in company with the remainder of the brigade, moving with the wagon trains in the direction of Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River. At 6 p. m. the command camped for the night at a distance of eleven miles and a half from the city. Broke camp on the 28th at 6 a. m.; marched twelve miles during the day. On the 29th broke camp at 6.30 a. m., moving toward Springfield, through which place we marched about 8. m.; camped about 2.30 p. m. within two miles of Sister's Ferry, having marched a distance of ten miles.

From January 30 to February 3, inclusive, the command remained quietly in camp, nothing unusual transpiring. Broke camp on the 4th

of February at 7.30 a. m.; moved across the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry, at which place the command drew rations, the first that had been issued since leaving Savannah. The command was supplied with all the rations the men could carry at this point, being assured at the same time that a long time would elapse before more would be issued. After marching a distance of about six miles we camped for the night within about two miles of Robertsville. On the morning of the 5th the regiment was ordered forward at 5 a. m., in advance of the rest of the brigade, with orders to repair roads which were in an impassable condition, rendered so by the low, swampy country through which they ran. The duty required of the regiment on this day was far from agreeable, made so more particularly as the men of the regiment are superior in the use of the ax, and were required to enter the swamps on either side of the road, where the water was in many places two and three feet deep, for the purpose of cutting poles and dragging them to the road to be used in corduroying, while other portions of the brigade placed the poles in the road. Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the work required by the command the men performed it cheerfully and faithfully. Marched a distance of only six miles during the day. Broke camp on the 6th at 6 a. m.; marched about eight miles and camped for the night near Beech Branch. On the 7th moved at 7.30 a. m.; marched eight miles, the regiment going on picket at night. Moved on the 8th at 6.30 a. m.; marched with the trains, assisting the wagons over the bad roads; made about ten miles, and camped for the night at Buford's Bridge. Broke camp on the 9th at 6.30 a. m.; marched sixteen miles, and camped near Blackville. Moved at 7.30 a. m. on the 10th; marched through Blackville; crossed the south branch of the Edisto River and went into camp. Remained in camp during the 11th.

Broke camp on the 12th at 7.30; marched as escort to the train; arrived at the North Branch of the Edisto River about 5 p. m., having marched a distance of thirteen miles. Broke camp on the 13th at 6.30 a. m.; crossed the North Branch of the Edisto River. The regiment was ordered to form a skirmish line and move forward cautiously until it came up with the enemy, but not to engage them. The line was formed in obedience to orders. After moving forward about 400 yards a small party of the enemy's cavalry was discovered in our front. A few shots were exchanged, but as we were ordered not to press the enemy the command was properly disposed and ordered to await further orders. Immediately, the Third Division coming up, we were relieved by them, when we returned to camp, having sustained no loss. On the 14th marched at 7.30, moving with the trains; traveled about six miles and a half. Marched at 7 a. m. on the 15th, arriving at Lexington at 5 p. m., having marched thirteen miles. On the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th moved with the trains, making a total distance of about thirty miles; roads in bad condition, thereby rendering it necessary to perform much labor in assisting the wagons along. On the 20th the command moved in the direction of Winnsborough, at which place it arrived on the 21st about 11.30 a. m., and was immediately ordered to destroying railroad, which work it was busily engaged in doing until after dark, when the regiment went into camp for the night. On the 22d we were again employed in destroying railroad, which work was done rapidly and effectually to within about two miles of White Oak. At 3 p. m. the command received peremptory orders to join the division at Wateree Church, distant about fourteen miles. A heavy day's work had been performed by the men of the regiment, they having effectually destroyed

nearly two miles of railroad, and the idea of making a day's march after having performed a day's work was beyond their comprehension. However, after a rapid march, the command arrived in camp (every man in his proper place) at 8 p. m. Moved on the 23d at 6.30 a. m. in the direction of Rocky Mount; again escort for the train; roads bad and plenty of labor to perform. Moved about five miles on the 24th. On the 25th remained in camp during the day. Moved again on the 26th with the trains; mud very deep; roads almost impassable. The command worked faithfully all day in assisting the trains; made a distance of only eight miles during the day; camped near Hanging Rock Post-Office. On the 27th changed camp, crossing Hanging Rock Creek, marching about four miles. With the trains again on the 28th; marched eight miles; camped near Little Lynch's Creek.

March 1, broke camp at 6.30; moved at 12 m. with trains; crossed Lynch's River; marched about twelve miles. On the 2d marched about eight miles. On the 3d moved at 7.30 with trains; mud deep; crossed Black Creek; marched ten miles and camped at 11.30 p. m.; command much fatigued. Marched through Chesterfield on the 4th; moved with the trains; made about ten miles; camped near Sneedsborough. Remained in camp on the 5th. Marched with the trains on the 6th; passed through Cheraw; crossed the Pedee River; made about fifteen miles. On the 7th marched about ten miles with trains; camped near Rockingham. Marched six miles on the 8th; camped at 8 p. m. Moved with the rest of the brigade, in rear of the corps, as rear guard on the 9th; regiment on picket duty at night. Crossed Lumber River on the 10th; marched four miles; drew one ration of hard bread (one-quarter pound). On the 11th marched with corps train; crossed Rockfish Creek; made ten miles. Moved with trains on the 12th; marched fourteen miles; arrived at Fayetteville; drew one ration of hard bread and meal. On the 13th passed through Fayetteville in review order; crossed Cape Fear River; camped three miles and a half outside the town. Remained in camp on the 14th; drew one pound hard bread per man. On the 15th moved with corps train in the direction of Goldsborough; camped near Black River; having marched about fourteen miles. On the 16th the regiment was sent across Black River in advance, and thrown forward as a picket to cover the troops while building a bridge. At 10 a. m. the regiment was ordered forward to repair roads. At 12 m. the command was again thrown out as picket on the left of the road to intercept an anticipated attack from the enemy's cavalry. Marched about seven miles during the day. In camp during the 17th. Marched in rear of corps train on the 18th; traveled about seven miles. Moved on the 19th with the trains in the direction of Goldsborough; camped for the night at 7.30 p. m. At 1.30 a. m. on the morning of the 20th the regiment was ordered, with the rest of the brigade, to join the rest of the corps, then about six miles distant to the left; joined the corps at daylight; remained in bivouac throughout the day. 21st, no material change; drew two days' rations. Marched in the direction of Goldsborough on the 22d, making about ten miles. Crossed the Neuse River on the 23d; marched about nine miles. Continued the march toward Goldsborough on the 24th, at which place we arrived at 12 m.; marched through town in review order, and camped about two miles outside; since which time the command has been busily engaged in fitting up comfortable quarters.

Aside from the amount of rations referred to in the foregoing, the regiment has subsisted entirely from subsistence obtained, by author-

ized details, off the country. Since our arrival in camp the command has turned into quartermaster's department fourteen animals, besides several sent in during the campaign.

The soldierly manner in which the command has borne the fatigues and deprivations of the late severe campaign needs no comment. The fact that no word of complaint was manifest when many of the men were entirely barefoot and in want of necessary clothing to hide their nakedness, is sufficient evidence showing them to be fully alive to a sense of the obligations devolving upon them, and for which they were willing to make any sacrifice.

The untiring perseverance and zealous efforts of our brigade commander had but a tendency to inspire new energy and zeal among both officers and men; and when in after years they look back upon the campaign through the Carolinas they will think with reverence of the master mind who conceived it, and rest with full consciousness of having discharged their whole duty.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. SHIPMAN,
Captain, Commanding Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. LESTER S. WILLSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 173.

Report of Lieut. Col. Lester S. Willson, Sixtieth New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 24.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTIETH NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
Near Bladensburg, Md., May 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from the time of leaving Goldsborough, N. C., to the time of occupying our present camp near Bladensburg, Md.:

Marched from Goldsborough on the morning of the 10th of April with the rest of the brigade in the direction of Smithfield. On the afternoon of that day I was placed in command of two other regiments beside my own—the One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers and the One hundred and forty-ninth—for the purpose of guarding and assisting the division train over a swamp. The roads were very heavy and the train did not succeed in crossing the swamp that night, but went into park about 11 p. m. I went into bivouac at the same time with the rest of the brigade. April 11, reached Smithfield, N. C., at 2 p. m. and bivouacked near the town. April 12, continued our march with the brigade in the direction of Raleigh. Arrived there on the 13th in the afternoon. Went into camp on the west side of and about one mile from the city. This regiment was on picket that day, and remained on that duty until the 16th, when it was relieved by a detail from the several regiments of the brigade. Remained at this place until the morning of the 25th, when with the rest of the command moved to Jones' Cross-Roads, twelve miles distant. Remained in bivouac two days, and moved back to our old camp near Raleigh. From this time until the 30th was occupied in preparing the command for a heavy march, drawing the necessary clothing, &c. April 30, commenced our march northward. Broke camp at 7 a. m.; passed through

Raleigh in review order, marching via Williamsborough, Townsville, Blacks and Whites, Wellville, crossing the Appomattox River near Bevill's Bridge, and camping near Manchester, Va., in the afternoon of May 9, making the march of about 180 miles in the incredibly short time of ten days. Remained in camp two days, marching again on the 11th of May. Passed through Richmond in "review order," and continued our march northward via Ashland, Spotsylvania Court-House, Chancellorsville, Fairfax Station, and encamped near Alexandria, Va., May 19. Remained at this place drawing clothing and camp and garrison equipage enough to partially refit the command, and on the morning of the 24th moved in light marching order, leaving the knapsacks to be brought up by the train. Crossed Long Bridge, moved up to the Capitol and passed down Pennsylvania avenue by the White House in review; thence marching direct to our present encampment, which we reached at about 4 p. m.

The whole distance marched by this command since leaving Goldsborough is about 325 miles.

The men were very orderly during the march, and no disposition to destroy private property or to disturb citizens was manifest during the whole march from Raleigh.

The health of the command has been excellent, and no casualties occurred during the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LESTER S. WILLSON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 174.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield, One hundred and second New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24 and May 11–24.

HDQRS. 102D REGIMENT NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this regiment during the occupation of the city of Savannah, Ga., and the campaign through South and North Carolina ending at this place:

On the 22d of December, 1864, pursuant to orders received from Col. H. A. Barnum, commanding brigade and provost-marshal of the Western District of Savannah, I was assigned to the command of Sub-District No. 1, and ordered to preserve order and cleanliness through out the same with this regiment. In pursuance of said orders guards and patrols were established and safeguards furnished where necessary, good order established and kept, and care taken that the rights of the private citizens should be kept inviolate.

The regiment continued on this duty until 19th day of January, 1865, when myself and command were relieved by the Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. The command having been put in readiness and supplied with clothing, as far as it was possible to obtain the same, pursuant to orders received from the general commanding brigade, on the 27th day of January, 1865, it moved out of the city upon

the Augusta road, marching to Sister's Ferry via Springfield, in charge of a large portion of the corps train, arriving at Sister's Ferry on the 29th day of January, 1865.

Here the command remained until February 4, 1865, awaiting the completion of a road across the swamp on the Carolina side of the Savannah River, and furnishing a small detail to assist in removing torpedoes from the road and corduroying the same. On the morning of the 4th of February, 1865, the regiment moved out at daylight, crossed the river and proceeded on the march toward Blackville, passing through Robertsville and Lawtonville, and crossing the Coosawhatchie and Salkehatchie Rivers, the latter at Buford's Bridge, and reaching Blackville on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad February 10, 1865. The same day moved forward toward Columbia and on the 15th of February, 1865, reached Lexington Court-House, which was ordered to be occupied that evening by Brevet Brigadier-General Barnum, commanding the brigade, in pursuance of which the town was entered without any serious opposition. This regiment was thrown across the Columbia road and, in compliance with directions received from general commanding brigade, care [was] taken that no buildings be burned or citizens molested in the exercise of their usual avocation. The next morning we left the town, moving to the Columbia road, and after marching a short distance thereon took the road toward Zion Church, and on the 18th of February crossed the Saluda River. Continuing our march on the 20th of February crossed Broad River and taking the Winnsborough road reached that place on the 21st. In the afternoon the regiment moved up the railroad and proceeded to destroy a portion thereof and continued the same work on the 22d until afternoon, when the brigade moved on to join the rest of the division, which it did the same evening. Taking the Rocky Mount road, moved forward on the 23d; crossed the Wateree River, continuing the march via Hanging Rock toward Chesterfield, which place we reached on the 3d of March, 1865. Left early next morning and marched toward Sneedsborough, the Second Division having charge of Third and Second Division trains.

On the 6th of March moved out on the Cheraw road, and passing through that place crossed the Great Pedee River; marching on the Fayetteville road, crossed Lumber River and [reached] Fayetteville on the 12th of March. On the 13th, first passing in review before Generals Sherman and Slocum, crossed Cape Fear River and bivouacked on the Raleigh road, about three miles above Fayetteville. Here a day was given the command to rest, and on the 15th of March again moved forward, keeping the main plank road and taking the road toward Goldsborough, the Second Division having charge of the corps train. Continued thereon until the 20th, when, in pursuance of orders, moved out at 1 a. m., and marched throughout the night. Rejoined the corps at daylight near Mill Creek, on the Goldsborough road. On the 22d, in obedience to orders received from corps headquarters, this regiment moved at 5 a. m., and, taking [charge] of the pack train and headquarters' wagons of the corps, marched toward Canaan Church, reaching Falling Creek at 8 p. m., where I encamped for the night. On the 23d in pursuance of orders from general commanding brigade crossed Falling Creek and rejoined the brigade. Crossed Neuse River and reached Goldsborough, N. C., the objective point, on the 24th of March, 1865.

During the whole of this campaign, although participating in no engagement, the men have always evinced a readiness to undertake any labor or danger, and have undergone hardships and fatigue second

to none heretofore required of them. From first to last, and with but two exceptions, not a day has passed but that this regiment has been with the wagon train and in assisting it over the roads. Constant and wearying labor has been demanded and given in corduroying and repairing the roads, which from the beginning have been of the worst character and rendered nearly impassable by the almost constant rains which have been prevalent during the campaign. The only railroad destroyed by the regiment was that near Winnsborough, on the Columbia and Charleston Railroad, where a little more than a mile was most effectually destroyed, every rail having been twisted. Fourteen horses and ten mules have been captured and turned in to the assistant quartermaster of the Third Brigade. Thirty negroes have followed the regiment and some fifteen head of cattle captured, and of the rations consumed by the command at least three-fourths have been foraged by the men detailed from the regiment for the purpose. In the performance of this duty of foraging for the regiment there have been 2 men wounded and 1 officer and 12 men captured.

Throughout the lengthy and laborious campaign both officers and men have behaved well and at all times cheerfully complied with whatever has been required of them. They have arrived at this point deficient of clothing of every kind and in great need of a rest from their heavy labors.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. CHATFIELD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. L. S. WILLSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. 102D NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865.

SIR: In relation to the operations of this regiment since leaving Richmond, I have the honor to report that on the 11th day of May, 1865, it left camp near Manchester, Va., and commenced its march toward Washington, in pursuance of orders received from army headquarters, passing through Richmond the same day. Marched via Chilesburg, Brentsville, and Spotsylvania Court-House, and arrived near Alexandria on the 19th day of May, where it encamped. On the 24th of May this regiment broke camp, marched to and through Washington, passing in review at the latter place, and arriving at our present encampment the same day.

During the march good order and discipline was preserved throughout the command and the property of private citizens at all times respected.

I respectfully call your attention to the indorsement of Maj. O. J. Spaulding in relation to operations of the regiment between Golds borough, N. C., and Richmond, Va.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. CHATFIELD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 175.

Report of Maj. Oscar J. Spaulding, One hundred and second New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 11.

HDQRS. 102D REGT. NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this regiment during the march from Goldsborough, N. C., to Richmond, Va.:

Pursuant to orders received from headquarters Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, this regiment left camp at 5 a. m., April 10, 1865; marched through Goldsborough on the Smithfield road, a distance of nine miles, and bivouacked for the night. This regiment having been wagon guard started at 5 a. m. on the 11th of April; crossed a small stream, bordered with swamps, about one mile wide, marched about fifteen miles and bivouacked near Smithfield at about 9 p. m. Started at 6.30 a. m. April 12; entered Smithfield at company front and went out by the right flank, crossed the Neuse River at that place, crossed a small stream and proceeded about two miles on the Raleigh road; marched about fifteen miles. April 13, left camp at 5.30 a. m.; marched with but few halts during the day. Marched on Raleigh railroad about six miles from the city; passed to the left of the town and bivouacked at about 4 p. m. near lunatic asylum; marched a distance of about seventeen miles. This command remained in camp until April 26 [25], when orders were received from brigade headquarters to be held in readiness to march; left camp at about 10 a. m. on 26th [25th] of April and marched to Jones' Cross-Roads, where we arrived about 6 p. m., a distance of about fifteen miles. On 27th of April, laid out camp and returned to Raleigh on the 28th; went in camp at the same place where the regiment occupied previous to marching. Remained in camp until April 30, when, in compliance of orders from General Barnum, the command left Raleigh, N. C., at 7 a. m.; crossed Crab Tree Creek and bivouacked on the bank of the Neuse at 9 p. m., the bridge having broken down, making it impossible for wagon trains to cross. This regiment was rear guard of the brigade.

May 1, left camp at 5 a. m.; rejoined the brigade this side of the river. Crossed Cedar Creek and Tar River and bivouacked three miles therefrom. Continued the march May 2 in the direction of Oxford, leaving it to our left, and bivouacked about two miles from Henderson, N. C. Marched twenty-one miles; started at 5 a. m. on May 3, passed through Henderson and halted four miles from the Roanoke River to let the First and Third Divisions pass. May 4, marched out of camp at 7 a. m.; crossed the Roanoke River and Coleman's Creek and proceeded toward Saffold's Bridge, and encamped about four miles therefrom. May 6, left camp at 5 a. m.; crossed the Meherrin and a small fork of the Nottoway River and bivouacked about three miles from the Nottoway at 6 p. m. May 6, left camp at 6 a. m.; crossed a branch of the Nottoway, and the Nottoway River at Cross' Bridge, and struck the South Side Railroad at Blacks and Whites Station. Marched along the railroad and bivouacked at 8 p. m., one mile from Wellville Station, this regiment being in rear of division wagon train. May 8, left camp at 6 a. m. and passed through Clover Hill, Va., and encamped about eight miles from Richmond, Va. May 9, left camp at

9 a. m.; marched three miles and laid out camp. The command remained here for two days, and I was relieved from command by Lieutenant-Colonel Chatfield.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. J. SPAULDING,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 176.

Report of Maj. Milo B. Eldredge, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 137TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of this regiment during the recent march from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

January 27, pursuant to orders we left camp at Savannah, Ga., at 9.30 a. m., taking a northwesterly direction; encamped for the night twelve miles from Savannah. A detail from the regiment was on picket. January 28, the One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment leading the brigade, we marched about fourteen miles and went on picket as a regiment. January 29, left camp at 6.30 a. m. and marched through Springfield, Ga. Halted for the night at 2 p. m. near Sister's Ferry, brigade in line of battle. In this camp we remained until February 4. Brigade dress parades were held daily.

February 4, in compliance with orders the regiment moved at 7 a. m.; crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry at 1 p. m. After marching three miles the troops received full rations for three days. Encamped for the night at 6 p. m.; distance marched, six miles. February 5, marched at 6.30 a. m.; went slowly; built some corduroy road; encamped for the night at 5 p. m., having marched ten miles. February 6, marched at 6 a. m. in a westerly direction; passed Lawtonville; marched fourteen miles and encamped. February 7, left camp at 7.30 a. m.; crossed Duck Creek and went into camp; distance marched, five miles. February 8, marched at 7.30 a. m.; crossed a creek which, together with a swamp, was nearly a mile in width, on the north side of which strong works were built by the enemy; encamped near Buford's Bridge; distance marched, twelve miles. February 9, left camp at 6.30 a. m.; marched in a northerly direction; encamped for the night within one mile of Blackville, S. C.; distance marched, eighteen miles. February 10, started at 7.30 a. m. and marched through Blackville, at 8.30 a. m., and remained until 2.30 p. m., when we resumed our march directly north. Crossed the South Edisto River at dusk, and went on picket as a regiment; distance marched, ten miles. February 11, remained on picket all day; got plenty of forage for the regiment. February 12, left the picket line at 8 a. m. and marched with the train; went into camp at 5 p. m. near the North Edisto River; the enemy disputed our passage; marched twelve miles. February 13, broke camp at 7 a. m. and crossed the river at the rear of the First and Second Brigades; halted for breakfast, where we

remained until 6.30 p. m., when we moved forward; encamped for the night at 8.30; distance, six miles. February 14, left camp at 8 a. m.; marched until 11.30 a. m. and encamped at the Columbia Cross-Roads, having marched seven miles on the Lexington road. February 15, left at 7.30 a. m., and marched fast all day. At 3.30 went into camp, as we supposed, for the night, but at 5 p. m. the brigade was ordered to strike tents, and we moved toward Lexington, this regiment (One hundred and thirty-seventh) being in advance of the brigade. It was deployed as skirmishers, and ordered to advance on the town. The enemy left after firing a few shots, fortunately doing no damage. Encamped for the night in the outskirts of the town; distance, thirteen miles. February 16, at 7 a. m. left camp, and countermarched to join the division; was train guard; encamped for the night within four miles and a half of Columbia; distance marched, about eight miles. February 17, broke camp at 9 a. m. and moved to Zion Church on the Saluda River, where the One hundred and thirty-seventh went on picket; marched, about five miles. February 18, drew in the pickets and joined the brigade at 7 a. m.; crossed the Saluda River at 11.30 a. m., and, as usual, was train guard; marched in the direction of Broad River; halted for the night at 6 p. m.; distance, ten miles nearly. February 19, struck tents and moved at 2.30 p. m., still guarding the trains, and moved slowly; bivouacked for the night near Broad River at 8.30 p. m.; distance, five miles. February 20, marched at 1.15 p. m., and crossed Broad River; bivouacked for the night at 5.30 p. m.; distance, eight miles. February 21, left camp at 7 a. m.; marched toward Winnsborough, S. C., and arrived at the town at 12 m. At 1.30 p. m. marched through town, following the railroad north three miles, where we began to burn and destroy the railroad. Destroyed about one-third of mile of track and returned to town and remained all night; distance marched during the day, fifteen miles. February 22, at 7 a. m., left camp and again resumed our work destroying the track; destroyed half a mile; worked until 3.30 p. m., when we were ordered to join the division; marched through Youngsville and joined the division at 8.30 p. m., when we encamped for the night; distance, twelve miles. February 23, left camp at 7 a. m. and took a northeast course, and at 4 p. m. halted near the Wateree River, and at 8.30 p. m. crossed; roads very bad; encamped for the night at 11 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles. February 24, broke camp at 10 a. m.; marched slowly with the train through the mud; went into camp for the night at 5.15 p. m.; distance, five miles. February 25, remained in camp all day. A detail was on picket. February 26, left camp at 10 a. m., and marched with the wagon train; went slowly, and encamped at 6 p. m.; distance, eight miles. February 27, remained in camp until 2 p. m.; marched until 3.30 p. m, and encamped for the night; distance, three miles. February 28, left camp at 7.15 a. m.; built some corduroy; marched slowly, and encamped for the night at 3.30 p. m.; distance, six miles.

March 1, broke camp at 12.30 p. m., marched with the train, crossed Lynch's Creek, and encamped at 8.30 p. m.; distance, ten miles. March 2, left camp at 11 a. m.; the One hundred and thirty-seventh in the rear of the corps; at 5.30 p. m. went into camp for the night near Big Black Creek; distance, five miles. March 3, struck tents and marched at 9.15 a. m.; train guard again; during the day crossed Big Black and Little Black Creeks; moved slowly and at 11 p. m. arrived at Chesterfield Court-House; the regiment went on picket; distance, fifteen miles. March 4, left the picket-line and joined the brigade at 7.45 a. m.;

marched slow and crossed a creek about 10 a. m.; encamped for the night at 6 p. m. near Sneedsborough, N. C.; distance, eight miles. March 5, remained in camp all day waiting for the bridge to be laid over the Great Pedee River. March 6, left camp at 9.15 a. m. and marched toward Cheraw, where we arrived at 2 p. m. At 3.30 p. m. marched through town and waited for an opportunity to cross the Great Pedee River, which we did at 9 p. m., and at 11.30 p. m. went into camp for the remainder of the night; distance, fifteen miles. March 7, left camp at 7 a. m., taking a northeasterly course; encamped at 1.30 p. m. for the night; distance, fifteen miles. March 8, left camp at 12.30 p. m.; was train guard; encamped for the night at 7.40 p. m.; distance, nine miles. March 9, marched at 8.30 a. m. This regiment was rear guard of the corps. Camped for the night at 10 p. m.; distance, nine miles. March 10, resumed the march at 9 a. m.; crossed Lumber River at 5 p. m.; went into camp at 8 p. m; distance, four miles. March 11, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed Rockfish Creek in a. m.; encamped for the night at 5.30 p. m.; distance, ten miles. March 12, left camp at 10.15 a. m.; marched with train on plank road toward Fayetteville, N. C., where we arrived and encamped for the night at 5.30 p. m.; distance, fourteen miles. March 13, left camp at 3 p. m. and marched through town in order of review. Crossed Cape Fear River and encamped at 6 p. m.; distance, four miles. March 14, remained all day in camp. March 15, broke camp at 8.45 a. m.; marched with the train on plank road toward Raleigh, but at 11 a. m. turned to the right and marched in an easterly direction, this regiment in advance of the column; at 4.15 p. m. this regiment went on picket; distance marched, ten miles. March 16, drew in our picket-line at 9 a. m. and made corduroy road nearly all day; crossed South River at 3 p. m. and at 5.30 p. m. encamped for the night; distance, six miles. March 17, remained in camp all day. March 18, broke camp at 2 p. m. and moved out with wagon train; marched until 11 p. m. and encamped; distance, eight miles. March 19, left camp at 7.30 a. m. and were with the train; crossed Big Cohera River; encamped for the night at 9.30 p. m.; distance, ten miles. March 20, at 1 a. m. were ordered to move immediately; joined the First and Third Divisions at daybreak, where we remained all day; distance, eight miles. March 21, at 9.30 a. m. moved camp about half a mile. March 22, left camp at 7.45 a. m ; marched in rear of train; moved slowly; this regiment was on picket; distance, twelve miles. March 23, left the picket-line and joined the brigade at 7 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River at 1 p. m.; encamped for the night at 3.30 p. m. within seven miles of Goldsborough, N. C.; distance, nine miles. March 24, marched at 7.30 a. m.; crossed Little River at 10.30 a. m. The One hundred and thirty-seventh lost 8 men captured while foraging. At 11 a. m. was reviewed by General Sherman while passing through Goldsborough; went into camp about a mile north of town at 12 m.; distance, eight miles. March 25, marched about two miles and occupied the ground for our permanent camp during our stay near Goldsborough.

Summary: Miles of railroad destroyed, 1½; horses captured, 8; mules captured, 7; negroes who followed, 12; cattle taken, 15; prisoners, 8.

Causalties: Names of prisoners lost as follows.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILO B. ELDREDGE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Captain WILLSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 8 men.

No. 177.

Report of Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhees, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 31.

HDQRS. 137TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers from April 10, 1865, to May 30, 1865:

The regiment left Goldsborough, N. C., on Monday, April 10, 1865, and marched to Raleigh, N. C., by way of Smithfield, which place it reached on the 13th of April, having marched about sixty miles. The regiment remained in camp in the vicinity of Raleigh until April 25, when it moved with the rest of the brigade to the neighborhood of Jones' Cross-Roads, distant twelve miles from Raleigh. It returned to the vicinity of Raleigh the 27th of April, and on the 30th of April took up the line of march for Alexandria, Va., passing through Raleigh and crossing the Neuse River the same day, encamping that night on its north bank.

Resumed the march on the morning of May 1, crossing Tar River the same afternoon, and the Roanoke River at Tango Ferry on the morning of May 4, the Meherrin River at Saffold's Bridge on the morning of May 5, the Nottoway River May 6, the Appomattox May 7, and encamped near Falling Creek, seven miles from Richmond, on the evening of the 8th of May. On the 9th we moved two miles nearer Richmond and encamped, where we remained until the 11th of May, when the march was resumed, passing through Richmond the same day, crossing the Chickahominy and encamping near Ashland on the 12th, crossing the South Anna River and Little River on the 13th and the North Anna on the 14th of May. Passed on the 15th of May through Spotsylvania Court-House and over a portion of the battle-field of May 10, 1864, crossing the different branches of the Mattapony and passing over a portion of the battle-field ground of Chancellorsville, where a detail was made to bury the bones of the members of this regiment who fell in that battle, and which were still lying in the trenches where they fell, unburied. Crossed the Rappahannock River at United States Ford on the same night, and encamped on the north bank. Resumed the march on the morning of the 16th, at 5 a. m., crossed Cedar Run on the 17th, and encamped the same night at Brentsville. On the 18th crossed Broad and Bull Run Creeks, and encamped the same night within two miles of Fairfax Station. Marched from thence on the 19th and encamped about three miles from Alexandria, near Cloud's Mills. Remained in camp until Wednesday, the 24th of May, when the regiment moved with the brigade to Washington, crossing at Long Bridge and passing in review before the President, heads of the Departments, and principal officers of the Army. After the review the regiment moved out on the Bladensburg pike about four miles from Washington City and went into camp near Fort Thayer, where it still remains. On the 26th of May the camp was visited by his excellency Reuben E. Fenton, governor of the State of New York.

The whole distance marched by this regiment from Raleigh to its present camp was about 300 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. S. VAN VOORHEES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 178.

Report of Capt. Henry N. Burhans, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 26.

HEADQUARTERS 149TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers during the campaign just closed:

From the date of last report to the 27th of January, 1865, the regiment was commanded by Maj. N. Grumbach, and was assigned a portion of the city of Savannah to guard. On that day, Major Grumbach leaving the regiment on leave of absence, I assumed command. January 27, at 8 a. m. assembled the regiment; the total strength of the regiment present was 13 officers, 245 musket-bearing men, 26 daily-duty men, musicians, and non-commissioned staff, making an aggregate of 283; joined the brigade and division; marched in charge of the wagon train toward Springfield, eleven miles, and bivouacked for the night at 5 p. m. January 28, marched at 6 a. m. seventeen miles and bivouacked at 4 p. m. January 29, marched at 6.30 a. m. three miles to Springfield, thence nine miles to the neighborhood of Sister's Ferry, and bivouacked at 3.30 p. m.

January 30 to February 4, remained in bivouac awaiting the completion of the roads across the swamps of the South Carolina shore. February 4, this day crossed the Savannah River, and at 7 p. m. bivouacked six miles from our previous camp. February 5, moved forward at daylight through Robertsville, S. C., and bivouacked at 5 p. m., having marched eight miles. February 6, at daylight broke camp and marched a little west of north through the village of Lawtonville and bivouacked at 5 p. m. near Steep Bottom Church, having marched fifteen miles. February 7, at 8 a. m. broke camp in the rain; at noon passed Bethlehem Church; at 6 p. m. bivouacked at Duck Creek; distance made, five miles. February 8, broke camp at 9 a. m.; crossed the Salkehatchie River at Buford's Bridge and bivouacked in the evacuated rebel works at 8 p. m., having made fifteen miles. February 9, broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched twenty miles to Blackville on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad and bivouacked at 4 p. m. February 10, at 7 a. m. marched through the village [of Blackville] and camped; at 1 p. m. broke camp and moved on to the South Edisto River and crossed at the upper end of Fair's Island; bivouacked at 7.30 p. m., having made eight miles. February 11, regiment detailed to work on road; reported at daybreak; worked until 1 p. m., when it was relieved by the Sixtieth New York Volunteers; remained in bivouac that night. February 12, broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched to the North Edisto River at Jeffcoat's Bridge, the enemy holding the north side; bivouacked at 5 p. m.; distance marched this day, eight miles. February 13, at 7 a. m. crossed the river and halted until dark, then following the rear of the train came into bivouac at 10 p. m., having made four miles. February 14, at 8 a. m. advanced to the cross-roads between Lexington, Orangeburg, Augusta, and Columbia, and bivouacked; distance made, six miles and a half. February 15, moved forward at 7 a. m. toward Lexington Court-House; bivouacked at 2 p. m. two miles from town. At 4 p. m. with brigade advanced and occupied the town, the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers supporting the One hundred and thirty-seventh New

York Volunteers who deployed as skirmishers. Threw up barricades and bivouacked for the night in town; distance made, twelve miles. February 16, broke camp in Lexington at 7 a. m., and with brigade rejoined the division; marched toward Columbia and bivouacked four miles from the Saluda River at 4 p. m.; distance made, eight miles. February 17, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched toward Zion Church, near the Saluda River, and bivouacked; distance made, three miles. February 18, at 11 a. m. moved across the Saluda River and marched to Faust's Mills, on Bush Creek, and bivouacked at sunset; distance made, eight miles. February 19, remained in bivouac until 2 p. m.; then marched as wagon guard to Broad River and bivouacked near Freshly's Ferry at 10 p. m.; distance made, five miles. February 20, at 1 p. m. crossed the river and marched toward Winnsborough; bivouacked on Owen's farm, at Kincaid's Cross Roads; distance made, nine miles. February 21, broke camp at 7 a. m.; entered Winnsborough at 11 a. m.; at 1 p. m. moved up the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad and worked until dark destroying it; returned two miles and bivouacked; distance made, thirteen miles. February 22, moved out to the railroad and destroyed it to Adger's Station; at 3.30 p. m. marched north to White Oak Station, thence east to Wateree Church, and bivouacked at 9 p. m.; distance made, fifteen miles. February 23, at 7 p. m. moved forward to the Wateree River and crossed at Rocky Mount; worked until 10 p. m. assisting the train across; distance made, fourteen miles. February 24, at 10 a. m. broke camp and marched six miles and bivouacked at 4 p. m. on Hillard's farm. February 25, remained in bivouac. February 26, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched as train guard to near Hanging Rock Post-Office and bivouacked at dark; distance made, six miles. February 27, moved camp across Hanging Rock Creek, three miles. February 28, broke camp at 6 a. m.; at 9 a. m. marched back on the road to assist wagons forward; crossed Little Lynch's Creek and bivouacked at 4 p. m. (Made a memorandum muster.) Distance made, eight miles.

March 1, marched at 11 a. m., crossing Big Buffalo and Big Lynch's Creeks; bivouacked near the latter at 7 p. m., having made twelve miles. March 2, at 9 a. m. marched to near Black Creek, eight miles, where a broken bridge delayed us until March 3. Marched at 9 a. m.; crossed Black Creek and Little Black Creek; reached Chesterfield Court-House at 10.30 p. m. and bivouacked; distance made, fifteen miles. March 4, moved at 6.30 a. m.; crossed Thompson's Creek; marched to near Sneedsborough and bivouacked; distance made, ten miles and a half. March 5, remained in bivouac. March 6, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched to Cheraw; crossed the Pedee River at 7 p. m.; marched until 1 a. m. and bivouacked; distance made, sixteen miles. March 7, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched to One hundred and six Mile Station, on Rockingham and Wilmington Railroad; crossed the State line into North Carolina and bivouacked at 10 p. m.; regiment on picket; distance marched, twelve miles. March 8, at noon moved forward toward McFarland's Bridge; bivouacked at 10 p. m.; distance made, seven miles. March 9, marched at 7 a. m.; bivouacked at 10 p. m. three miles from Lumber River; distance made, eight miles. March 10, broke camp at 7.30 a. m.; crossed Lumber River in the afternoon and bivouacked at 7 p. m.; distance made, seven miles. March 11, marched at 7 a. m. toward Fayetteville; struck the plank road and bivouacked at 4 p. m. fourteen miles from Fayetteville; distance made, fifteen miles. March 12, moved at 11.30 a. m.; reached Fayetteville

at 5.30 p. m.; bivouacked half a mile from town; distance made, fourteen miles. March 13, broke camp at 1 p. m.; marched through town in column; reviewed by General Sherman; crossed the Cape Fear River and bivouacked at 5 p. m.; distance made, five miles. March 14, remained in bivouac. March 15, moved forward in charge of train to Black Creek, a tributary of South River, and bivouacked at 5 p. m.; distance made, nine miles. March 16, reported to General Pardee at 8 a. m., the brigade having moved forward last night; worked on road all day; crossed Black Creek at Graham's Bridge and joined brigade in bivouac, four miles east of the bridge, on Jackson's farm; distance made, eight miles. March 17, remained in bivouac. March 18, moved with train eight miles toward Bentonville and bivouacked at 11 p. m. March 19, marched in charge of train at 6.30 a. m. toward Falling Creek; bivouacked at 7 p. m.; regiment on picket; distance made, ten miles. March 20, relieved from picket at 1 a. m. and ordered with brigade to join the corps near Bentonville; arrived there at 6.30 a. m.; distance made, eight miles. March 21, at 10 a. m. was ordered with my regiment to escort a train of wounded men to the corps hospital train; succeeded in getting all but forty wagons across Falling Creek before bivouacking; left a detachment in charge of rear wagons; distance made, eighteen miles. March 22, the last wagon joined the train at 10 a. m.; reported to Colonel Mindil, Second Brigade, and was ordered to join my brigade by way of Cox's Mills; marched back four miles and learned that the corps was coming up on the road that I had left; regiment returned thither and bivouacked at 5 p. m. three miles in advance of the corps; distance made, eight miles. March 23, at 8 a. m. joined brigade and division; moved forward and crossed the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge; bivouacked three miles from the crossing; distance made, eight miles. March 24, at 8 a. m. moved forward unencumbered and arrived at Goldsborough at 10 a. m.; marched through town in column; reviewed by General Sherman and bivouacked one mile north; distance made, nine miles. March 25, moved up the Weldon railroad one mile and bivouacked; made preparations to go into camp. March 26, moved into position for permanent camp, and officers and men commenced erecting quarters.

Upon leaving Savannah the men carried five days' rations. Since then I have drawn fifteen days' rations of bread and six days' rations of pork, with a small ration of coffee and sugar. The balance of our subsistence has been foraged from the country. We have also foraged and turned over to the acting assistant commissary of the brigade about 3,500 pounds of flour, 1,750 pounds of meal, and 1,500 pounds of pork. I have also turned in 25 mules and 15 horses. The regiment has torn up about three-quarters of a mile of railroad and built a large quantity of corduroy roads for our trains, which I have no means of computing, as we have been almost every day building roads and assisting the trains.

We came into our present camp with 13 officers and 236 men, having lost 1 officer and 7 enlisted men, sent back sick; 11 enlisted men, absent without leave; 12 enlisted men, detached at headquarters, Left Wing; 5 enlisted men, detached at commissary depot; aggregate, 36. Gained: 3 recruits and 1 recaptured prisoner of war; aggregate, 4.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. N. BURHANS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. LESTER S. WILLSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 179.

Report of Lieut. Col. Nicholas Grumbach, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations March 27–May 29.

HEADQUARTERS 149TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Bladensburg, Md., May 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully beg leave to submit the following history of the One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers from March 27, 1865, the date of the last similar report to the present date:

Captain Burhans continued in command until April 4, 1865, when I returned from a leave of absence and resumed command. The regiment remained in camp at Goldsborough until April 10; broke camp at 6 a. m.; with brigade joined the division and, as ordnance train guard, passed through Goldsborough, N. C., and bivouacked at 10 p. m. near Moccasin Creek. April 11, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed Moccasin Creek and Boorden's Creek and bivouacked at Smithfield at 1.30 p. m. April 12, moved at 7.30 a. m.; passed through Smithfield; crossed Neuse River and Swift Creek and bivouacked at 6 p. m. April 13, moved at 6 a. m. and bivouacked at 3 p. m. one mile from Raleigh, N. C. April 14 to 21, inclusive, remained in camp at Raleigh. April 22, corps reviewed by General Sherman, and regiment returned to camp. April 23 and 24, remained in camp at Raleigh. April 25, broke camp near Raleigh at 8 a. m. and moved toward Johnston's force and bivouacked at 5 p. m. near Jones' Cross-Roads. April 26 and 27, remained in camp at Jones' Cross-Roads. April 28, broke camp at 4.30 a. m.; returned to our former camp at Raleigh, reaching there at 10.30 a. m. April 29, remained in camp at Raleigh. April 30, broke camp at 6 a. m., and began our homeward march; passed through Raleigh; crossed Crab Tree Creek and Neuse River at Neuse River Falls and bivouacked at dark.

May 1, moved at 5.30 a. m.; crossed Cedar Creek and Tar River and bivouacked at 5 p. m. May 2, moved at 5 a. m.; passed Wake Forest Church and Fairport and bivouacked at 3 p. m. May 3, moved at 5.30 a. m. through Williamsborough and bivouacked at 12 m. a few rods from the State line of Virginia and North Carolina. May 4, broke camp at 6 p. m.; crossed State line and Roanoke River and bivouacked at 6 p. m. May 5, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed Meherrin River and Flat Bottom Creek and bivouacked at 6.30 p. m. May 6, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed Nottoway River and Little Nottoway River; passed through Blacks and Whites Station; crossed South Side Railroad and bivouacked at 8 p. m. May 7, broke camp at Wellville, Va., at 6 a. m.; crossed the Appomattox River and bivouacked at 7 p. m. May 8, moved at 6 a. m.; passed Clover Hill; crossed Falling Creek and bivouacked at 6 p. m., eight miles from Richmond. May 9, at 9 a. m. broke camp at Falling Creek and moved two miles toward Richmond. May 10, remained in camp. May 11, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched to Manchester; crossed James River; passed through Richmond and bivouacked at 5 p. m. four miles from the city. May 12, broke camp at Brook Creek at 7 a. m.; crossed the Chickahominy River and bivouacked at Ashland at 6 p. m. May 13, broke camp at 5.30 a. m.; crossed South Anna River; passed Taylorsville; crossed Little River and bivouacked at 3 p. m. May 14, broke camp at 7 a. m.; crossed North Anna River and Mill Creek and camped at 6 p. m. May 15, broke camp at 5.30 a. m.; marched to Spotsylvania Court-House;

passed over the battle-grounds; arrived at the Chancellorsville battle-ground at 3 p. m.; crossed the Rappahannock River at United States Ford and bivouacked at dark. May 16, broke camp at United States Ford at 4.30 a. m. and bivouacked at 3 p. m. May 17, broke camp at 5 a. m.; marched to Brentsville and bivouacked at 2 p. m. May 18, broke camp at 9 a. m.; crossed Cedar and Bull Run Creeks and bivouacked near Fairfax Station at 8 p. m. May 19, broke camp at 6 a. m.; passed Fairfax Station, struck the Alexandria pike, and arrived at camp near Cloud's Mills, three miles from Alexandria, Va., at 4 p. m. May 20 to 23 inclusive, remained in camp near Cloud's Mills. May 24, broke camp at 5 a. m.; marched to Long Bridge; crossed the Potomac into Washington at 10 a. m.; passed in review at 1 p. m. before President Johnson, members of Cabinet, Generals Grant, Sherman, Slocum, and other officers, and many thousand citizens; marched five miles out of the city and encamped near Bladensburg at 5 p. m. May 25 to 29, remained in camp at Bladensburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICHOLAS GRUMBACH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. SAMUEL B. WHEELOCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 180.

Report of Maj. George E. Johnson, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report in compliance with orders from brigade headquarters received March 30, 1865:

From the 21st of December, 1864, the date of last report, until the 27th of January, 1865, the regiment, in conjunction with the brigade, were on provost duty in the city of Savannah, Ga. January 27, broke camp at 8 o'clock; joined the brigade on South Broad street at 9 o'clock, being third in line, and moved at 10 o'clock, taking the Augusta road, which we found in bad condition. After going about eleven miles and a half encamped for the night near Monteith Station. January 28, moved at 6.30, regiment being second in line of brigade. After going about four miles took the middle road to the left, which we found in bad condition. Went into camp for the night about 3 o'clock; marched fifteen miles. January 29, moved at 6.30, the regiment being the advance guard for the division; passed through the town of Springfield; took the road to the right to Sister's Ferry; bivouacked for the night within two miles and a half of the ferry, marching some eleven miles. January 30, regiment in camp; brigade dress parade at 4 p. m. January 31, still in camp; brigade dress parade at 4 p. m.

February 1, still in camp; inspection by General Barnum at 10 a. m.; parade at 4 p. m. February 2, still in camp; parade at 4 p. m. February 3, still in camp; parade at 4 p. m. Received orders to be ready to move in an hour and a half. Order countermanded to move at daylight. February 4, moved at 7 o'clock, crossing the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry; officers and men supplied with rations; encamped for the night about one mile and a half from the ferry; regiment furnished the picket. February 5, moved at 6 o'clock; repaired the road

through swamp; passed through Robertsville and bivouacked for the night after marching some eleven miles. February 6, broke camp at 6.30 o'clock; passed through Lawtonville; went into camp at 4.30 o'clock, having marched about fifteen miles and a half. February 7, ordered to move at 6.30; moved at 8 o'clock; crossed Duck Creek; went into camp at 5.30 o'clock, after marching about seven miles. February 8, ordered to move at 7.30; started at 8 o'clock, following the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, the brigade being in rear of the division; marched about nine miles; halted for dinner; crossed Salkehatchie River; encamped at Buford's Bridge, marching twelve miles during the day. February 9, ordered to move at 6 o'clock; moved at 7; marched some eleven miles and halted for dinner on Mrs. Telfenney's plantation; marched seven miles farther to within two miles of Blackville and encamped; eighty-eight drafted men joined. February 10, moved at 7.30 in rear of brigade; brigade in advance; moved to Blackville; encamped in line; ordered to move at 2 o'clock; marched to the South Edisto River, eight miles; regiment detailed to repair bridge which had broken while the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers were crossing; crossed the river and went into camp about one mile and a half from the river at 8.30 o'clock. February 11, remained in camp; detail sent out to repair road and bridge for the wagons. February 12, ordered to move at 7 o'clock; started at 8; regiment fifth in line; brigade in charge of wagons; marched to the North Edisto River; enemy on opposite bank to dispute our crossing; went into camp on south side of the river, having marched about eleven miles; regiment on picket. February 13, ordered to withdraw pickets and move to the bridge at daylight; moved to and crossed the river and rejoined our brigade and division, which we found [in] line skirmishing with the enemy; ordered to get breakfast, and waited until the First and Third Divisions passed us, when we started in charge of wagons; went into camp about 8 o'clock, having marched about six miles. February 14, moved at 8 o'clock; regiment third in line; brigade in advance of division; had charge of a number of wagons; after going about three miles and a half on the Columbia road took the Lexington road; after going about six miles and a half bivouacked for the night.

February 15, broke camp at 8 o'clock; went into camp, after marching about eleven miles. About 4 o'clock the "general" was sounded, the brigade moved to and occupied Lexington Court-House. February 16, moved at daylight and rejoined the division. Started toward Columbia; bivouacked for the night within four miles and a half of Columbia; marched seven miles and a half. February 17, moved at 9 o'clock; moved but a short distance, the road being blocked with wagons of Fourteenth Corps and cavalry; bivouacked for the night near Lexington Mills. February 18, moved at 8.30; crossed the Saluda River on pontoon bridge; halted for dinner; after dinner took charge of wagons; after going some eight miles encamped for the night; regiment on picket. February 19, broke camp at 3 p.m., in charge of wagons; went into camp about 9 o'clock, having marched five miles and a half. February 20, ordered to move at 8.30; moved about 12.30; crossed Broad River; marched toward Winnsborough and bivouacked for the night, having marched ten miles; regiment third in line, brigade in advance. February 21, moved at 6.30; marched to Winnsborough; halted for dinner; after dinner passed through Winnsborough; commenced destroying the railroad; worked until dark, when we returned to near town and bivouacked for the night, having marched fifteen miles. February 22, broke

camp at 7.30; moved out on the railroad again; destroyed the railroad to near White Oak. Started at 5 o'clock to rejoin the corps; went into camp at Wateree Church at 9 o'clock, having marched fourteen miles. February 23, moved at 7 o'clock; marched seven miles and halted for dinner. After dinner moved six miles to Rocky Mount and halted for supper; moved after supper; crossed Catawba River; so many wagons assigned to a regiment to be assisted up the hill (Liberty); moved about two miles and a half farther and bivouacked for the night, getting in at 1 o'clock, having marched fifteen miles and a half. February 24, moved at 10 o'clock; roads in a terrible condition; moved one mile and a half and got dinner; marched one mile and a half to camp on Willard's farm. February 25, ordered to move at 7 o'clock; countermanded until further orders; remained in camp all day. February 26, ordered to move at 7 o'clock; started at 9 o'clock and moved out on the road; started about 12 m. in charge of thirty-five wagons; went into camp at 6.30; marched eight miles; regiment on picket. February 27, ordered to move at 6.30; remained in camp until 12; moved about two miles and bivouacked near Hanging Rock. February 28, broke camp at 6.30; regiment third in line, brigade second in line; roads in bad condition; marched six miles; ordered back some distance; moved back again; crossed Lynch's Creek; corduroyed portion of road; went into camp at 3 o'clock. Regiment mustered for pay.

March 1, moved at 11.30 o'clock, in charge of twenty-one wagons; crossed Buffalo Creek and halted for supper; crossed Big Lynch's Creek and went into camp at 8 o'clock, having marched fourteen miles. March 2, broke camp at 10 o'clock, brigade in rear, regiment in advance of brigade; bivouacked for the night near Big Black Creek; marched eight miles. March 3, ordered to move at 6.30, started at 8.30, in charge of twenty-five wagons; roads bad. After marching about fourteen miles went into camp near Chesterfield Court-House at 11 p. m. March 4, broke camp at 7.30; moved through Chesterfield; had charge of fifty wagons, road being bad; crossed Thompson's Creek; took the Sneedsborough road; went into camp at 5.30 near Sneedsborough; marched about eleven miles; regiment on picket. March 5, remained in camp and regiment still on picket. March 6, at 8 o'clock ordered to draw in pickets and to be ready to move at the sound of the bugle; moved at 8.30 o'clock; took the plank road to Cheraw; reached Cheraw at 1 o'clock and got dinner. After dinner marched through town and halted near the bridge. Crossed the Great Pedee at 9 p. m.; marched about five miles beyond the river and bivouacked for the night, having marched sixteen miles. March 7, moved at 6.30, regiment third in line; had charge of thirty-four wagons; went into camp at 1 o'clock, having marched thirteen miles. March 8, ordered to move at 9 o'clock; broke camp at 11 o'clock; started in charge of thirty-four wagons; roads in terrible condition, being obliged to halt frequently to corduroy. Went into camp at 7 o'clock; marched seven miles. March 9, moved at 7 o'clock in charge of twenty-three wagons, roads in bad condition; marched some eight miles to near Lumber River, getting into camp at 8 o'clock. March 10, ordered to move at 6.30, broke camp at 8 o'clock; roads in bad condition; crossed Lumber River at McFarland's Bridge; marched some two miles and bivouacked for the night. March 11, broke camp at 6 o'clock; passed First Division; afterwards waited until First Division passed, started in charge of corps train, regiment in charge of eighty wagons; crossed Little Rockfish Creek, Big Rockfish Creek, and Beaver Creek, and after marching thirteen miles bivouacked for the night. March 12, ordered to move at 5 o'clock; started at 11

o'clock in charge of seventy-five wagons, brigade second in line; marched to within one mile of Fayetteville and encamped; marched nine miles. March 13, started at 9 o'clock with twenty-five wagons detailed to go for forage; crossed the Cape Fear River; took the Averasborough plank road; passed the Fourteenth Corps in camp. When near the Five-Mile Post found the enemy in our front, road barricaded, and three bridges destroyed. Being so far beyond the picket-line and near night, and not knowing the number of the enemy, deemed it inadvisable to proceed farther. Repaired bridge and went into camp, having marched six miles. March 14, moved at daylight; found the enemy gone in our front; proceeded as far as the Eleven-Mile Post, where we found the enemy again—about 200—on the opposite side of a creek holding a mill, mounted foragers skirmishing with them; found a quantity of corn close by and loaded the wagons. Ordered Company I of my regiment to drive the enemy and recover the body of Lieut. Ethan O. Fulce, of this regiment, who was killed while skirmishing, which they did, driving the enemy from the mill just as General Cogswell's Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, came along. Returned to camp, having marched fifteen miles and a half. March 15, broke camp at 9 o'clock; division in charge of corps; train moved out the Averasborough plank road to near the Eight-Mile Post, turned to the right, taking the Goldsborough road; went into camp at 4 o'clock about four miles from Black River, having marched nine miles. About 5 o'clock the "general" was sounded; fell in line and moved to the river—four miles. Lieutenant Trites, in charge of mounted foragers (twenty-four) of the regiment, ordered to report to Major O'Connor, as advance guard for division. March 16, ordered out at 9 o'clock to make corduroy road; returned to camp and moved at 1 o'clock, crossing Black River; laid corduroy road and went into camp about two miles from the river; regiment on picket. March 17, division did not move; regiment remained on picket. March 18, moved at 12 o'clock; regiment in rear of brigade; brigade in rear of division; roads in bad condition; reached camp at 4 a. m., March 19, marching about seven miles. March 19, moved at 6.30 in charge of eighty wagons; went into camp about 12 o'clock midnight; marched eleven miles. At 1 o'clock ordered in line; moved to and rejoined our corps near Bentonville, on Mill Creek, where our corps, with the Fourteenth, had been engaged with the enemy; reached camp at daylight, March 20, marching eleven miles. March 20, did not move. March 21, moved a short distance. March 22, moved at 7.30 toward Cox's Bridge over Neuse River; crossed Falling Creek, and went into camp about 11 p. m.; was division officer of the day. March 23, moved at 6 o'clock; regiment in advance of the corps; crossed Neuse River and encamped about 4.30 o'clock; regiment on picket; marched eleven miles. March 24, as per order, sent pack animals ahead at 1 a. m.; broke camp at 5 o'clock; crossed Little River; passed through the town of Goldsborough in review; moved beyond the town, and bivouacked for the night, marching seven miles. March 25, broke camp at 11.30 a. m.; moved about two miles farther north of the city, and established the line for our permanent camp.

I also inclose the following list of casualties: Commissioned officers killed, 1; privates missing, 19.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. E. JOHNSON,

Major, Comdg. Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. LESTER S. WILLSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 181.

Report of Col. Samuel M. Zulich, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations April 10–May 29.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Near Bladensburg, May 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from headquarters Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the annexed report of the operations of this regiment during the campaign from Goldsborough, N. C., to this point:

April 10, 1865, broke camp at 6.30 a.m., and took up the line of march and passed through Goldsborough; took the river road, crossing Little River; passed through Beaver Swamp and bivouacked on Moccasin Creek at midnight; the First Division having the advance, had considerable skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry; marched fourteen miles. April 11, moved at 5.30 a. m., Second Division having the advance; crossed the Moccasin and Little Creek; Second Brigade had some skirmishing with the enemy; character of the country good; the day was sultry and warm; reached Smithfield at 2 p. m.; bivouacked on an open area of ground upon the banks of the Neuse River; marched sixteen miles. April 12, broke camp at 7 a. m.; prior to taking up the line of march the brigades massed. General Sherman's congratulatory order was read to the troops, including General Grant's official dispatch announcing the surrender of General Lee's army at Burkeville Station. At 10 a. m. took up the line of march; crossed the Neuse River; took Fayetteville road; marched fourteen miles; bivouacked at ——— store. April 13, broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched ten miles; passed around the city of Raleigh, and encamped about one mile from the State lunatic asylum; the army lay in their respective camps until the 25th, during the time specified for the armistice awaiting the confirmation or rejection of the terms of surrender of General Johnston by the Federal authorities. On Saturday, April 22, Generals Sherman and Slocum reviewed the Twentieth Army Corps. April 25, the terms of Johnston having been rejected by the President of the United States the army was put on the march; broke camp at 5 a. m.; took the road to Holly Springs; marched sixteen miles and bivouacked for the night. The brigade remained at this point until Friday, when General Johnston having made an unconditional surrender to General Sherman we retraced our steps and reached our old camp-ground, on the outside of Raleigh, at 11 a. m., in which we remained until Sunday, the 30th. April 30, took up the line of march for homeward journey; passed through Raleigh at 8 a. m., at platoon front, General Slocum reviewing the troops as they passed; took the left-hand road toward the Neuse River, crossing the Gaston Railroad and Crab Tree Creek, and bivouacked at Manteo's Mills, fifteen miles from Raleigh.

May 1, took up the line of march at 5 a. m.; regiment detailed as rear guard for division; had charge of division artillery and corps supply trains; took the road toward Lamay's Cross-Roads; crossed the Tar River, marched twenty-three miles and bivouacked for the night. May 2, broke camp and took up the line of march at 5 a. m., taking the main road toward Williamsborough; marched nineteen miles and halted for the night, the Fourteenth Corps having possession of the road. May 3, broke camp at 5 a. m.; passed through the town of Williamsborough; marched fifteen miles; went into camp at noon to permit one division of the Fourteenth Corps and the First and Third Divis-

ions of the Twentieth Corps to pass. May 4, took up the line of march at 6 a. m.; crossed the Roanoke River; took the road to Saffold's Bridge; marched twenty-four miles, twenty-two of them being in Virginia, having crossed the State line at 7 a. m., the men cheering and bands playing. May 5, took up the line of march at 5.30 a. m.; crossed the Mushroom [Meherrin] River at Saffold's Bridge; ran into the First Division trains; took roads to flank them to make our usual march; crossed the Big Nottoway River and bivouacked at 6 p. m., having marched twenty-four miles. May 6, broke camp at 5 a. m., and took up the line of march at 7 a. m., having been detained two hours by the First Division trains; after marching two miles crossed the Little Nottoway at Cross' Bridge and took the road toward Blacks and Whites; crossed the Petersburg and Danville Railroad; struck troops of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac; marched fifteen miles and bivouacked for the night. May 7, broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched in a northeasterly direction; crossed the Petersburg and Danville Railroad and took the post road toward the Appomattox River, which we crossed at 6.30 p. m. and bivouacked for the night three miles from Clover Hill, having marched twenty-three miles. May 8, took up the line of march at 6 a. m., under orders to march to Falling Creek; took the post road and crossed Swift Creek and Falling Creek at 6.30 p. m.; bivouacked six miles from Manchester, having marched twenty-three miles. May 9, broke camp at 9 a. m. and pitched camp near Mrs. Jordan's house, five miles from Richmond. At this point received orders to prepare for review in passing through Richmond, the reviewing officer being Major-General Halleck.

May 11, took up the line of march at 5 a. m.; passed through Manchester; crossed the James River; entered and passed through the city of Richmond in column of companies at a right shoulder shift arms, General Sherman refusing to have his troops reviewed by General Halleck, bivouacked five miles from Richmond. May 12, broke camp at 6 a. m. and took up the line of march at 7 a. m. and took the old Hanover Stage road and crossed the Chickahominy nine miles from Richmond and marched through the Chickahominy swamps for five miles; crossed Stony Creek and passed through the town of Ashland at 6 p. m., having marched thirteen miles; bivouacked for the night. May 13, broke camp at 6 a. m.; took up the line of march; still in the Chickahominy swamps; crossed the South Anna and New Found Rivers; passed Foulk's Church, twenty-five miles from Fredericksburg; crossed Little River; marched for the day seventeen miles and bivouacked. May 14, broke camp and moved at 5 a. m.; crossed the North Anna and passed through Chilesburg; crossed the two branches of the Mattapony River; bivouacked six miles from Spotsylvania Court-House, having marched twenty miles. May 15, marched at 5 a. m.; crossed the Po and Ny Rivers, the two remaining branches of the Mattapony River; passed though Spotsylvania Court-House and through the Wilderness and over the battle-field of May, 1863; many of the bodies of our war comrades still lay upon the field of battle; crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and bivouacked one mile from the ford, having marched twenty-five miles. May 16, broke camp at 4 a. m. and passed Hartwood Church; took a northeasterly direction; struck the Washington road and marched within five miles of Catlett's Station; marched twenty-two miles and bivouacked. May 17, took up the line of march at 5 a. m.; marched to Brentsville, passing through the Jersey Settlement; reached Brentsville at 2 p. m. and halted for the day; marched seventeen miles. May 18, broke camp at 7.30 a. m.; took the road toward Fairfax Station; crossed Bull Run Creek and bivouacked for the night;

marched sixteen miles. May 19, took up the line of march at 6 a. m.; passed Fairfax, and near Burke's Station struck the Gordonsville, Winchester and Alexandria pike, and encamped near Cloud's Mills, four miles from the city of Alexandria; at this point remained until Wednesday, the 24th, when we broke camp, and in connection with the corps passed through Washington, D. C., in review, on the grand review of the armies of Major-General Sherman, after which we marched to our camp, four miles from the city of Washington, at which point we are awaiting further orders.

Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL M. ZULICH,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Captain WHEELOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 182.

Report of Capt. William J. Alexander, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

HDQRS. 111TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 2, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my regiment, the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, was on provost-guard duty in the city of Savannah, Ga., from the 21st day of December, 1864, to the 19th day of January, 1865, under the command of Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker, I relieving him on the 22d of January, 1865, and I would most respectfully submit the following as a report of the part taken by the regiment in the late campaign, commencing at Savannah, Ga., January 27, 1865, and terminating at Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865:

January 27, the regiment marched at 9 a. m., taking the Augusta road; halted for the night at 5 p. m. at Eleven-Mile Post; distance marched, eleven miles. January 28, marched 6 a. m.; halted for the night at 3 p. m. near Springfield, Ga.; distance marched, fourteen miles. January 29, marched at 6.30 a. m.; left the Augusta road and moved toward Sister's Ferry; encamped at 1.30 p. m. three miles from Sister's Ferry; distance marched, ten miles.

Here we remained until February 4, when we moved at 7 a. m.; bivouacked for the night two miles from Robertsville; distance marched, six miles. February 5, marched at 6.30 a. m.; encamped for the night at 5 p. m.; distance marched, ten miles. February 6, marched at 6 a. m.; halted for the night near Lawtonville at 4.30 p. m.; distance marched, sixteen miles. February 7, moved at 7 a. m.; halted for the night at Duck Branch at 5.30 p. m.; distance marched, five miles and a half. February 8, marched at 8.30 a. m.; halted for the night at Buford's Bridge, on the Salkehatchie River, at 7 p. m.; distance marched, fifteen miles. February 9, marched at 6 a. m.; encamped for the night near Blackville at 4.30 p. m.; distance marched, twenty miles. February 10, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed the South Edisto River and encamped for the night at 5 p. m.; distance marched, seven miles and a half. February 11, remained in the bivouac of last night and worked at repairing the bridge across the

Edisto River during the day. February 12, marched at 8 a. m.; encamped for the night near the North Edisto River at 5 p. m.; distance marched, twelve miles. February 13, crossed the North Edisto at 7 a. m. and remained there until 6 p. m., when we marched four miles and halted for the night at 10 p. m.; regiment detailed for picket. February 14, marched at 8 a. m.; halted at 12 m. for the night; distance marched, five miles. February 15, marched at 7 a. m.; encamped for the night in Lexington at 7 p. m.; regiment ordered to patrol the town; distance marched, eleven miles. February 16, marched at 7 a. m.; halted for the night four miles and a half from Columbia; distance marched, nine miles and a half. February 17, marched at 9 a. m. on the road to Zion Church; halted for the night at 4 p. m.; distance marched, five miles. February 18, marched at 8.30 a. m.; crossed the Saluda River and halted for the night at 5 p. m. near Freshly's Mills; distance marched, twelve miles. February 19, marched at 3 p. m.; halted for the night at 9 p. m.; distance marched, six miles; regiment detailed for picket. February 20, marched at 1 p. m.; crossed the Broad River and took the road leading to Winnsborough; halted for the night at 5 p. m.; distance marched, 6 miles. February 21, marched at 6.30 a. m.; reached Winnsborough at 10 a. m.; went up the railroad and destroyed track during the afternoon; returned to Winnsborough and camped for the night; distance marched, sixteen miles. February 22, marched at 7.30 a. m. and destroyed the railroad north of Winnsborough until 3 p. m., when we took the Camden road; halted for the night at 6 p. m.; distance marched, thirteen miles. February 23, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed the Wateree at 7 p. m. and halted for the night at Spring Hill at 9.30 p. m. February 24, marched at 9 a. m.; halted for the night at 5 p. m.; distance marched, four miles. February 25, remained in the bivouac of last night. February 26, marched at 12 m.; halted for the night near Hanging Rock Creek at 5 p. m.; distance marched, six miles. February 27, moved at 2 p. m. and crossed Hanging Rock Creek; halted for the night at 4 p. m.; distance marched, two miles. February 28, marched at 7 a. m. toward Lynch's Creek; halted for the night at 4 p. m.; distance marched, six miles.

March 1, marched at 12 m.; crossed Lynch's Creek and halted for the night at 9 p. m.; distance marched, nine miles. March 2, marched at 10.30 a. m.; halted for the night at 1.30 p. m. near Big Black Creek; distance marched, six miles. March 3, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed Big Black Creek; halted for the night near Chesterfield at 9.30 p. m.; distance marched, fifteen miles. March 4, marched at 7 a. m.; halted for the night three miles from Sneedsborough; distance marched, thirteen miles. March 5, remained in the bivouac of last night. March 6, marched at 7.30 a. m. toward Cheraw; reached Cheraw at 4.30 p. m.; crossed the Great Pedee and halted for the night five miles and a half from the river at 1 a. m. March 7, marched at 6 a. m.; halted for the night at Station 103, Rockingham and Wilmington Railroad, at 4 p. m.; distance marched, eleven miles. March 8, moved at 10.30 a. m., taking the road to McFarland's Bridge, over Lumber River; halted for the night at 7 p. m.; distance marched, six miles. March 9, marched at 7 a. m.; halted for the night two miles from Lumber River at 8 p. m.; distance marched, 8 miles. March 10, moved at 6.30 a. m.; crossed Lumber River and halted for the night two miles east of it; distance marched, four miles. March 11, marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossed Rockfish Creek; halted for the night at 4 p. m.; distance marched, fourteen miles. March 12, marched at 11.30 a. m.; halted for

the night near Fayetteville at 6 p. m.; distance marched, thirteen miles. March 13, marched at 2 p. m. through Fayetteville, where we were reviewed by General Sherman; crossed the Cape Fear River and halted for the night two miles northeast of Fayetteville at 4 p. m.; distance marched, three miles. March 14, remained in bivouac of yesterday. March 15, marched at 9 a. m.; halted for the night at Black River at 10 p. m.; distance marched, twelve miles. March 16, marched at 12 m.; crossed Black River; halted for the night at 6 p. m.; distance marched, five miles. March 17, remained in the bivouac of last night. March 18, marched at 12 m.; halted for the night at 10 p. m.; distance marched, eight miles. March 19, marched at 10.30 a. m.; halted for the night at 11.30 p. m. March 20, marched at 1.30 a. m. toward the left of the line; halted at daybreak near Mill Creek; distance marched, eight miles. March 21, moved camp at 10 a. m.; regiment was detached from brigade to guard the wagon train of the corps to Goldsborough; marched all night and made six miles by daylight. March 22, marched at 6 a. m.; halted for the night near Spring Creek; distance marched, eight miles; rejoined the brigade. March 23, marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River and halted for the night at 4 p. m. five miles from Goldsborough. March 24, marched at 7 a. m.; passed through Goldsborough and were reviewed by General Sherman; halted for the night one mile from Goldsborough at 12 m.; distance marched, six miles.

I have the honor to inclose list of casualties and recapitulation of losses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. ALEXANDER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 183.

Report of Col. Thomas M. Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations April 10–May 24.

HDQRS. 111TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Near Bladensburg, Md., May 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular from headquarters Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, dated May 27, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, from its departure from Goldsborough, N. C., April 10, 1865, to its arrival at Bladensburg, Md., May 24, 1865:

April 10, marched at 6 a. m.; halted for the night near Moccasin Creek at 11 p. m.; distance marched, fourteen miles. April 11, marched at 5.30 a. m.; halted for the night near Smithfield at 2.30 p. m.; distance marched, twelve miles. April 12, marched at 9 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River and Swift Creek; crossed Swift Creek again higher up and halted for the night near it at 5.30 p. m.; distance marched, fourteen miles; regiment on picket. April 13, marched at 6 a. m.; halted for the night near Raleigh, N. C., at 2.30 p. m. Remained in camp near Raleigh until April 25, when we marched at 10 a. m.; halted at Jones' Cross-Roads; distance marched, thirteen miles and a half. Here remained until April 28, when we marched at 4.30 a. m.; returned to Raleigh, and

reached our old camp at 10 a. m.; distance marched, thirteen miles and a half. Remained here until April 30, when we moved at 8 a. m. toward Richmond, passing through the city of Raleigh; crossed the Neuse River at Neuse Falls and halted for the night at the east bank of the river at 7 p. m.; distance marched, fifteen miles.

May 1, marched at 5.30 a. m.; crossed the Tar River and encamped for the night near it at 6 p. m.; distance marched, twenty-two miles. May 2, marched at 5 a. m.; encamped three miles south of Williamsborough at 3 p. m.; distance marched, twenty miles. May 3, marched at 5.30 a. m.; regiment detailed as wagon guard; passed through Williamsborough, and camped at 12 o'clock near the Virginia State line; distance marched, ten miles. May 4, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed the Roanoke River at Taylor's Ferry; halted for the night at 6.30 p. m., four miles from Meherrin River; distance marched, twenty-three miles. May 5, marched at 5.30 a. m.; crossed the Meherrin River at Saffold's Bridge; halted for the night at 5.30 p. m. near the Nottoway River; distance marched, twenty-one miles. May 6, marched at 5.30 a. m.; crossed the Nottoway River at Cross' Bridge; passed through Blacks and Whites Station; halted for the night near Wellville Station at 7 p. m.; distance marched, fifteen miles. May 7, marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossed the Appomattox River at Bevill's Bridge, and halted for the night at 6 p. m.; distance marched, twenty miles. May 8, marched at 6.30 a. m.; halted for the night near Falling Creek at 6 p. m.; distance marched, twenty miles. May 9, marched at 10 a. m.; halted six miles from Manchester at 11 a. m.; distance marched, two miles. May 10, remained in the bivouac of yesterday. May 11, marched at 10 a. m.; passed through Richmond, and halted for the night four miles northeast of that place at 6 p. m.; distance marched, twelve miles. May 12, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed the Chickahominy; camped near Ashland Station, on Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, at 6 p. m.; distance marched, twelve miles. May 13, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed the South Anna River; crossed Little River at Hanover Bridge and halted for the night on the north bank at 4 p. m.; distance marched, fifteen miles. May 14, marched at 5.30 a. m.; crossed the North Anna River; passed through Chilesburg; camped at 5 p. m.; distance marched, eighteen miles. May 15, marched at 5 a. m.; passed through Spotsylvania Court-House; crossed the Rappahannock River at United States Ford; went into camp at 7 p. m.; distance marched, twenty-one miles. May 16, marched at 4.45 a. m.; went into camp at 3 p. m.; distance marched, seventeen miles. May 17, marched at 5 a. m.; halted at Brentsville at 2 p. m.; distance marched, fifteen miles. May 18, marched at 9.15 a. m.; camped for the night two miles west of Fairfax Station at 8 p. m.; distance marched, twelve miles. May 19, marched at 7 a. m.; passed through Fairfax Station; halted three miles from Alexandria. Remained here until May 24; marched at 6 a. m. to participate in the grand review of the army; passed through Washington and encamped near Bladensburg, Md., at 5 p. m.; distance marched, ten miles. We still remain encamped near Bladensburg, Md.

I have the honor to report no casualties during the period covered by this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. WALKER,

Colonel 111th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. SAMUEL B. WHEELOCK,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 184.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. William T. Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865, and April 10–June 11, 1865.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., April 5, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to present the following as my report of the operations of the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, during the recently closed campaign:

Upon the 30th day of December, 1864, I was directed by Brevet Major-General Williams, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, to cross my command into South Carolina at once by means of bridges which would be in readiness by the time I should need them. Accordingly I directed my brigade commanders to move at 6.30 a. m. on the morning of the 31st of December, 1864, and moved with them across one channel of the Savannah River onto Hutchinson's Island, and after crossing which I found that from some cause the bridge was not completed, nor was it likely to be for several days. I at once caused search to be made for small boats, and after much labor in a chilling rain, and under the fire of the enemy's vedettes, I crossed a portion of my First Brigade, which quickly drove the enemy from the river. Not being able to cross the remainder of this brigade same night I recalled that portion already crossed and camped the brigade upon the island. Early next morning, by the most indefatigable labor, the entire First Brigade was crossed the river by means of three small boats, and moved immediately to the Cheves plantation, some six miles from crossing, the enemy falling back before it. The other brigades, the Second and Third, were allowed, on account of the severity of the weather, to return to their fine camp, which had been erected north of the city of Savannah. Upon the 2d of January Colonel Dustin, commanding the Second Brigade, crossed one regiment by boats, but the steamer Planter having been assigned to me for crossing my troops, the remainder of the division was this day crossed and camped at Screven's Ferry.

Two brigades, Second and Third, remained at Screven's Ferry till the 4th instant, when they were moved to Hardee's plantation to occupy rebel works there erected. Here the division remained until the 17th of January, erecting camps, drilling, and scouting the country as far as New River and Red Bluff. Upon the 17th marched to Hardeeville, S. C., over roads much obstructed by fallen timber. I halted two brigades here, and pushed one, Colonel Dustin's, forward to Purysburg, three miles farther up on the river, an old steam-boat landing. Remained here until the 29th of January, during which time rations were accumulated and some quartermaster's stores obtained. Reconnaissances sent from this place showed small forces of the enemy upon the Granville [Grahamville] and Robertsville roads. Those parties uniformly fell back. Broke camp for Robertsville on the 29th, arriving there upon the 30th.

Marched for Lawtonville upon the 2d of February, meeting the enemy about one mile from town, barricaded in a dense swamp, with artillery. I deployed two brigades, and pressing forward two regiments, One hundred and fifth and One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and four companies Seventieth Indiana, dislodged the enemy, losing 2 killed and 12 wounded; enemy's loss, 8 killed, 30 or 40 wounded. From this date to the 6th we moved over very heavy roads, which frequently required the work of an entire division to render them at all passable, reaching the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. This

we destroyed as far as White Pond, beginning at Graham's, in a most thorough manner. A large quantity of cotton was also destroyed. From this road we moved toward Columbia, reaching following points as below specified: 11th, reached South Fork of Edisto River at Guignard's Bridge. Here I built a bridge that having been burned by the enemy. 12th, crossed river, the men being obliged to wade in exceedingly cold water nearly or quite two-thirds of a mile; halted some three miles south of the North Branch of Edisto. 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th marched, crossing the North Edisto, upon the Columbia road; crossed Congaree Creek two miles from Lexington and a projected railroad from Columbia to Augusta (work upon this had been abandoned upon the approach of our army), encamping in plain sight of Columbia. During the 16th, my division being in advance, I had been ordered to proceed with great caution, since the enemy in large force was reported in my front. Upon pushing forward, however, I found my front uncovered by the advance of General Howard's column. February 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st occupied in reaching Winnsborough. 18th, crossed Saluda at Hart's Ferry, covering crossing of the corps. 19th, relieved General Carlin's division of Fourteenth Corps on picket at Rockville. 20th, crossed Broad River in rear of the corps and pushed forward beyond Little River. 21st, reached Winnsborough and camped some three miles beyond. The roads during these four days were exceedingly bad, the rear of my division when with train being unable to reach camp before daylight of succeeding day, it being necessary to corduroy nearly the entire day's march. Reached the Catawba River on the 22d, crossed the 23d, and pushed forward toward Hanging Rock as far as Rocky Mount. (I respectfully invite attention to Colonel Dustin's report on the difficulty of crossing this river.) A heavy rain upon the 23d and 24th and 25th detained us in camp. Reached Hanging Rock Post-Office on the 26th, having laid a continuous corduroy for the entire distance.

From this point the division marched with no especial incident other than the remarkable abundance of wretched roads to Chesterfield Court-House, arriving there upon the 3d of March. Upon the 4th moved to Sneedsborough, N. C.; halted two days, and upon the 6th marched to Cheraw, and on the morning of the 7th crossed the Great Pedee, camping near Laurel Hill, upon the Wilmington and Rockingham road. Upon the 8th and 9th pushed forward toward Lumber River over the worst roads met with. Reached Fayetteville upon the 11th; remained here one day, crossing the Cape Fear on the 13th; camped three miles on the Raleigh road. Upon the 15th reached Taylor's Hole Creek. Upon the 16th I was ordered to move forward, repairing the roads as usual, to the cross-roads, and was so doing when orders were received that as the enemy were hard pressing General Kilpatrick, I should at once move forward with two brigades. I directed Colonel Dustin (my leading brigade) to hurry forward, and also drew Brevet Brigadier-General Cogswell's brigade (the Third) off the train, directing Colonel Case to cover the entire train upon arriving at Smithville, some two miles distant. I massed my Second Brigade (Colonel Dustin's) upon the right of the Raleigh road, in rear of Colonel Hawley's brigade, of the First Division, my Third (Brevet Brigadier-General Cogswell's) upon the right of the Second, and my First (Colonel Case's, he having been ordered to leave train and push forward) upon the right of the Third. In this formation I moved forward until I developed the enemy's line. Under orders from Brevet Major-General Williams, commanding corps, I here moved my left brigade (the Second) across the road to relieve a portion of General Kilpatrick's command,

and posted it behind some woods and houses some 500 yards from the enemy's main line, which were in full sight. I further directed General Cogswell to move forward and relieve Colonel Hawley, which he at once rapidly and quickly effected, relieving his skirmish line also. Though engaged, I now directed Colonel Case to move with the First Brigade well around to the left and feel for the rebel flank, at the same time directing Colonel Dustin and General Cogswell to press the enemy in their front. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which Colonel Case executed this movement.

While the attention of the enemy was fully occupied by the artillery and by the musketry fire of Colonel Dustin and General Cogswell, who were pressing them very closely, so much so that they were obliged to reinforce their line, Colonel Case came sweeping down on their flank, his right striking just inside their works, and with a ringing shout, and ringing muskets too, he cleared their works at the same time Colonel Dustin was leaping them in front. The enemy fled in great confusion, leaving all their dead and wounded and 3 pieces of artillery, together with 100 prisoners, exclusive of some 68 wounded, in our hands.

I at once made disposition to cover my left flank and pressed forward into a second line, which was abandoned, in the following formation: First Brigade on the left, Third on the right, Second in reserve. Having made connection with General Jackson's division on the right, and being informed that General Morgan's was on my left, I again, in obedience to orders, moved forward. The nature of the ground precluded a rapid advance, it being very swampy and heavy. My line pressed steadily forward, driving the rebel line before it through the swamp and off a commanding ridge into works. After crossing the swamp, the troops upon my left not coming up, and receiving a full flank fire, I was obliged to order a halt, my line being within 100 yards of the rebel works. The loss was quite severe, as shown by accompanying list of casualties; out of abundant caution I withdrew my line some twenty or thirty yards and fortified, being so allowed to do by General Williams, commanding corps.

Upon the next morning, the 17th, the enemy having in the night evacuated, agreeable to orders I moved to Averasborough, holding Raleigh and Smithfield roads, up which the rebels had gone, to cover passage of trains and wounded by interior roads. At this place, and indeed along the road, I overtook quite a large number of the rebel wounded. At Averasborough I paroled thirty-two at one hospital. I learned from my scouts that the enemy's train was moving on the Smithfield road, only a mile before me; I requested permission to destroy these, but was not allowed. In this engagement I estimated that before my line there were buried, 100 dead; wounded, between 400 and 500, and captured 110 unhurt, besides 150 wounded. Upon the 18th crossed Black Creek, the men wading nearly waist deep; the great difficulty in getting the trains along occasioned much delay and it was past midnight when I encamped. Marched at 8 a. m. of the 19th; heard heavy cannonading all a. m.; about 11 o'clock I was directed to hurry forward my command, and being so urged I came with my Second Brigade upon the double-quick and at once disposed this brigade to support the left, which was heavily threatened; upon the arrival of my Third Brigade it was massed upon the left of the main Smithfield road in hand to hurl it where most needed, and my First Brigade disposed upon the extreme left and rear, being then threatened by the enemy's cavalry; about 4 p. m. I was informed by a staff officer from General Williams that my Third Brigade had been ordered away as a support to a division of General Davis' corps and sent Captain Beecher of my staff

to see and report the position of the same. This brigade was thrown into a gap between General Morgan's left and some portions of General Carlin's right; its arrival was fortunate indeed. The active foe had already discovered this weakness and was hurrying two columns to the left and rear of General Morgan when General Cogswell struck him a stunning blow, cutting off two regiments, or parts of two, and checking immediately the advance.

How efficient the service of this brigade may have been, I leave others to decide. Though three times relieved, the enemy failed to dislodge the valiant Cogswell and his brave officers and men.

My loss in this battle, confined as it was to one brigade, was severe, as per accompanying report.

On the 20th I extended and advanced my left, feeling for the enemy's line, and fortified in an advanced position. On the 21st developed his line toward Mill Creek in a reconnaissance. Withdrew in obedience to orders upon the 22d, and marched to the rear and left for Cox's Bridge and Goldsborough, which latter I reached on the 24th, and encamped on the right of the Fourteenth Corps, two miles and a half north of the town.

In closing this, my report, I desire to especially mention my brigade commanders—Colonel Case, Colonel Dustin, and Brevet Brigadier-General Cogswell—who, by their prompt obedience of orders, their fidelity in their execution, their personal supervision of, and their active interest in each day's duty, through the many and great difficulties incident to a march of 475 miles through an enemy's country, over indifferent country roads at best, now rendered bogs and sloughs by rain and heavy trains, over many deep and rapid rivers, through almost impassable swamps, they have carried our heavy transportation without loss, and our soldiers in good health and spirits, undismayed alike upon the route, in bivouac, or upon the battle-field; the officers and men have uniformly displayed that prompt and ready obedience to orders which characterizes the good soldier.

I desire also to mention in terms of highest praise the gentlemen of my staff—Surgeon Grinsted; Captain Speed, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Chipman, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain Lacey, assistant quartermaster; Captain Beecher, assistant commissary of musters; Captain Crawford, aide-de-camp; Captain Scott, aide-de-camp; Captain Burgess, ordnance officer; Captain Rennie, ambulance officer; Lieutenant Harryman, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Thompson, provost marshal; Lieutenant Hardenbrook, pioneer officer; Lieutenant Tuttle, topographical engineer—who, by their attention to duty and their intelligent comprehension of orders, have rendered invaluable assistance upon the march and on the battle-field.

I annex a brief estimate of provisions and stock captured, and also cotton burned and miles of road destroyed:

Captured:			Captured:		
Horses and mules		670	Sugar	pounds	3,000
Corn	bushels	10,266	Beans	do	8,000
Flour	pounds	40,000	Tobacco	do	450
Corn meal	do	70,000	Salt	do	3,470
Hams, &c	do	210,000	Potatoes	bushels	4,000
Lard	do	6,000	Cotton burned	bales	6,000
Cattle	do	1,800	Railroad destroyed	miles	15

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. WARD,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS, *A. A. G., Twentieth Army Corps.*

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Lincoln, D. C., June 11, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

The division, in pursuance of orders from Twentieth Corps headquarters, marched from camp near Goldsborough, N. C., on the morning of the 10th of April toward Smithfield, camping eight miles from Goldsborough; distance, eleven miles. April 11, marched at 7 a. m., crossing Moccasin Creek Swamp and Boorden Creek, reaching Smithfield at 5 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles. April 12, marched at 5 a. m., crossing Neuse River on pontoons, Swift Creek, and encamping on north side Swift Creek at 3.30 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles. About 4.30 p. m. received orders to push forward to support General Kilpatrick's division of cavalry. The division having just started, the orders were countermanded, and division returned to same camp for the night. April 13, marched at 5.30 a. m.; reached Raleigh at 3 p. m., going into camp near the insane asylum. April 14, remained in camp, receiving orders to move at 5.30 a. m. next morning. April 15, broke camp at 5.30 a. m.; Second Brigade moved some half a mile, when the order to march was countermanded. April 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, remained in camp. April 22, passed in review before Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, returning to old camps. April 23 and 24, remained in camp. April 25, marched at 5 a. m. toward Jones' Cross-Roads in southwest direction, encamping at 5.30 p. m. three miles from the cross-roads; distance, twelve miles. April 26, and 27, remained in camp. April 28, marched at 6 a. m. back to old camps near Raleigh; distance, twelve miles. April 29, remained in camp preparing for our homeward march via Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C. April 30, started at 7.30 a. m.; from this date the march was continued with perfect regularity, making from fifteen to twenty-two miles daily until May 8. The division encamped on east side of Falling Creek, seven miles from Richmond, Va. the division having marched during the last nine days 145 miles.

May 9, moved camp to within five miles of Richmond. May 10, remained in camp. May 11, marched at 10 a. m., crossing James River and passing through the city of Richmond and encamping five miles from the city on the Mechanicsville pike. May 12, resumed the homeward march, passing through the Chickahominy Swamps, the battlefields of Spotsylvania Court-House and Chancellorsville, crossing the Rappahannock River at United States Ford, encamping, May 19, in permanent camp four miles from Alexandria, having marched during the last eight days —— miles. May 20, 21, 22, and 23, remained in camp preparing for review. May 24, marched from camp at 7 a. m., crossing the Long Bridge over the Potomac and passing in review before the President of the United States, Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding the Armies of the United States, and other high officials, going into permanent camp five miles from the city on the Bladensburg pike at Fort Lincoln, D. C., since which time the division has remained in the same camp, all busy in preparation for the final muster out and transfer of themselves and their men.

During the past week the whole of the First Brigade of my division, viz, One hundred and second Illinois, One hundred and fifth Illinois, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois, Seventieth Indiana, [and] Seventy-ninth Ohio, and Nineteenth Michigan, of the Second Brigade, and the Thirty-third Massachusetts, of the Third Brigade, have been mustered out and returned to their respective States. The Seventy-third

and Fifty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers and Thirty-third Indiana Veteran Volunteers have been transferred to the Fourteenth Corps. The other regiments of my division have their papers in a state of completion and by Friday next will be all mustered out.

In closing this my last report of this division I would respectfully call your attention to the fact of the good conduct of the officers and men during the march from Raleigh to this point. Habituated as they have been for the previous six months to foraging almost without limit on the country through which they have passed, no sooner had it been announced that the "war was over," that they were not still in an enemy's country, than they became the obedient and disciplined soldier, and to my knowledge no one case of outrage or disorderly conduct has been reported. My brigade commanders, Brevet Brigadier-Generals Harrison, Dustin, and Cogswell, have at all times done their full duty as officers and brave men.

To my staff officers I return the thanks due them for their efficient discharge of their respective duties and the prompt manner in which they have at all times and under every circumstance promulgated my wishes and orders, and among them I would especially mention Maj. William Grinsted, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. F. C. Crawford, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. H. M. Scott, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. R. E. Beecher, assistant adjutant-general and assistant commissary of musters; Capt. L. Y. Stuart, commissary of subsistence; Capt. J. H. Burgess, ordnance officer; Capt. J. F. Chipman, acting aide-de camp; First Lieut. S. K. Harryman, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. B. F. Cooledge, acting assistant quartermaster; First Lieut. R. M. Tuttle, topographical engineer; First Lieut. J. P. Thompson, provost-marshal; First Lieut. W. S. Harbert, acting aide-de-camp; First Lieut. William Hardenbrook, pioneer officer.

As a reward for their valuable services I desire that all who wish to be retained in the service with a promotion of one grade added to their present rank.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. WARD,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 185.

Reports of Col. Henry Case, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865, and April 10–19, 1865.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

In obedience to circular from division headquarters under date of March 25, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 31st of December, 1864, I assumed command of this brigade, and on the same day the brigade broke camp at Savannah under orders to cross the river and enter South Carolina, but owing to the scarcity of boats and barges, and especially to the severity of the wind, I was unable to cross the river with my brigade until the next day.

The rear of my command reached the South Carolina shore just before sundown the 1st of January, 1865. When we commenced crossing rebel scouts and vedettes on the left bank of the river annoyed us with their fire, killing one corporal and wounding one private. As soon as the rear of the brigade had crossed I immediately pushed out about six miles into the interior and arrived at the residence of Doctor Cheves about 9 p. m., the rebel scouts and vedettes retiring as I advanced. Here I camped for the night and remained until January 4, when I advanced my skirmish line and pushed out with my brigade one mile farther, and took possession of the rebel works on the Hardee plantation, the rebel scouts still retiring. From January 1 to the 4th reconnoitering parties sent out by me had frequent skirmishes with the enemy. I remained in these rebel works until January 7, when the division (the Second and Third Brigades having joined us at Fort Hardee January —) broke camp and arrived at Hardeeville about 2 p. m. same day, where we remained until January 29, when we began our march toward Robertsville, where we arrived January 30 and went into camp at 12 m.

Here we remained until February 2 (having in the meantime procured ten days' additional supply of rations from Sister's Ferry), when we resumed our march toward Lawtonville. On that day this brigade marched at the head of the column. About 2.30 p. m. we encountered about 500 of the rebel cavalry deployed in a very thick swamp three-quarters of a mile from Lawtonville. The One hundred and fifth Illinois of my command were immediately deployed as skirmishers, but as this was not found sufficient to dislodge the enemy from their barricades I immediately ordered the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois to move forward on the skirmish line and deploy on the left of the One hundred and fifth until my skirmish line both on the right and left flanks overlapped the skirmish line of the enemy. I then ordered the right and left of the skirmishers to swing around, resting on the center as a fixed pivot. By this movement I speedily flanked the skirmish line of the enemy and forced them to retire from their position. I then ordered forward the whole line and drove the enemy through the town of Lawtonville. The One hundred and fifth and One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois entered the town about one hour and a half before sundown, but were subsequently ordered back to join the brigade, when it went into camp for the night. In this skirmish I lost 1 killed and 12 wounded, but inflicted a severer loss on the enemy.

The next morning we took up the line of march and arrived at the following points at the time herein specified: At Allendale, February 4; crossed the Big Salkehatchie February 6 and the Little Salkehatchie on the 7th; struck the South Carolina Railroad between Graham's and Hamburg [Bamberg] the same day at dark. Reached Blackville on the 9th and Williston on the 10th, having destroyed four miles of the above railroad. Crossed the South Fork of the Edisto at Davis' Mill on the 12th and the North Fork on the 13th. Reached the Two-Notch road, near Lexington, on the 15th, and camped about two miles from Columbia at noon on the 16th. Crossed the Saluda River on the 18th and Broad River on the 20th. Reached Winnsborough on the 21st. Crossed Catawba River on the 22d at Rocky Mount. Reached Hanging Rock on the 26th. Crossed Lynch's Creek March 1. Arrived at Chesterfield on the 3d, and near Sneedsborough on the 4th. Crossed the Great Pedee at Cheraw on the 6th and Lumber River on the 10th, and reached Fayetteville on the 11th instant, and crossed Cape Fear River on the 13th. On the 16th two divisions of

the Twentieth Corps (the First and Third), and two divisions of the Fourteenth Army Corps while on the march encountered the enemy about four miles south of Averasborough, strongly intrenched in two lines of works running perpendicularly across the Raleigh road, under command of General Hardee. Our division was deployed in line of battle in front of the works, this brigade being deployed on the right of the division in two lines. Just as I was advancing my lines I received orders from Brevet Major-General Williams to move my brigade toward our left, to find the right flank of the enemy and attack. I immediately moved my brigade in rear of the Third and Second Brigades of this division in a diagonal direction toward the right of the enemy's works, and when I supposed I had advanced far enough in that direction, I halted and deployed my brigade as follows, facing, as I supposed, the right flank of the enemy. Having only four regiments with me, the Seventieth Indiana being in the rear guarding train, I formed the One hundred and second Illinois and Seventy-ninth Ohio in line of battle, the One hundred and second on the right and the Seventy-ninth on the left, and placed the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois and the One hundred and fifth Illinois in close column by division, respectively, behind the right of the One hundred and second Illinois and Seventy-ninth Ohio, at the same time throwing forward one wing of each of the regiments in the second line as skirmishers, and also one company on each of my flanks as flankers, at least 150 yards from the right and left of my line of battle. This disposition being made, I ordered the brigade forward, but soon found from the sound of the enemy's artillery that I was not yet far enough to the rear of the enemy's line; hence I moved my whole command, skirmishers, &c., by the left flank about 500 yards still farther to the left, and then resumed my advance toward the enemy, but soon encountered a swamp tangled with thick undergrowth, which greatly impeded our progress. As we pressed forward we encountered a skirmish line of the enemy on the interior edge of the swamp, which we speedily drove back, killing two on the line, and, passing the swamp, found ourselves in a ravine. I immediately advanced to reconnoiter and found that my brigade was exactly on the right flank of the enemy, my line of battle being perpendicular to their works, about 300 yards from the right of their line, and that by advancing forward the right of my brigade would strike the right of their works. I immediately hastened back to the brigade, ordered the One hundred and fifth Illinois to deploy rapidly and throw itself into line on the left of the Seventy-ninth Ohio, and then ordered a charge upon the enemy at the double-quick. The men sprang forward with alacrity, with a deafening yell, and the moment they emerged from the thicket in sight of the enemy they joined in a destructive fire upon their ranks at a distance of not more than 150 yards. So sudden and so desperate was the charge that the enemy, completely taken by surprise, fled precipitately in the utmost confusion, not even rallying for a moment until they reached the second line of their works.

At the time of the charge I was not aware of the position of the Second and Third Brigades of this division, but subsequently found that this brigade had charged perpendicularly across the front of the Second Brigade, this last brigade being at the time in line of battle, engaging the enemy in front of their works. As soon as the enemy thus gave way on their right all their forces retired to the second line of works without further struggle.

In this charge my brigade took 2 pieces of artillery and 56 prisoners, and wounded and killed a very large number of the rebels. Number not known, but judging from what I saw upon the field their loss in killed and wounded could not have been less than 80 killed and 450 wounded.

Lest my brigade should be itself flanked after entering works, the brigade in following the enemy having changed direction to the left, so as to bring its right flank at least 200 yards to the rear of the first line of works, I caused it to halt until the balance of our division should advance to its support. As soon as the remaining lines moved up we moved forward, the Third Brigade on the right and the Second Brigade in reserve, until the stubborn and heavy fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy's second line of works checked our advance. I gradually pushed forward my line until my skirmish line was within seventy-five yards of the rebel artillery and my line of battle within 150 yards of the enemy's works. At this time the left of my line was completely uncovered, the lines on my left not having pushed forward so as to join my line or give me any support, and hence the moment I attempted to advance I not only drew upon my men the fire of the artillery and rebels immediately in my front, but also a cross fire from the works of the enemy on my left. At no time while I was advancing upon the works or before we encamped for the night was there any line of battle on my left which had advanced up nearer than 300 yards of my front line, while the works of the enemy stretched far to my left, strongly defended. We then threw up temporary breastworks of logs on the line already gained, and slept on our arms that night, but found in the morning that the enemy had evacuated during the night. In this affair my brigade lost 12 killed and 71 wounded.*

On the 17th instant our division pushed forward to Averasborough; left the next day, and crossed Black River about noon; hastened forward from the rear to the support of the columns in front which had been attacked by the enemy; fortified our position on the extreme left. Advanced our line on the 20th, at the same time changing direction to the right and then fortifying our new position until the 22d, when we took up our line of march toward Goldsborough. Crossed Neuse River on the 23d at Cox's Bridge and arrived at Goldsborough on the morning of the 24th, and went into camp about two miles north of the city, our lines facing north and connected with the Third Brigade, Third Division, on our right and Fourteenth Corps on our left. Distance traveled from Savannah to Goldsborough, about 475 miles.

My report of captures and forage taken is as follows: Horses, 151; mules, 215; cattle, 600; corn, 9,000 bushels; fodder, 230,000 pounds; bacon, 86,000 pounds; flour and meal, 100,000 pounds; sweet potatoes, 1,600 bushels.

With the exception of a few days while passing through a barren country my command has found abundant subsistence in the country both for man and beast. Of the ten days' rations taken at Robertsville only five days had been issued on the 20th instant.

The numerical list of casualties is as follows: Killed, 15; wounded, 91; captured and missing, 59; total, 165.

Under the head of captured and missing are included all persons captured and missing not only in the brigade proper, but in all the various detachments not serving in their respective regiments.

* But see revised table, p. 65.

For a nominal list of all casualties I would refer to the accompanying regimental reports.

In addition to the foregoing captures, a forage party from the One hundred and second Illinois found and captured in a swamp near Camden, S. C., several safes containing at least a portion of the assets of the Bank of South Carolina and the Bank of Camden, and also a quantity of jewelry and silver plate, as I am reliably informed, the value of which, however, I cannot state, as the safes were delivered unopened into the possession of the provost-marshal of the Twentieth Corps.

In conclusion, I would call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that during all this laborious and exhausting campaign the men of my command, although oftentimes hungry and very indifferently clad, very many of them, indeed, having been destitute of both shoes and stockings, have nevertheless cheerfully responded in discharging all the duties imposed upon them, and whenever called on to face the enemy both officers and men have uniformly displayed the sterling qualities of the true soldier.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. CASE,
Colonel 129th Ill. Vol. Infty., Comdg. 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Corps.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant General.

P. S.—In the above report I omitted the following: Cotton destroyed, 2,500 bales; cotton gins destroyed, 70; railroad destroyed, 4 miles.

For other particular items of interest I would respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of the regimental commanders.

H. CASE,
Colonel, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS 129TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.
Fort Lincoln, D. C., May 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with an order from division headquarters, under date of May 26, 1865, addressed to Brevet Brigadier-General Harrison, commanding First Brigade of said division, and by him referred to me, calling for a report of the operations of said brigade since leaving Goldsborough, N. C., I have the honor to make the following report:

Said brigade left Goldsborough on the 10th ultimo, at which time I was in command thereof. The brigade had remained in camp at Goldsborough from the 25th of March. On the said 10th day of April the Left Wing of Sherman's army took up their line of march for General Johnston's army in the direction of Raleigh. On the next day, the 11th, the Second Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, having the advance with their train, my brigade was ordered to pass said train as rapidly as possible. The train was moving very fast, the day was very hot and sultry, and hence before I could pass the train at least one-half the brigade had become melted and exhausted by the heat. The brigade, however, reached Smithfield that day about 4 p. m. and Raleigh on the 13th ultimo about 3 p. m., having marched fifty-six miles from Goldsborough.

As the army advanced General Johnston fell back with his army through Raleigh, in the direction of Greensborough. The brigade went into camp on the said 13th at Raleigh, and there remained until I was relieved by Brevet Brigadier-General Harrison on the 19th of April.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CASE,

Colonel, Commanding 129th Illinois Volunteers,
Formerly Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

Capt. F. C. CRAWFORD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 186.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 19–May 30.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I herewith transmit to you the report of Col. Henry Case of the operations of this brigade from 10th of April, when the command left Goldsborough, to the 19th same month, when I resumed command.* I have also the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the brigade from April 19, 1865, to the present time:

From the 19th of April to the 25th the brigade remained in camp at Raleigh, the time being spent in refitting and in the ordinary routine of camp duties. On the 25th of April, the negotiations with the rebel leaders having failed, the army was again put in motion toward the enemy. This brigade broke camp at 7.30 a. m., and marched fifteen miles west of south to Jones' Cross-Roads, where we encamped. The army having been put upon half rations before leaving Raleigh, foraging was again resumed, and though the country was poor, sufficient forage and subsistence was procured for the men and public animals. The command remained at the cross-roads until the 28th of April, when it was again moved back to Raleigh and put in its old camp. On the 30th day of April the whole army took up the line of march for Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C. Orders received before starting contemplated that this march was to be conducted with a view to the comfort of the troops, and suggested fifteen miles per day as the limit, unless circumstances should require a longer march. Orders also required all foraging from the country to cease and prohibited soldiers from entering private houses on any pretense. The march was not made as easy or comfortable to the troops as the order contemplated, the average march per day being above the limit suggested, and on some days so far exceeding it that the troops were very much worried and exhausted, extending on one or two days to twenty-three and twenty-five miles. On the part of the troops the orders were faithfully observed; it was really surprising to see an army so long accustomed to living off the country and to the irregularities necessarily resulting at once resume their habits of order and good discipline, and is highly creditable to the army. Only one or two slight cases of thieving came to my knowledge during the whole march.

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*See next, *ante*.

On the 9th of May the brigade went into camp about six miles from Richmond, Va., where we remained until the 11th, when we again moved, passing through Manchester and Richmond, and went into camp about four miles from the latter place. The command moved through the cities in column, with music playing, and in good review order. In passing through Manchester we were very handsomely received by General Devens, who had his division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps paraded at open order on the left of the line of march and saluted each brigade as it passed. On the morning of the 12th we again took up the line of march for Alexandria, Va., and renewed orders having been received to make the march easy, and not, except in case of absolute necessity, to exceed fifteen miles per day, it was conducted with much greater comfort to the men on the entire route to this place. On the 19th of May we reached our camp near Alexandria (Cloud's Mills), and went into camp. Preparations were at once begun for the grand review by the President, ordered for the 24th instant, and the same difficulty was experienced in getting the needed supplies. The troops were at last pretty well equipped for the review. On the 24th, at sunrise, the brigade broke camp, loading knapsacks and haversacks into the train, and marched toward Long Bridge, where we rested until the way was clear for crossing. Crossing the bridge, the command was formed in column of companies and moved in review up Pennsylvania avenue, and passed the President's stand near the White House.

The review was creditable to the troops and gave to those who had never seen Sherman's army a new and unexpected view. They had looked for an army of "bummers," wild, undisciplined, and unskilled in the precision of military movements. They saw, instead, an army that could be "bummers" par excellence when necessity required, and when that necessity was removed could at once exhibit a subordination and a precision in drill and movement excelled by no other army.

After passing in review this brigade was marched to its present camp, about four miles from Washington, on the Bladensburg road, and about one mile from the latter place.

I have to report the loss of 1 officer and 1 enlisted man on the march from Richmond. On the morning of May 18, when the brigade left its camp on the battle-ground of Chancellorsville, Lieutenant Snyder, adjutant One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers, accompanied by one mounted orderly, left the column by permission of Colonel Smith, commanding his regiment, to look over the battle-ground and rejoin the column before crossing the Rappahannock. Since that time nothing has been heard from them, and it is feared that they were killed by some guerrillas. He was a good officer and had rendered faithful service to his country.

In making this closing report of my brigade I beg leave to suggest that the service of some of my regimental and staff officers deserve recognition at the hands of the War Department, and I therefore recommend and respectfully urge upon the Department that the following-named officers receive a brevet one grade above their present rank: First, Lieut. Col. A. W. Doan, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; second, Lieut. Col. E. F. Dutton, One hundred and fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; third, Lieut. Col. Samuel Merrill, Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; fourth, Capt. Samuel T. Walkley, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; fifth, First Lieut. Alfred H. Trego, One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; sixth, First Lieut.

George W. Gilcrist, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, aide-de-camp; seventh, Maj. A. W. Reagan, surgeon, Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, brigade surgeon.

BENJA. HARRISON,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Comdg. 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Corps.

Captain CRAWFORD,
Actg. Asst. Adjutant-General, Third Division, Twentieth Corps.

No. 187.

Report of Maj. Hiland H. Clay, One hundred and second Illinois Infantry, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865.

The regiment broke up camp at Savannah, December 31, 1864, and crossed the south channel of the river to Hutchinson's Island; remained most of the day endeavoring to get boats to take us to the South Carolina side; failing in this, we returned to the city and were taken around the next day in transports. In the operation had one man wounded.

After dark, January 1, marched to Cheves' farm; remained there a day or two and moved thence to Hardee's plantation; left Hardee's farm January 17 and reached Hardeeville the same day. Moved from Hardeeville January 29, and on the following day arrived at Robertsville.

Abandoned communication at this place February 2, and moved in the direction of Lawtonville. Found the enemy strongly posted near the village in a swamp; a lively skirmish took place before they were driven from their position. During the affair the regiment suffered a loss of 1 man killed and 2 wounded; one of the wounded has since died. The following morning resumed the march in the direction of the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, which we struck at Graham's Station February 8. The regiment assisted in destroying the railroad from Graham's to Williston, and reached the latter place February 10; from Williston moved in the direction of Columbia; took the Lancaster road; halted two miles from Columbia. From this point marched up the river; crossed Saluda and Broad Rivers and reached Winnsborough February 21; crossed the Catawba River at Rocky Mount February 23. From the time we left Lawtonville until we reached the Catawba the regiment had only suffered a loss of one man, who was captured while foraging. From Rocky Mount marched in the direction of Hanging Rock and Cheraw. Near the former place on the 27th of the month Capt. G. W. Woolly, of Company F, commanding a detachment of foragers, encountered Wheeler's cavalry at Buck's Bridge. A skirmish ensued, but the large force of the enemy rendered it necessary for the detachment to retire, which they did with a loss of two men captured.

Privates Jesse McQuade and Charles E. Hartsell while foraging February 28 discovered a number of wagons secreted in the woods, and while advancing to capture them were fired upon and both wounded. The property was guarded by citizens, two of whom fled immediately after firing. The others were captured. The captured property proved to be of considerable value, as the wagons contained the money safes of two bankers from Camden, also a large amount of clothing, &c. Eleven mules were taken with the other property, all of which was turned in at corps headquarters.

Near Cheraw, March 7, the regimental foragers, under command of Lieut. T. G. Brown, encountered a superior force of the enemy. A sharp fight took place. The enemy were repulsed, two of their number

were left dead upon the field, and it is believed that others who escaped were wounded. Our loss in the fight was 1 man wounded and 3 captured.

The regiment crossed the Great Pedee River at Cheraw, and reached Fayetteville, N. C., March 11. Crossed Cape Fear River on the 13th. On the 14th was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Cogswell, and accompanied the Third Brigade on a reconnaissance. At Silver Creek found the enemy strongly posted behind substantial works. After skirmishing about two hours the regiment was withdrawn and returned to camp. The march was resumed on the following day in the direction of Raleigh. On the 16th the enemy were found in force near Averasborough. The regiment went into action at 10 a. m., and was under a galling fire much of the time until night. In concert with other regiments of the brigade we charged the rebel works shortly after the battle commenced. The enemy being outflanked and taken by surprise were driven in disorder from their works, leaving three pieces of artillery, many small-arms, and a large number of prisoners. A second advance was made under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The regiment advanced to a position about 100 yards from the rebel line, then fell back twenty-five yards and threw up works. During the night the rebels fell back, and the next morning we advanced to Averasborough. Our loss during the day was 2 killed and 17 wounded.

During the battle of the 19th we moved up to the front and built works on the left of the brigade, but did not participate in the engagement. Near this place we had one man mortally wounded. From the vicinity of the battle-ground of the 19th of March we moved through Goldsborough to our present encampment, which was reached on the 24th of March. The same day a small squad of our foragers were attacked one mile and a half from camp and driven in. One was mortally wounded and left on the ground. Two others were captured.

During the campaign the regiment destroyed two miles of railroad. Suppose we captured about fifty horses and mules. No cattle were taken up by our foragers. Burned 40 cotton gins and at least 2,000 bales of cotton. Thirty negroes are known to have followed the regiment into camp. Collected 18,000 rations during the raid.

The following is a list of the casualties that occurred during the campaign.*

Respectfully submitted.

H. H. CLAY,
Major One hundred and second Illinois.

No. 188.

Report of Lieut. Col. Everell F. Dutton, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865.

HDQRS. 105TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

The following is respectfully submitted as a report of the part taken by my command in the campaign of South and North Carolina:

In compliance with orders received on 26th December last (soon after the occupation of Savannah by the army) my command made its prep-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 enlisted men killed, 3 commissioned officers and 22 enlisted men wounded (of whom 16 have since died), 4 enlisted men missing, and 9 enlisted men captured.

arations for another campaign, and on the 31st moved out from the city, crossing Savannah River directly opposite that place. Before reaching the South Carolina side a second channel of the river had to be crossed. While prosecuting arrangements for crossing a party of the enemy fired into my regiment from the opposite side, killing one man of Company A.

On the 1st of January, 1865, my regiment, with the other regiments of the First Brigade, effected a crossing with small boats and moved some five miles to Doctor Cheves' plantation in South Carolina, where we camped. The balance of the division soon followed. With the exception of several minor changes of camp, we remained quiet in this vicinity until 17th of January, 1865, when the entire division moved forward and occupied Hardeeville. Owing to excessive rains no movement was made from Hardeeville until the 29th, when the march was continued. On the 30th reached Robertsville, where, coming up with First Division of our corps, laid over until 2d of February, when the First and Third Divisions moved forward, my regiment in advance of the column. At 2 o'clock, while the column was approaching the town of Lawtonville, the advance was suddenly fired into by a strong force of Wheeler's cavalry. My regiment was immediately deployed as skirmishers on the right and left of the road and advanced close up to the enemy's main force, when a brisk skirmish occurred, during which eight of my men were wounded. As soon as additional skirmishers and proper support was afforded, an advance was ordered and the enemy driven back through the town.

My command crossed Combahee River on 6th of February, striking the Charleston and Augusta Railroad near Graham's Turnout on the 17th. Engaged in destroying railroad on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, passing through Graham's Post-Office, Blackville, and Williston. Left the railroad on the 11th and crossed South Edisto River on the 12th and North Edisto on the 13th. Arrived within sight of Columbia on the 16th, but leaving that place on our right our corps crossed Saluda River some eight miles above on the 18th. Crossed Broad River on the 20th; passed through Winnsborough on the 21st. On the 22d, while acting as advance guard of the column, my regiment encountered a squad of Butler's (rebel) cavalry near Wateree River. Companies B, D, and F were deployed across the road and the enemy driven off without loss. Crossed Wateree River on the night of the 22d of February.

Reached Chesterfield on the 3d of March. Passed through Cheraw and crossed Great Pedee River on the 7th, crossing the North Carolina line at about 1 p. m. Crossed Lumber River on the 10th and arrived near the city of Fayetteville on the 11th; moved in review through the city and crossed Cape Fear River on the 13th. On the 16th our forces encountered a strong force of the enemy within a few miles of Averasborough, where a spirited engagement took place. The First Brigade was deployed on the left of the forces engaged, with the left wing of my regiment deployed as skirmishers, under Captain Forsyth, in front of and the right wing in column in rear of the left of the brigade. An advance was immediately made, under heavy skirmish fire, for about 500 yards to the enemy's works, when a charge was ordered; at the same time the right wing of my regiment was ordered to the extreme left and forward to protect that flank and strengthen the skirmish line. It moved forward to the left with rapidity, and by so doing cut off from retreat and captured a 12-pounder Napoleon gun, which I assisted Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, Twentieth Army

Corps, with some of my men, in turning on the enemy and giving them half a dozen shots in their retreating ranks. Here we halted till other troops were brought to connect with our left, when we were again advanced, my regiment moving in second line; moved forward about three quarters of a mile, when we came to the enemy behind works. Here we remained under a heavy fire of the enemy's small-arms and cannon for about four hours, when night came on and we bivouacked within 150 yards of his works. The casualties in my regiment were 4 killed and 13 wounded, &c. During the night the enemy retreated and on the 17th our division moved on to Averasborough. On the 19th our troops became engaged with the main forces of the enemy near Neuse River. Our brigade coming up in the afternoon was assigned to a position on the left of the main line, when strong works were thrown up. On the 20th our brigade and division took a position farther to the left and front and threw up another line of works. On the 21st my regiment formed a part of a reconnoitering party, which moved about three-quarters of a mile in front of our works, feeling of the enemy's position. But the enemy retreated during the following night and our forces moved on for Goldsborough, crossing Neuse River near Cox's Bridge on the 23d and arriving at Goldsborough before noon on the 24th instant.

My regiment destroyed about one mile of railroad in South Carolina. Subsisted mainly off the country. The amount of forage collected and consumed is estimated at 30,000 pounds meat; 20,000 pounds flour and meal, together with a great amount of potatoes, molasses, sugar, salt, and minor articles. One hundred and sixty thousand pounds of cotton are estimated to have been destroyed by my command, also a large number of cotton gins. Eighteen mules and 17 horses were captured and turned over to the quartermaster.

The number of casualties during the time embraced in this report are: Killed, 5; wounded, 20; missing, supposed to have been captured, 7; total, 32.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. DUTTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 105th Illinois Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. TREGO,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 189.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Flynn, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 1–March 24.

HDQRS. 129TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this point:

We left Savannah on January 1 and arrived at this place on the 24th of March, making a period of eighty-three days, during which time we subsisted by foraging upon the country with the exception of forty-seven days' rations furnished us by the commissary. As to the amount of supplies drawn from the country I can only say that we suffered for nothing. We have captured and sent to your headquarters 2 captains, 1 chaplain, and 11 enlisted men; have torn up about 1 mile of railroad;

have captured 28 horses and 46 mules, of which 2 horses and 17 mules have already been turned over and the balance now remain in my care. As to the number of cotton gins and bales of cotton destroyed I have none to report, as I was prohibited from so doing except by orders, and received no orders allowing it. No negroes have followed my regiment.

The number of casualties during the campaign is as follows*: Killed, 2; died, 1; wounded, 18; captured and missing, 9; aggregate, 30.

I estimate the whole distance traveled at about 490 miles.

Respectfully submitted.

T. H. FLYNN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. A. H. TREGO,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 129TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Raleigh, N. C., April 16, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In the latter part of March last I was called on to make a report of the part taken by this regiment in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C. Under a misconstruction of the said order I made no report as to any actions in which this regiment participated during that campaign, and incidentally learning since that it was expected of me, and that the report then made has been forwarded beyond your headquarters, I would respectfully beg leave to report as follows on that matter:

On the morning of the 2d of February the column started from Robertsville, S. C., the First Brigade in the lead. Arriving within about three miles of Lawtonville, skirmishing with the enemy began. The brigade was deployed in two lines of battle, and after advancing a short distance this regiment was thrown forward as skirmishers to connect on the left of the One hundred and fifth Illinois, already engaged. Two companies, A and F, were deployed as skirmishers, and two companies, G and B, as flankers, under command of Capt. C. N. Baird, Company E, acting major, the balance of the regiment being held in reserve. The line was now ordered to advance with this regiment as the battalion of direction and to press forward and enter the town. To do this a change of direction to the right was necessary. After advancing and driving the enemy about half a mile it was found necessary to extend the line to the left in order to cover the front of the enemy. This was done by throwing forward the two companies which had been used as flankers. The line now pressed forward, driving the rebels into and through the town, beyond which our line was established before night. Although during the skirmish the fire from the enemy was at times pretty rapid, this regiment had none killed and but one wounded. During the further progress of the campaign we were not again engaged until the morning of the 16th of March, near Averasborough, N. C. When this brigade arrived on the ground on this occasion the Second Brigade and other troops were actively engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, who were fighting from behind their works. This brigade was formed in two lines, with my regiment on the right of the second line and in rear of the One hundred and second Illinois, in which formation it moved to the left of the line of battle by the rear of the Second Brigade. I was then ordered to deploy one wing of my reg-

* Nominal list omitted.

iment as skirmishers (of which I took command myself) and to cover the front of the One hundred and second Illinois, while one wing of the One hundred and fifth Illinois was in like manner to cover the front of the Seventy-ninth Ohio.

A complete change of direction was now made to the right and in a few minutes we arrived in view of the rebel works in an open field, this brigade resting immediately against the enemy's right flank. During this advance Company A, of my regiment, was thrown forward to make the connection with the line of the Second Brigade. The advantage of our position being discovered the order was immediately given to advance, which was done on the double-quick, the enemy fleeing in great confusion. This brigade first entered the rebel works, capturing many prisoners and three pieces of artillery, over one of which Captain Baird, commanding the right wing of my regiment, placed a guard. The ground was thickly strewn with the enemy's dead and wounded. The prisoners were so numerous that they were simply ordered to the rear without a guard. After pressing the enemy some 400 or 500 yards to the rear of their works I ordered a halt for the purpose of reforming my lines. Company A was now ordered back to its place in the right wing. According to your order the right wing of my regiment was now sent to the left of the line to prepare for an anticipated counter-attack of the enemy. After resting about half an hour the right wing, by your order, resumed its place in rear of the One hundred and second, and again the line advanced, pressing the enemy rapidly back into his second line about half a mile to the rear. After commencing this advance I found that there were no skirmishers on my left and I had to extend my intervals so as to cover the front; also the Seventy-ninth Ohio. We proceeded in this manner to within 150 yards of the rebel works, when the skirmishers of the Fourteenth Corps made connection with me on my left. Here we skirmished heavily all the afternoon, occasionally advancing our lines a little until we arrived within less than 100 yards of their earth-works. During the night the enemy left. In this engagement our loss was 2 enlisted men killed and 17 enlisted men wounded, two of whom have since died. Throughout this engagement and the skirmish at Lawtonville, on the 2d of February, both officers and men of my regiment acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction. In the battle from the 19th to the 21st of March inclusive, my regiment was present, but not engaged. On the 20th of March it was twice sent forward to reconnoiter on the enemy's right, advancing a distance of about one mile and a half, but meeting with no serious opposition. We then resumed our position on the left of the general line.

In addition to the above I beg leave to report that on the 14th of March the foragers of my regiment crossed the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville in advance of the general column. After proceeding about two miles they commenced skirmishing with the enemy and drove them about two miles and a half, taking possession of a mill which the enemy were endeavoring to hold and use. There they found in the mill-pond a brass 6-pounder gun, named the "Star of the West," and supposed to have been captured with the U. S. steamer of that name. The gun was duly forwarded to your headquarters.

Respectfully submitted.

T. H. FLYNN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. A. H. TREGO,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 190.

Report of Maj. Zachariah S. Ragan, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.

HDQRS. SEVENTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report relating to the recent march from Savannah, Ga., to this place to date:

The regiment destroyed about 1 mile of railroad track, captured 19 horses, 26 mules, and about 50 head of cattle. Destroyed no cotton gins or cotton. About fifty negroes followed the regiment.

Obtained from the country through which we passed forage for 75 horses and mules; supplies or rations for 510 officers and men for about forty-two days during the march.

Casualties.*

Z. S. RAGAN,
Major Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. TREGO,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 191.

Report of Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan, Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular emanating from brigade headquarters, bearing date March 25, 1865, calling for information touching the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 18th day of January the Seventy-ninth Regiment, then stationed in the city of Savannah, Ga., broke up camp, crossing the Savannah River on pontoons, marching up the east bank of the river to Hardeeville same day (distance, twenty miles), at the latter place joining the brigade, it having moved from Savannah some days previously. From this point we marched January 29 with the brigade, thereafter at all times moving with the brigade. All the stirring scenes, hardships, and privations in which we participated is but a part of the history of the First Brigade. Nevertheless, it is not, perhaps, out of place here to state that we had but two encounters with the enemy, one at Lawtonville, S. C., February 2, 1865. In this affair none of the Seventy-ninth was directly engaged, except a few of Company K sharpshooters, the enemy retreating as the attacking column advanced, of which column the Seventy-ninth composed a part, being assigned to the extreme left of the brigade. The second was of a more serious character, occurring at Smithville, N. C., on the 16th day of March, where the enemy had assembled in force on the road with infantry and artillery behind earth-works of some importance; from this position he had to be dislodged. The Third Division, being in advance, was at once formed in line of battle, the First Brigade on the left of the division and the left of

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 enlisted man wounded, 2 enlisted men missing and 20 enlisted men captured.

the road. Colonel Case, commanding brigade, handled and disposed of his force most admirably, moving far enough to the left so that, advancing obliquely to the enemy's lines, he would strike their flank. Everything being arranged, the One hundred and second Illinois on the right, the Seventy-ninth on the left, the charge was sounded, and with shouts the line advanced at a run on the enemy, sweeping everything before them. In vain the enemy resisted; in vain he labored to get his artillery off the field. The horses were shot down and the gunners were captured at their guns. At the point where the right wing crossed the enemy's works, I found one piece of artillery worked by a sergeant and six men. These we captured. There was still another piece of artillery farther to the left captured at the same time, claimed by the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and by the skirmishers of the One hundred and fifth Illinois. Not desiring to raise any controversy, I will simply say it, too, was one of the trophies of the old First Brigade. Other prisoners than those mentioned were taken by the Seventy-ninth and sent to the rear. To us it was not a bloodless victory; it cost the Seventy-ninth in killed, 5; wounded, 24, some of whom have since died. Judging from what I saw in passing over the field, the enemy's loss in front of the Seventy-ninth was much greater.

Second: The weather and roads proved extremely bad and unfavorable.

Third: Supplies as a general thing were obtainable, but at a great risk.

Fourth: Health of the regiment continued good. This is remarkable, when the inclemency of the weather is taken into account, and added thereto the miserable condition of the men's clothing, more particularly in the item of shoes, many of the men being barefooted.

To the specific items to which your circular directs attention I have to state as follows:

Railroad destroyed	miles..	2
Horses captured		43
Mules captured		20
Cattle captured		10
Cotton gins destroyed		8
Negroes followed regiment		5
Corn obtained	bushels..	1,100
Fodder obtained	tons..	6
Flour and meal obtained	pounds..	19,000
Cotton	bales..	500
Meat obtained	pounds..	18,000
Sweet potatoes	bushels..	300

The above estimate in some items may be incorrect, but in the main nearly correct.

Loss of regiment, 5 killed, 27 wounded, and 12 missing; total, 44. (For detailed statement, see accompanying report.)

The officers and men all having performed their duty so well, I do not feel at liberty to make special mention, but say that to each and all I am especially indebted for the prompt and gallant manner in which they acquitted themselves on the various occasions that test the soldier.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. DOAN,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. TREGO,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Corps.

No. 192.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865, and April 10–May 28, 1865.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, from the time of leaving Savannah to date:

On the 31st day of December, 1864, the brigade, under orders received the evening before, broke camp at Savannah just as it had completed a most excellent encampment, for the purpose of crossing over to the south side of the Savannah River. Crossing over the first channel to Hutchinson's Island, it was found that little or no progress had been made toward bridging the second channel. The day was excessively uncomfortable, a cold rain was falling, and the troops who had not yet been reclothed since the last campaign, suffered much. At 5 p. m. the brigade was ordered back to its old encampment, where it remained until the next day, January 1, at 3 p. m., when it again crossed over to Hutchinson's Island, reaching the second channel about dark, under orders to cross the troops as rapidly as possible in small boats. Only a few boats of inconsiderable size and one scow were found, and with these Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, commanding Nineteenth Michigan, which was in advance, went to work with great energy. Soon after notice was received that the steamer Planter would report to transport the brigade across the river. Such was Colonel Baker's energy, however, that he had crossed very nearly his entire regiment in the small boats. The other three regiments were transported by the steamer to Screven's Ferry Landing.

Early on the morning of the 2d of January the troops went into temporary camp on the bank of the river opposite Savannah. The day was occupied in crossing the transportation and baggage of the brigade in scows. Here the brigade remained, nothing of incident transpiring, until the 4th of January, when it moved about seven miles north to Hardee's plantation. Here another very fine encampment was made. During a great part of the time spent here the brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, Eighty-fifth Indiana, the undersigned being on detached duty in the city. While here a large amount of work was done on the road leading to the river, this brigade furnishing daily details of from 60 to 100 men. The brigade remained here in camp, drilling and perfecting their quarters, until January 17, when it, with the division, moved to Hardeeville, division headquarters; and the other two brigades of the division halting there, this brigade moved on to Purysburg, three miles northwest of Hardeeville. Purysburg is an old steam-boat landing on the Savannah River, about twenty-five miles above Savannah. The river at this time was very high and rapidly rising. During the ensuing night the camps of the brigade were partially inundated, and two of the regiments were obliged to move. January 18, two reconnoitering parties were sent out from the brigade, each accompanied by a staff officer—one to the east, in the direction of Grahamville, under Lieutenant Brown, and one up the river, on the Augusta road, with Captain Easton. Nothing of importance was developed. January 19, another party was sent out with Captains Easton and Kellam, of my staff, to Grahamville, via Great Swamp bridge. At Grahamville they met a recon-

naissance from General Hatch's command, under Colonel Bennett, his chief of staff. At night the steam-tug General Lee arrived, bringing 100,000 rations. January 20, details from the brigade unloaded the General Lee; river still rising. January 22, the General Lee having returned with quartermaster's stores, she was unloaded by details from the brigade. January 23, another reconnaissance, under direction of Captain Bones, brigade inspector, was sent up the Augusta road. They found the enemy in some force near Bradham's, attacked his pickets, and drove them in, developing a force which they deemed it imprudent to contend with. They withdrew. Of all the above reconnaissances reports were promptly made and forwarded to division headquarters. January 24, under direction of division headquarters, the brigade furnished detail of thirty mounted men, acccompanied by Captain Bones, brigade inspector, for reconnoitering party, to operate in connection with similar parties from the other brigades of the division. Weather much colder. January 25, reconnaissance returned, having found the enemy about three miles above Bradham's, on the Robertsville road, attacking and driving them a short distance, but developing nothing of importance beyond what Captain Bones had reported as the result of his reconnaissance of the 23d instant in the same direction. January 26, details from brigade unloaded steamer Jeff. Davis of quartermaster's and commissary stores. Brigade remained in camp, nothing of incident transpiring until January 29, when, under orders of the evening before, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched upon the Robertsville road, leaving one regiment (Thirty-third Indiana) to guard stores awaiting transportation. Much of the road was considerably blockaded by felled timber. Encamped for the night two miles northwest of W. F. Roberts' plantation, having marched about sixteen miles. January 30, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched to Robertsville, going into camp at that place about noon. January 31, sent out foraging parties under Lieutenants Otis (Eighty-fifth Indiana) and Knowles (Twenty-second Wisconsin); ran on the enemy's cavalry losing one man of the Eighty-fifth Indiana (captured), but returned at night with fair success.

February 1, Quartermaster Farrington, Eighty-fifth Indiana, who had been sent out the day before, returned with ten wagon loads of corn. February 2, struck tents at 7 a. m. and marched with the division in the direction of Lawtonville, the brigade in the center of the division column. The advance drove the rebel skirmishers before them for the distance of eight miles, but when within one mile of Lawtonville it met with considerable resistance from musketry and artillery. The brigade, drawn up in line of battle, with First Brigade on its right and Third on its left, advanced in excellent order across the open country; the skirmish line advancing at the same time drove the enemy from the town, and the brigade went into camp for the night. At this point the Thirty-third Indiana reported, having been relieved from duty at Purysburg. February 3, moved at 7.30 a. m. on the Orangeburg road, the brigade in advance of the division guarding trains; went into camp at 3 p. m. near Duck Branch Post-Office. On the 4th we marched at 7. a. m., brigade in rear and guarding trains; our route was to the left over a cross-road leading to Smyrna, and again to the right from this point to Allendale, where we encamped; to-day foragers captured sixteen horses and mules. On the 5th marched at 7.30 a. m., brigade in center of division; moved in a northerly direction, leaving the Barnwell road to our left; went into camp on Harrison's plantation, near Mill Branch Creek. On the 6th we

broke camp at 7 a. m. and continued the march. The division in front and Second Brigade in advance; crossed the Big Salkehatchie at Buford's Bridge, and from this point moved nearly north; the afternoon was cold and wet and we were ordered into camp on Kitter's plantation. On the 7th we moved at 7.30 a. m.; deployed on trains; crossing the Little Salkehatchie over a very poor bridge, we moved on very slowly by way of Dowling's and Patterson's to within half a mile of the Charleston and Augusta Railroad and went into camp. To-day the roads were very heavy, requiring considerable work from the men at several points to make them passable. The rear of the column did not get into camp until quite late in the night.

On the morning of the 8th, by order of the division commander, sent Lieutenant-Colonel Burton with the Thirty-third Indiana back to Patterson's house for the purpose of guarding cross-roads at that point until 5 p. m., when he was to rejoin the brigade. Also sent Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, Eighty-fifth Indiana, some two miles and a half north of the railroad to guard roads intersecting at that point, to return at 5 p. m.; the other two regiments moved three miles west to Graham's Station on the railroad and encamped in a position favorable for guarding the trains being parked at that place. The Eighty-fifth and Thirty-third reported at night as per instructions, the brigade encamping in single line. Before returning Colonel Crane sent scouts five miles to the Edisto River, who reported no enemy on the south bank. On the 9th left camp at 7 a. m., brigade in center of division, deployed on trains, moving west on the line of railroad, and arriving at Blackville the trains were halted and the brigade ordered to march some two miles beyond the town and commenced tearing up and destroying the railroad. Each regiment and company being directed to destroy a certain portion of the road, the entire brigade went to work with great energy; piles of ties were made of ten or twelve each, then set on fire and the rails laid across; as they became heated the rails would bend of their own weight, and while they were yet hot they were twisted until made utterly useless. Never was a railroad more effectually destroyed. Having thus torn up about two miles of track the brigade went into camp four miles west of Blackville. On the 10th we moved, per order, at 7 a. m., marching west about two miles beyond Williston, where we again commenced tearing up the railroad; to-day the brigade marched eleven miles and tore up, burned, and destroyed two miles of road. The rapid manner in which this work was done was surprising and almost incredible. In little more than one hour from the time it was commenced the work was completed, and so thoroughly that to repair it will be equivalent to building a new road. On the 11th we marched at 7 a. m., returning to Williston, and from this point, taking the advance of the division, moving north nine miles from Williston, we came to the South Fork of the Edisto River at Guignard's Bridge. Lieutenant Colonel Crane, with the Eighty-fifth Indiana, was immediately sent across the river to guard the approaches from that direction; the balance of the brigade was ordered into camp, at the same time furnishing heavy details for gathering materials for rebuilding the bridge, which was found burned by the enemy.

On the 12th ordered to move at 7 a. m., brigade in rear of the column. The banks of the river were considerably overflowed, so that the men were obliged to ford two-thirds of the distance across, wading nearly to the hips. The water was intensely cold, and the men suffered severely. Moving forward about seven miles we struck the Blackville and Columbia road, upon which the division train was moving; thence we turned

to the left, and encamped within three miles of the North Edisto River, having marched sixteen miles. On the 13th moved at 7 a. m., brigade in center of column; crossed the North Edisto and continued the march on the Columbia road, going into camp at Howell's Mills. On the 14th marched eight miles and went into camp at cross-roads, eighteen miles from Columbia. On the 15th moved at 8 a. m. on the Lexington road, brigade being in rear of division guarding trains; encamped on Congaree Creek, two miles from Lexington; to-day the roads were bad and the train late in getting into camp. The roads for the most part were sandy, but there were swamps and creeks to be crossed, and the roads required extensive repairs. On the 16th moved at 7 a. m., Third Division in front, Second Brigade in center; moved on the direct road to Columbia, leaving Lexington to our left. Making four miles, we crossed the line of projected railroad from Columbia to Augusta, partially graded, but work suspended by the advance of our army. Advanced to within one mile of the Congaree River, and encamped in plain view of Columbia, and also in sight of a portion of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, who were massing in front and on our right, while the Fourteenth Corps remained in our rear. Everything remained quiet during the afternoon and night, except the report of an occasional shell thrown into the city. On the 17th moved at 10 a. m. with division train, the brigade in advance; marched in a westerly direction seven miles to Mount Zion Church, opposite Hart's Ferry, on the Saluda River, and went into camp awaiting the laying of pontoon bridge.

On the 18th ordered to cover the passage of the corps across the Saluda River, which was done, the whole corps having made the crossing by noon. This being completed the brigade moved forward with the division guarding a large portion of the train; marched eleven miles in a northeasterly direction and went into camp at Metts' Mills. On the 19th we moved at 6.30 a. m. with the division, which was ordered to move to the left three miles on the Rockville road, and there relieved General Carlin's division of the Fourteenth Corps. In about one hour the brigade was ordered to hold the position while the balance of the division moved to Freshly's Ferry on Broad River, until relieved by troops from the Second Division, which was done; was relieved at 3.30 p. m. and immediately marched to Freshly's Ferry, where we rejoined the division and went in camp. On the 20th the brigade did not move until 2 p. m., when it marched in advance of the division, crossing Broad River and the Columbia and Spartanburg Railroad, continuing the march over Little River in the direction of Winnsborough; we encamped for the night near Thompson's Post-Office, and about ten miles from Winnsborough. On the 21st struck tents at 7 a. m. and took up the line of march, the brigade in rear of division; the division moved unencumbered and reached Winnsborough at 12 m.; resting a short time the brigade with division marched through the town in reviewing order, and went into camp three miles beyond on the Rocky Mount road. On the 22d marched at 6.30 a. m. on the Rocky Mount road in center of division, and reached Rocky Mount on the Catawba River at 5 p. m., where we encamped; at dark were ordered to cross the river the moment the pontoon bridge was completed and repair the road upon the opposite side. After a personal inspection of the labor to be performed the brigade was crossed in the middle of the night. The road to be repaired had not been in use to any extent for years and led up a very steep hill for the distance of three-quarters of a mile.

It became necessary first to cut an entire new road directly through a swamp, from the head of the pontoon bridge to the main road, for nearly 100 yards, and next the same piece of road had to be corduroyed the entire distance. Numerous other places had also to be corduroyed. On account of the scarcity of poles and other suitable timber for this work a great number of rails were packed for the distance of one mile or more to complete the road. A large amount of work was also done upon the west side of the river, repairing the approaches to the bridge, cutting down the bank, straightening the old road, and bridging a deep ravine which intersected the road; but by sunrise of the next morning the wagons commenced crossing. Details were furnished from the brigade to assist in lifting the wagons up the steepest and most difficult portions of the hill until noon, when, being relieved, the brigade moved some four miles to Montgomery's plantation, where it rejoined the division and went into camp.

Attention is here respectfully called to the fact that the exceedingly hard labor above enumerated was performed during one of the darkest nights of the season, without proper tools, without sleep or rest, and, above all, after having just completed a march of sixteen miles. The endurance of the men in this instance was heavily taxed, and they are deserving of especial commendation.

On the 24th moved at 8 a. m. on the Chesterfield road. It rained during most of the previous night and still continued during a portion of the forenoon. The roads were consequently in wretched condition. Before marching more than a mile the train was halted to repair the roads. Full one mile was corduroyed with fence rails, the principal part of the work being done by the advance regiment, the Eighty-fifth Indiana; went into camp, having marched only two miles. On the 25th, the rain still continuing, we remained in camp. On the 26th we struck tents at 6.30 a. m. and marched toward Hanging Rock with the division; built an almost continuous line of corduroy to Hanging Rock, the Second Brigade doing its full share of work; went into camp at Hanging Rock Post-Office. Remained in camp during the 24th. On the 25th moved with the division at 9.30 a. m., the brigade in center of division, and from this time marched forward without particular incident until the 3d of March, when we entered Chesterfield. On entering the town I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, with the Eighty-fifth Indiana, across Thompson's Creek, opposite the town, to guard the bridge and the roads in that direction. The other three regiments of the brigade were encamped in single line on the right of the town.

On the 4th broke camp at 6.30 a. m. and marched with the division, the brigade in front; moved unencumbered across Thompson's Creek, then on the Sneedsborough road, crossing into North Carolina to the distance of two miles; we encamped on Grady's plantation, where we remained until the morning of the 6th, when we were ordered to move with the division to Cheraw. We arrived at the latter place at sunset and encamped with instructions to be ready to cross the river at a moment's notice. On the morning of the 7th was ordered to cover the crossing of everything belonging to the Twentieth Corps; crossed the Great Pedee at 8 a. m. and moved on rapidly to overtake the division, passing the camps of the Fifteenth Corps. Our march was in a northeasterly direction, over a dry, sandy country. Reaching a point near Laurel Hill, on the Wilmington and Rockingham Railroad, we went into camp, having marched eighteen miles. On the 8th struck tents at 8 a. m. and moved with the division guarding trains on the road to McFarland's Bridge on Lumber River, and on the 9th went into camp

two miles from the bridge amidst a drenching rain and at the close of a very wet, cold, and disagreeable day. On the 10th moved with the division at 6 a. m., crossing Lumber River and marching ten miles; went into camp within one mile of Rockfish Creek; detailed 100 men to work with the pioneers during the day in repairing roads. On the morning of the 11th we commenced the march at 6 o'clock, the brigade in front, crossing Rockfish Creek in the direction of Fayetteville, and repairing the roads as we advanced. At about 12 m. orders were received directing the brigade to move forward with the division unencumbered and as speedily as possible, and the troops were soon in motion; struck the Fayetteville and Rockingham plank road at a point twelve miles from Fayetteville. After marching some three miles farther news was received by courier that our troops entered Fayetteville at 11 a. m. The troops were soon brought to a halt, and after a short rest they were moved forward to within two miles of the town, where they were ordered into camp. The troops to-day were much fatigued, having marched quite twenty miles.

Remained in camp during the 12th, and received the announcement from General Sherman that he was in communication with Wilmington. On the 13th moved with the division across Cape Fear River, and went into camp three miles beyond on the Raleigh road, passing through Fayetteville in reviewing order. Remained in camp during the 14th, awaiting supplies expected from Wilmington. March 15, moved at 6.30 a. m. with the division, unencumbered, on the Raleigh road; crossed Silver Creek and encamped near Taylor's Hole Creek in a heavy rain. On the 16th the brigade was ordered to move at 6 a. m. in advance of the division, and to repair the roads as we advanced. This order had been observed for the distance of two miles, when orders were received that General Kilpatrick's cavalry were closely engaged with the enemy in our front at Smithville, and directing that the brigade with the division be moved at once to his support. We reached the main body of the cavalry in marching about two miles, but without halting we advanced still farther, and to within a short distance of the lines, the brigade massing on the right of the Raleigh road. Advancing a short distance, I was ordered to take position on the left of the road, with my right resting near a certain white house, which was pointed out to me. This movement was executed at once, relieving some cavalry which had been posted at this point. Receiving still further orders, I sent two regiments to occupy an advanced position, about fifty yards in front and across a small ravine. This position was occupied by the Nineteenth Michigan, under Major Anderson, whose right rested upon the Raleigh road, and connecting with the lines forming on the right of the road, and the Eighty-fifth Indiana, under Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, who formed on the left of the Nineteenth Michigan. This movement was no sooner executed than I was ordered to advance the other two regiments of the brigade; the Twenty-second Wisconsin, under Captain May, was formed on the left of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, Smith's house being directly in its front. The Thirty-third Indiana, under Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, formed the left of the line, extending into the woods. The three first regiments were all formed on open ground. While these lines were being formed two batteries of artillery were drawn up in our front, and immediately opened upon the enemy. This drew his fire, both of musketry and artillery, and from this time until the close of the day's work the brigade was under fire. The skirmish line was formed from the Nineteenth Michigan, under Captains Cahill and Clark, and was well advanced. Two companies from the

Twenty-second Wisconsin, under Captain Pugh, took an advanced position in front of the batteries under the shelter of some old buildings.

While these dispositions were being made, learning that the First Brigade was to form upon my left, I sent a staff officer, Captain Ford, to ascertain its position. He reported its right from a quarter to a half a mile from my left, that the connection was imperfect, but that the brigade was well around to the left. Soon after receiving this report I was ordered to advance. This order was immediately communicated to regimental commanders, the advance sounded, and the whole line moved forward in good order. The ground in front of the Nineteenth Michigan and Eighty-fifth Indiana was an open space clear to the rebel works. As the line advanced beyond the batteries the two last-named regiments were in full view of the enemy's fortifications, when the commotion observed in the rebel lines caused our men to break out in enthusiastic cheers difficult to restrain. At this moment the enemy opened a severe fire upon us, and as our line advanced it obliqued to the left, being thus partially sheltered by the woods and old buildings in front of Smith's house. From this point the enemy's fire was briskly returned, and a rapid advance of the whole line soon brought the entire brigade into the enemy's works. The Nineteenth Michigan was the first to reach the works; the other regiments arrived in regular and rapid succession from right to left. Just in advance of the main line our skirmishers, under Captains Cahill and Clark, charged over the works while yet the rebel artillery officers were striving to keep up their fire. Two lieutenants were shot dead in attempting to escape. One piece of artillery and one caisson, which had been blown up by our artillery fire, together with the captain of the battery, were captured. After taking possession of the works and in obedience to instructions, I placed the Thirty-third Indiana and Twenty-second Wisconsin in line facing to the left, for the purpose of guarding against any advance that might be attempted by the enemy in that direction. As soon as the Fourteenth Corps had passed in our rear and around to our left, these regiments were withdrawn and placed in the main line.

Resting in their works for nearly an hour, I was ordered to advance, and with the division moved forward through a swamp on the right of the Raleigh road, passing the enemy's second line of works, which had already been evacuated, and well up to his third and last line. Here my brigade was formed in two lines in reserve to the First and Third Brigades; at 3 p. m. relieved the skirmish line of the First Brigade by six companies, three from the Twenty-second Wisconsin, and three from the Thirty-third Indiana, all under Major Niederauer, Thirty-third Indiana. The skirmish line was formed from my brigade during the night. Just at night the Eighty-fifth Indiana took position between the Third Brigade on the right and the First on the left, building substantial breast-works. The other regiments formed in reserve, building temporary works. Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning of the 17th the rebel lines were found withdrawn and the brigade, with the division, ordered to occupy the works, which was done. Halting only for breakfast, the brigade, in rear of the division, moved forward on the Raleigh road, occupying Averasborough without opposition and encamping for the night. On the 18th moved at 6 a. m., brigade in center of division; countermarched for the distance of one mile; then took a road to our left two miles, which led us to the bridge on Black River; in crossing the river the men were obliged to wade to the depth

of two feet for several yards at either end of the bridge; after crossing the brigade was deployed as guard upon 125 wagons. The road led through several swamps and great difficulty was experienced in getting the train along. The head of the train commenced parking at 10 o'clock at night and the rear of the brigade did not arrive until 5 o'clock in the morning. Moved at 8 a. m. on the 19th, brigade in front and Twenty-second Wisconsin detailed to assist the pioneers in repairing the road; heard heavy cannonading in our front during the forenoon; about 1 p. m. was ordered to move rapidly forward; troops moved nearly at the double-quick for about four miles to near Bentonville, where we found the Fourteenth Corps closely engaged with the enemy with great danger of an attack upon their left. The brigade was brought into line on the run, connecting with the Second Brigade, First Division on the right, and with the First Michigan Engineers on the left. The line was immediately advanced into the edge of the woods and in forty minutes the brigade was well intrenched and able to resist any two lines of battle.

On the morning of the 20th our skirmish line was advanced—the left to the distance of two miles—when, having developed the enemy's pickets, it was withdrawn, and finally established about 600 yards in front of the main line, in which there was no change. On the 21st remained in position; sent all empty wagons by way of Cox's Bridge to Kinston for supplies. Moved at 7 a. m. on the 22d; pack mules and headquarters wagons in front, Second Brigade in rear of division; moved in a southeasterly direction four miles, then to the left, in the direction of Cox's Bridge. Marched on the side of trains, through swamps and marshes nearly all day, going into camp at 11 o'clock at night within six miles of Cox's Bridge. On the 23d moved at 7.30 a. m., Second Brigade in center of division, crossing the Neuse River at 1 p. m., and encamped three miles beyond at 5 p. m. Rebel cavalry having been reported between us and Goldsborough, the brigade moved in obedience to orders, and encamped at a point five miles from Goldsborough. In addition to a strong camp guard, six companies were detailed and distributed at various points on the road to guard the several approaches from the direction of Smithfield. Moved with and in advance of division at 6 a. m. on the 24th, crossing Little River and marched in reviewing order through Goldsborough and went into camp three miles from and to the north of the town.

In the early part of the campaign a foraging party was organized, consisting of from fifty to eighty men, under the charge of one commissioned officer from each regiment; the organization was a complete success, neither men nor animals, with few exceptions, having suffered for the lack of food during the entire campaign. This success may be attributed in a great degree to the fearless manner in which the enemy's country was explored. In many instances heavy skirmishing occurred, in which the foragers drove the rebels for miles beyond our main column, coming into camp at night heavily laden with forage, and often with squads of rebel prisoners captured during the day. Lieutenant Morse, Twenty-second Wisconsin, reports that he, with a party of his own foragers, was the first to enter the town of Fayetteville, driving the rebel rear guard to the river so precipitately that a squad of cavalry, unable to cross the bridge, was obliged to make its escape up the river on the west side.

The casualties in the brigade during the campaign were as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 2; wounded, 1; missing, 2; total, 5. Enlisted men—killed, 9; wounded, 46; missing, 30; total, 85. Grand total, 90.

To recapitulate:

Captain, your Second Brigade has thus participated in another of the most important and remarkable campaigns known in the history of warfare, extending over a period of fifty-four days, forty-seven of which it was on the march. It has subsisted itself mainly upon the country through which it has passed. It has traveled in some instances over twenty miles a day. It has labored hard in guarding wagon trains and in assisting them over most difficult roads and crossings while exposed to cold and wet, and frequently without sleep or rest through the entire night. The clothes of the men, from the effects of the campaign, have been reduced to rags, and nearly all boots and shoes, hats and caps were completely worn out. It has destroyed about five miles of railroad in the most effectual manner and built a great number of miles of corduroy road. It has skirmished successfully on numerous occasions. It occupied an important position in the lines at the battle of March 16, at Smithville, and successfully charged the enemy's lines, capturing his works, one piece of artillery, and a number of prisoners. It formed the skirmish line during the afternoon and night of the same day, lying in close proximity to the enemy's last line of works. It came with the division promptly to the support of the Fourteenth Corps on the 19th, near Bentonville, and in forty minutes 'was thoroughly intrenched, and its position rendered impregnable to any attack.

It captured during the campaign 66 prisoners, 1 piece of artillery, 325 head of cattle, 15 horses, and 77 mules. It has performed all its duties, however arduous, with great cheerfulness and promptitude, doing itself honor in every position to which it has been assigned. The members of my staff will always be gratefully remembered by me for the faithful and efficient manner in which they performed their duties during the campaign. In the engagement on the 16th, and also when an attack upon our lines was so imminent on the 19th, they gave such additional evidences of efficiency and gallantry as entitles them to particular consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

DANL. DUSTIN,
Colonel 105th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade from March 28, 1865, the date of my last report, to the present time:

My last report left the brigade in camp in a reserve line at Goldsborough, N. C., where it remained until the 10th, furnishing no picket detail, but supplying all fatigue and miscellaneous details of the division. During this time the Twenty-second Wisconsin was sent to Kinston as guard to wagon trains sent to that point for supplies, being absent four days. A detail of 200 men from Eighty-fifth Indiana as foraging party went eleven miles into the country, but encountering the enemy in force, returned without forage. Other details of minor importance were furnished almost daily. During our stay here the entire brigade encampment was regularly laid out and tastefully

adorned with evergreens; drills were renewed, and the regular routine of discipline and camp duty enforced. Troops were reclothed and partially refitted with accouterments.

On the 9th of April the brigade received recruits as follows: Thirty-third Indiana, 120; Twenty-second Wisconsin, 3; Eighty-fifth Indiana, 40; Nineteenth Michigan, 1. The number of detachments returned to duty at this time was as follows: Thirty-third Indiana, 150; Twenty-second Wisconsin, 39; Eighty-fifth Indiana, 5; Nineteenth Michigan, 38. Thus increased, the number present in the brigade was as follows: Thirty-third Indiana, 509; Twenty-second Wisconsin, 366; Eighty-fifth Indiana, 408; Nineteenth Michigan, 353; total, 1,636.

The brigade staff was as follows: Chief surgeon, Wilson Hobbs, surgeon Eighty-fifth Indiana; acting assistant adjutant-general, A. G. Kellam, captain, Twenty-second Wisconsin; acting assistant inspector-general, William Bones, captain, Twenty-second Wisconsin; acting aide-de-camp, David J. Easton, captain, Nineteenth Michigan; acting aide-de-camp, Henry A. Ford, captain, Nineteenth Michigan; acting assistant quartermaster, L. M. Wing, regimental quartermaster Nineteenth Michigan; provost-marshal, C. A. Booth, lieutenant, Twenty-second Wisconsin; ambulance officer, Henry C. Brown, lieutenant, Eighty-fifth Indiana; pioneer officer, J. A. Gurley, lieutenant, Eighty-fifth Indiana.

While at this place the brigade, with the division, was reviewed by Major-General Mower, commanding Twentieth Corps. April 10, in pursuance of orders of the day before, the brigade marched at 6 a. m., with forty rounds of ammunition, ten days' rations of sugar, coffee, and salt, five days' of hard bread and three of meat, the division in rear of corps, the brigade in rear of division, except one regiment, Twenty-second Wisconsin, which was detailed to guard the division train, to move in rear of Fourteenth Corps, on roads south of and next to the railroad. Moved toward Cox's Bridge, crossing Little River and the Raleigh railroad. Left Cox's Bridge road and turned to the right, encamping eight miles from Goldsborough, having marched eleven miles; considerable rain falling during the day. On the 11th, marched at 7 a. m., crossing Swift Creek, Moccasin Creek Swamp, and Boorden Creek. The day was very warm and the men were urged forward very rapidly. Many, entirely overcome by heat and excessive exertion, fell out by the way. There were several cases of sunstroke in the command during the day. Reached Smithfield at 5 p. m., having marched fifteen miles. On the 12th moved at 5.30 a. m., division in front, brigade in front of division; struck the Raleigh and Elevation road eleven miles from Smithfield; encamped just beyond Swift Creek, after a march of fifteen miles. About one hour after going into camp the "general" was sounded, and in ten minutes the division was on the road again. After marching about a mile we were returned to the camps just left. On the 13th, moved at 5.30, division in rear, brigade in rear. Reached Raleigh at 3 p. m., after marching sixteen miles. On the evening of the 14th, received marching orders for next day. April 15, moved at 6 a. m., as per order, the rain falling furiously. Before going half a mile the order was countermanded and the troops returned to camp. The brigade remained in camp until the 25th. The interim was occupied in completing and beautifying the camps, in drill, and the usual routine of camp duties. The industry and taste of officers and men displayed in arranging and perfecting these camps entitle them to good credit.

On the 22d the brigade, with the division and corps, were reviewed in the city of Raleigh by General Sherman. April 25, the brigade

broke camp and moved in a southwesterly direction toward Jones' Cross-Roads, Third Division in rear, Second Brigade in center of division. Reached Jones' Cross-Roads at sunset, and went into camp, having marched thirteen miles. The brigade remained in camp until the 28th. Under orders from division headquarters foraging parties were again organized and sent out, but with inconsiderable success. On the 28th, at 6.30 a. m., the brigade moved from camp, retracing its march to Raleigh, arriving at noon, and returning to its old encampments. Remaining here one day and until April 30, the brigade, with the division and corps, started upon its homeward march. The men were relieved of a greater part of their ammunition, carrying but twenty-five rounds to the man, and such dispositions and directions indicated in general orders from the general-in-chief as were evidently designed to insure an easy and comfortable march to Washington, D. C. We moved on toward Richmond without particular incident, crossing the Neuse River on the morning of May 1, the Roanoke on the 3d of May, after a march of twenty-five miles; the Meherrin on the 4th, after marching twenty miles, and the Appomattox on the 7th, going into camp on the morning of the 8th on Swift Creek, about eight miles from Richmond, after a hard and tiresome march of a trifle over eight days.

On the morning of the 9th the brigade, with the division and corps, moved two miles on the road toward Richmond and went into camp. May 11, at 11 o'clock, resumed the march toward Alexandria, crossing the Chickahominy on the 12th, the Rappahannock, at United States Ford, on the 16th, Bull Run on the 18th, and going into camp about six miles from Alexandria on the 19th. Remained in this camp until the 24th, when the brigade, with the division and corps, moved to Washington City, where it participated in the grand review of the army by the President of the United States and Lieutenant-General Grant. After the review the march was continued through the city and toward Bladensburg to the vicinity of Fort Lincoln, where the brigade went into camp.

The several regiments of the brigade have made creditable encampments. Regimental and company officers are actively engaged in preparing papers and rolls for the muster out of the troops.

In closing this, my final report, I again take great pleasure in expressing my high appreciation of the substantial services rendered by my staff officers. The following are among the best officers in the service, and have always been prompt, faithful, and efficient in the performance of their respective duties: Dr. Wilson Hobbs, chief surgeon; Capt. A. G. Kellam, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William Bones, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. L. M. Wing, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. W. S. Harbert, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. H. C. Brown, ambulance officer, and Lieut. J. A. Gurley, pioneer officer.

My aides-de-camp, Captains Easton and Ford, are also gentlemen of intelligence and ability, and have been attentive and diligent in all that pertains to their official position.

Any favors that may be granted to any or all of these officers will be well merited by them and highly appreciated by me.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

DANL. DUSTIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Capt. F. C. CRAWFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 193.

Report of Lieut. Col. James E. Burton, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations January 1–March 26.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., *March 31, 1865.*

January 1, 1865, left camp near Savannah, Ga., marched through the city, crossed pontoon to Hutchinson's Island, thence across to main river. Nineteenth Michigan crossed river in boats, barges, and skiffs; Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth returned to steam-boat and lay in warehouse on wharf all night. January 2, found Twenty-second Wisconsin on board transport at 7 o'clock; Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth boarded the same transport at once; by 10 a. m. landed on old South Carolina's shore; went to work crossing wagons, horses, pack-mules, &c., in boats, barges, and such other craft as could be gathered along the shore; the work continued briskly all night. January 3, the crossing of the train completed; meantime the troops encamped behind the levee on the river. January 4, marched at 10 a. m., Eighty-fifth in front, Thirty-third next, and marched seven miles and went into camp at Fort Hardee. January 5, built quarters; lay quietly in camp for several days doing only camp and picket duty. On the 10th some firing on the picket-lines, at which time one of the Thirty-third Indiana fired at and wounded a negro who was approaching the picket-line just before daylight. On the 11th an escaped prisoner of the Sixty-third Ohio was shot by one of the Thirty-third Indiana while he was approaching the picket-line; it being dark and great vigilance being required of the pickets, the mishap was unavoidable. 15th, weather fine; brigade inspection, reported to be a brilliant affair. 16th, battalion drill. 17th, struck tents at 8 a. m.; division moved, Second Brigade in front, Thirty-third in advance; day fine, country flat; First and Third Brigades went into camp at Hardeeville; Second Brigade marched on to Purysburg and went into camp, having marched fifteen miles; left of Thirty-third, Twenty-second, and Eighty-fifth resting on the Savannah River; headquarters Thirty-third and Twenty-second in house. 18th, built excellent quarters; had dress parade at the usual hour. 19th, in camp and quiet; some rain; First Division came up and went into camp on account of high water; two boats came up, one the gun-boat Pontiac, the [other] a transport, with supplies. 20th, much rain, men in quarters. 21st, still rainy. 22d, Pontiac moved up the river; got mail. 23d and 24th, quiet in camp. 25th, reconnaissance went to Grahamville; Captain Slough in command of detached men from Second Brigade. 26th, expedition to Grahamville returned; no discovery of importance. 27th, clear and cool; First Division moved out for Robertsville. 28th, all quiet. 29th, Third Division moved, all except the Thirty-third Indiana, which remained to guard commissaries; five transports passed up the river; guard and picket duty heavy. 30th, all quiet; transports passing up the river frequently. 31st, transport came for commissaries left in charge of the regiment; they were loaded immediately, and boat returned up the river as speedily as possible, commanded by Lieutenant Harbert; quite a number of sick and refugees sent to Savannah; preparations made for marching; Chaplain McCrea arrived from Chattanooga and Doctor Moffitt from Indianapolis.

February 1, struck tents at 7 a. m.; marched at once, scarcely halting till noon; made coffee; marched till 5 p. m.; went into camp on the right of the road within six miles of Robertsville, having made a march of seventeen miles. 2d, moved at 5 a. m., reaching Robertsville

at 7.30; troops all gone except rear guard; moved on rapidly till 10 o'clock, overtaking Second Brigade, First Division; soon passed them, moving on briskly for two miles, halted for dinner. Here three men of Company H went some distance from the road, by and with the consent of the company commander, and, as was afterward ascertained, were overtaken by sixteen of Wheeler's cavalry and murdered. The regiment moved rapidly, passing through both the First and Third Division trains, coming up with the brigade about 6 p. m., having marched twenty-three miles; went into camp, open field, where the division had been skirmishing. 3d, moved at 8 o'clock, Thirty-third in advance; passed through Lawtonville one mile from camp; marched twelve miles; went into camp in a grove on right of road; some rain. 4th, Company H, Thirty-third, detailed to forage for horses; captured three horses and four mules; marched fourteen miles; encamped on right of road in field. 5th, Sunday, moved at 8 o'clock; deployed on train; marched twelve miles; went into camp on Sand Hill on left of road; Major Niederauer, division officer of the day. 6th, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed Buford's Bridge; came up with the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps; Second Brigade in front (by regiments), Eighty-fifth, Thirty-third, &c.; marched twelve miles; camped in field; rained hard all night; Fifteenth Corps had some skirmishing at this place. 7th, moved at 8 o'clock; deployed with train, Thirty-third guarding fifty wagons; crossed Little Salkehatchie; moved six miles; camped in field on the right of road near Bamberg. 8th, Thirty-third moved back one mile and a half on road and stood picket till 5 p. m., then moved to Graham's Turnout, a distance of two miles and a half; went into camp in woods south of railroad; band went to division headquarters (under command of Major Niederauer), at which time there was a fine pair of holsters presented to General Ward; holsters captured by Charles Fivecoats, Company B, Thirty-third Indiana. 9th, moved at 7 a. m. to Blackville, a distance of ten miles; after dinner Thirty-third tore up one mile of railroad track, destroying all the ties and rails; camped on right of road in field. 10th, moved at 7 o'clock on left of railroad eight miles, through Williston; tore up one mile of railroad; received some mail and some men came up with Fourteenth Corps for the regiment; camped on the left of road in woods. 11th, moved at 7 through Williston; marched eight miles to South Edisto River; camped on south side in the valley. 12th, Sunday, clear and cool; waded water filled with ice for one mile; moved on with train till 3 p. m.; went into camp on left of road in sand field. 13th, moved out at 7; deployed on train; went into camp at Round Pond at noon, in wood on west side of pond; got some mail. 14th, moved at 9 o'clock; deployed on train; marched eight miles; went into camp in woods on right of road; rained all night. 15th, moved at 6; deployed on fifty wagons; after marching fifteen miles went into camp, after dark, in two miles of Lexington Court-House. 16th, moved at 7; marched ten miles, Third Division in front, First Brigade in front, Thirty-third in advance of Second Brigade; went into camp at 3 o'clock, in two miles and in sight of the the doomed city—Columbia. 17th, city of Columbia surrendered to Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps; 10 a. m. left wing moved to the left in charge of wagon train (eight miles); went into camp on west side of Saluda River; very windy; light to be seen from the burning city—Columbia. 18th, moved at 8 a. m.; crossed the Saluda at noon; marched then eighteen miles; went into camp at 8 p. m. in rocky field on right of road. 19th, moved at 7 a. m., three miles; Second Brigade relieved First Division, Fourteenth Corps; lay in woods and were gathering for meeting, but got orders to march at 3 o'clock;

moved to the right; went into camp at dark with main army. 20th, transportation cut down; burned desks; cut down wall tents; moved at noon and crossed Broad River at 2 o'clock; moved out on Columbia and Winnsborough road; camped on left of road in thick pine grove. 21st, moved at 6, in front of train, ten miles to Winnsborough; passed through town at 1 p. m.; reviewed by Generals Slocum and Williams; Second Brigade (especially Thirty-third Indiana) made a fine appearance; went into camp three miles from town, Thirty-third on very high hill. 22d, moved at 7 o'clock, Third Division in front, making a march of seventeen miles; went into camp on Catawba Hills west of the river; Thirty-third captured six good horses and an abundance of forage. 23d, moved at 1 a. m.; worked roads till 6 o'clock, then crossed the river; lay on the hill till 10 o'clock; marched 5 miles; roads very hilly and bad; camped for the night on left of road in woods. 24th, moved at 8; some rain; roads bad; moved three miles; went into camp on grass hillside; two men of the regiment captured, with Lieutenant Knowles of Twenty-second Wisconsin. 25th, lay in camp all day; continued to rain. 26th, moved at 7 a. m.; roads very bad; marched eight miles to Ingraham's Store; went into camp at 2 o'clock near General Sherman's headquarters; it being the Sabbath, Chaplain McCrea preached to the brigade. 27th, lay quietly in camp all day; sent back a party in search of the Fourteenth Corps. 28th, moved at 7 in an easterly direction; deployed on train; roads very bad; marched till midnight; foragers brought in 7 horses, 21 mules, and 1 wagon and buggy well loaded with forage.

March 1, marched at 6; deployed on train; Thirty-third guarding sixty wagons; marched twelve miles; camped on right of road in woods. 2d, moved at 7; deployed on train; lay by all the evening waiting for the bridge to be repaired; crossed Buffalo Creek after dark; marched till 10 o'clock; went into camp on the left of road. 3d, marched at 7; deployed on train; Thirty-third, covering fifty wagons and twenty-seven ambulances, making ten miles; encamped at Chesterfield at 3 o'clock. 4th, moved at 8 for State line; roads bad; deployed on train; went into camp in North Carolina in an open field. 5th, Sabbath, fine day; had meeting, well attended; service by Chaplain McCrea; foragers got at least three days' rations. 6th, moved at noon in the direction of Cheraw; marched eight miles; went into camp on right of road. 7th, moved at 7 through city of Cheraw; the city almost destroyed by Right Wing; crossed the Grand Pedee on Right-Wing pontoon; Second Brigade marched in column in rear of train; encamped in woods on left of road. 8th, turned over a lot of mules; marched at 7; roads bad; deployed on train; marched ten miles; camped on left, near woods. 9th, moved at 7 o'clock; roads getting better; rainy afternoon; marched twelve miles; went into camp at 8 p. m. on left of road. 10th, moved at 6; Thirty-third deployed on fifty wagons; crossed Lumber Creek; marched twelve miles; this evening went into camp at 10 p. m. on right of road; quite cool. 11th, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed Rockfish Creek on pontoon, Third Division in advance; worked roads in forenoon; afternoon marched on plank road; after marching twenty miles went into camp three [miles] from Fayetteville. 12th, Sabbath, services three times during the day; have communication with Wilmington; sent out some mail; lay in camp all day. 13th, moved at 10 p. m. through the city of Fayetteville; Generals Sherman, Slocum, Williams, Ward, and others reviewed the troops as they passed through the town, Thirty-third Indiana in advance of column; Second Brigade halted to guard train at river; crossed the Cape Fear River after

dark; marched four miles and went into camp at 10 p. m.; Lieutenant Jeter and ten men captured at Little River bridge while foraging. 14th, lay in camp all day. 15th, marched at 7; roads bad; halted at noon for dinner; began to rain; went into camp in woods on left of road at 1 p. m. 16th, moved at 6 o'clock; advanced three miles over very bad roads, when we were ordered into line of battle 9 a. m.; Second Brigade on left of road; advanced in line of battle half a mile; 10 a. m., engagement became general, Second Brigade, Nineteenth on the right, Eighty-fifth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-third advanced, charging the enemy's works, taking two pieces of artillery and some prisoners; Thirty-third, Major Niederauer and 3 men slightly and 1 man severely wounded; enemy fell back one mile and a half to more formidable works, where heavy shelling and skirmishing was kept up till after dark; encamped on the field. 17th, moved at 7, Third Division on left, to Averasborough, a distance of five miles; found wagons, ambulances, and dead and wounded rebels along the road; went into camp at noon; quite a number of wounded rebels at this place were paroled (the prisoners). 18th, moved at 7, for the main column on the right; reached the main road at 9 o'clock; rested till 1 p. m.; drew two days' rations, then marched till 2 a. m.; roads very bad. 19th, Sunday, moved at 8; deployed on train; weather fine; roads good; at noon was ordered forward on double-quick for seven miles. Fourteenth Corps were engaged with the enemy, and had been driven back one mile. Twentieth Corps arrived in time to save them from defeat; First Division, Twentieth Corps, in front, took position on left of main road, Third Division on left of First Division; battle raged with great fury till 7 p. m.; Second Brigade was in position, strongly fortified, in forty minutes, but no enemy appeared in our immediate front. 20th, all quiet in front of Thirty-third; reconnaissance by General Baird with Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, found the enemy in full force and strongly fortified on our right. 21st, Colonel Burton, division officer of the day, Third Division picket-line, swung forward left and center; found the enemy in position along the front; some skirmishing in front of our right. 22d, pickets relieved by cavalry; Major Niederauer, division officer of the day; regiment moved at 8 o'clock; marched seven miles south, thence seven miles east; roads very bad; passed over swamps, creeks, &c.; went into camp at 10 o'clock on east bank of Falling Creek. 23d, moved at 8 o'clock; roads good; winds high; marched seven miles; stopped for dinner in sand-field south side of Neuse River, having already passed Twenty-fifth Corps (colored); moved at 1 o'clock; crossed the river on pontoons at 2 p. m.; marched five miles and went into camp at 5 o'clock, but the brigade pulled up and marched three miles and went into camp on right of road for the night in an open field. 24th, up at 2 a. m.; pack-mules and train moved at 3 and troops at 7; Thirty-third Indiana in advance of corps; Companies H and C fell in from their advanced picket-post into the column as it passed; three miles to Little River, thence two to Goldsborough; marched past General Sherman's headquarters and encamped in open sand-field three miles north of town. 25th, moved at noon one mile back toward town and went into camp in woods. 26th, cleared off our camp and put up our quarters as best we could, since which time we have remained in same camp.

During the above-named campaign the regiment captured fifty horses and mules and foraged off the country at least forty days' rations for men and animals.

JAS. E. BURTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers.

No. 194.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Crane, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 2–March 24.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

I submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since leaving Savannah, to March 24, 1865, pursuant to order received:

On the morning of January 2, 1865, the regiment landed in South Carolina opposite Savannah. After attempting a crossing by way of Hutchinson's Island on the 29th of December and January 1, 1865, which efforts caused the regiment much suffering from cold, wet, and want of sleep, and failed for want of boats and means being provided to cross the troops, the regiment was finally transferred direct from Savannah to South Carolina by steam-boat. January 4, moved from the landing to Hardee's plantation with the brigade, remaining in camp there until January 17, when the brigade marched to Purysburg, where it remained camped until January 29, then marching to Robertsville, S. C., where it camped on January 30, 1865.

Thursday, February 2, the regiment moved with the brigade from Robertsville toward Lawtonville. That evening, the advance having come upon the enemy, the regiment was ordered to the front and formed in line under a skirmish fire of the enemy and advanced with the whole line upon the retiring enemy, with no casualties, and then camped near Lawtonville. The regiment marched daily with the brigade, most of the time guarding trains, until we reached the railroad, February 7. February 8, the regiment moved north of the railroad two miles, and covered the working parties upon the road, returning to the brigade that night at Graham's Station. February 9, marched with the brigade to Blackville, ten miles, and then destroyed 1,900 feet of railroad. On the 10th marched eleven miles farther toward Augusta and destroyed half a mile of railroad, by measurement, in less than three-quarters of an hour.

From the 11th day of February until the 16th day of March the regiment was with the brigade, marching, camping, guarding trains, building corduroy roads, doing picket duty, and all the labors and duties incident to the campaign, without coming into direct conflict with the enemy. The number of miles marched, the route pursued, and other like matters, were the same as experienced by the brigade. On the 16th day of March the regiment marched with the brigade about three miles and a half, when, the enemy being in force, the brigade moved to the front, was formed at first in mass, then in line, the Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry occupying the right center, in position behind some batteries. After a heavy fire for some time from the batteries, the regiment, with the brigade, advanced under a severe fire upon the enemy's works. The enemy abandoned their works, which were simultaneously occupied by the brigade and the First Brigade. In this engagement my regiment advanced through an open field in plain view of the enemy and directly upon their works. It was most gallantly done by officers and men, with considerable loss. During the remainder of that day the regiment, with the brigade, was in reserve, moving forward as the enemy fell back to their main works, and being under fire until after dark, when it built a line of works.

A report of the loss in this engagement is appended to this report. Until March 19 the regiment marched with the brigade and on the night of the 18th was out until 5 a. m. of the 19th assisting the trains. On

the 19th, while marching, deployed upon the train, orders came to move to the front. The regiment closed up and marched six miles, much of the way beside trains, without halting and came upon the field of battle in excellent order. After several changes in the positions the brigade was formed in single line on the left and built a line of works without other participation in the engagement. The regiment remained in those works until the 22d, when, with the brigade, it marched to Goldsborough, entering the town March 24.

I append a summary of the whole number of miles marched, and of foraging and supplies. The regiment subsisted almost wholly upon the country from the 2d of February, 1865. Up to that date doing very little foraging, obtaining supplies from the Government.

During the campaign, from February 11, outside of the rations given below, issued by the Government, I subsisted the regiment by means of fourteen mounted men, the men also along the line of march and near camp often getting fresh hog, sweet potatoes, and sometimes beef. The regiment and animals were well fed during the whole campaign.

Summary.—Officers and men in regiment, 339. Rations and forage received from the Government from February 1, 1865: Hard bread, 16 days; sugar, 20 days; coffee, 20 days; meat, 3 days; forage, 300 pounds.

I estimate that my regiment has taken from the country since February 2, 1865, 40 days' full rations of meat, 25 of breadstuffs, 15 of sweet potatoes, and 30 of molasses. Also quantities of lard, honey, peas, beans, dried fruits, poultry, &c., which cannot be estimated. There was in the regiment February 2, 1865, 6 private animals, 6 public animals, and 13 pack-mules.

All these received from the country full and sufficient supplies of forage all the time from February 1 to March 24. Also, I received fourteen other animals on February 12, 1865, for foragers which were subsisted forty days, averaging forage for thirty-nine animals for forty-seven days received from the country, scarcely ample in corn alone, but reckoning rough it was more than the amount of Government rations for the time would be. And more forage was brought into Goldsborough than we started with. The regiment has marched over 460 miles, destroyed 4,540 feet of railroad, or over seven-eighths of a mile.

The officers and men have shown great powers of endurance, been in remarkably good health and spirits, cheerfully doing all duty and enduring all the hardships of the campaign. I am under great obligations to them. The country should know and appreciate their courage and manhood.

A. B. CRANE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Captain KELLAM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 195.

Report of Maj. David Anderson, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 1–March 24.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, March 26, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders from division headquarters requiring reports from regimental commanders from the time of leaving Savannah, Ga., to our arrival at this point, I have the honor to report as follows:

The regiment, 300 strong, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, left Savannah, Ga., January 1, crossing the Savannah River dur-

ing the night of that day in two or three small boats after a tedious effort, bringing across in the same manner all their baggage, horses, mules, wagons, &c., and camping on the South Carolina side the morning of the 2d of that month. After crossing, several days were spent in receiving supplies and making necessary preparations for the coming campaign. The regiment moved from near the river, occupying positions at Hardee's plantation, Purysburg, and Robertsville. While at Hardee's plantation Lieutenant-Colonel Baker was compelled by sickness to turn over the command to Maj. D. Anderson and return to Savannah. While at Robertsville, preparations having been fully completed, the regiment began their march on that tremendous campaign so recently and gloriously terminated, moving from the latter place on the morning of February 2, they having been almost constantly on the march from the day of starting until the end.

The regiment has crossed the following named rivers: Combahee, North Edisto, South Edisto, Congaree, Saluda, Broad, Catawba, Cape Fear, Great Pedee, Little Pedee, Neuse, besides numbers of smaller streams. They have bridged streams, corduroyed swamps innumerable for many days in succession, drawing no supplies only such as they themselves secured from a poor, sterile, and impoverished country. They have taken prisoners, fought battles, and won victories. The regiment was hotly engaged with the enemy at Smith's plantation on the 16th of the present month, assaulting and carrying a line of rebel earthworks fully garrisoned, capturing 1 cannon and many prisoners, losing 4 killed and 17 wounded.

Annexed is an estimated statement of the amount of property captured by the regiment during this campaign, together with the number of miles of railroad destroyed:

Horses		25
Mules		50
Cattle		100
Pork and bacon	pounds	15,000
Coffee	do	25
Flour	do	1,800
Rice	bushels	100
Corn meal	pounds	5,000
Sugar	do	400
Potatoes	bushels	400
Railroad destroyed	miles	3

I also transmit a statement of losses and casualties occurring during the campaign.

D. ANDERSON,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 196.

Report of Capt. Darwin R. May, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 2–March 24.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND REGT. WISCONSIN INFTY. VOLS.,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Below please find report of the part taken by the Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, in the campaign through the Carolinas:

The regiment crossed the Savannah River with the brigade on the 2d day of January, 1865, and went into camp on the South Carolina shore. Remained in camp until the morning of the 4th, when it marched to Hardee's plantation, where it camped with the division and remained until the morning of the 17th of January. Marched on

the morning of the 17th, passing through Hardeeville and camping with the brigade at Purysburg, where it remained until the morning of the 29th of January. Marched from Purysburg on the 29th and went into camp at Robertsville on the 30th, where it remained until the morning of the 2d of February.

Marched from Robertsville on the 2d of February, passed through Lawtonville on the 3d, crossed the Combahee River, near Barnwell Church on the 6th, and struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad near Lowry's Turnout on the 7th of February. The 8th, 9th, and 10th were spent on the railroad, passing through Graham's, Blackville, and Williston, and destroying railroad track, crossed the South Branch of the Edisto River on the 12th and the North Branch of the Edisto on the 13th, arriving in front of Columbia on the 16th of February. Crossed the Saluda River, near Mount Zion, on the 18th and Broad River on the 20th. Passed through Winnsborough on the 21st and crossed the Catawba River, near Rocky Mount, on the 23d of February. On the 24th of February Lieutenant Knowles, of Company C, in command of regimental foragers, was captured, together with two enlisted men of the regiment. Reached Hanging Rock on the 26th, where it remained in camp one day.

Crossed Lynch's Creek on the 1st of March and camped in Chesterfield on the 3d. March 4, crossed the State line and camped near Sneedsborough, N. C., where it remained until the 6th, when it marched to Cheraw, S. C. Crossed the Great Pedee at Cheraw on the 7th of March. On the 8th crossed the Wilmington and Rockingham Railroad, and on the 11th reached Fayetteville. Remained in camp on the 12th. On the 13th marched in review through Fayetteville, crossed the Cape Fear River, and went into camp about two miles from the river. Marched from Fayetteville on the 15th, taking the Raleigh road. Participated in the engagement of the 16th of March, having four men wounded. Camped at Averasborough on the 17th, and marched on the 18th, taking the Goldsborough road. During the engagement of the 19th, 20th, and 21st were in position on the left of the First Division, Twentieth Corps, but at no time engaged with the enemy. Crossed the Neuse River on the 23d, and went into camp at Goldsborough on the 24th of March.

During the campaign the regiment has marched about 480 miles; has destroyed one mile of railroad track, and has built about two miles and a half of corduroy road. It is estimated that the regiment has foraged from the country about 15,000 pounds of meat and 17,000 pounds of breadstuffs, with about 50 horses and mules.

The regimental foragers under Lieutenant Knowles, and, after his capture, under Lieutenant Morse, of Company I, have done good service, and have had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, and captured a number of prisoners. On the 11th of March Lieutenant Morse, with his command, entered the city of Fayetteville and with other foragers drove the enemy from the place sometime before the advance of our main column reached the city.

The casualties during the campaign have been 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men captured, 4 enlisted men wounded, and 2 enlisted men missing, as follows.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

D. R. MAY,

Capt., Comdg. Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Vol. Infty.

Capt. A. G. KELLAM, *A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.*

* Nominal list omitted.

No. 197.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Cogswell, Second Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 16–March 24 and April 10–June 1.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the evening of January 16, 1865, I assumed command of this brigade, pursuant to section III, General Orders, No. 16, headquarters Twentieth Army Corps, Savannah, Ga., January 16, 1865. The brigade was then stationed at Hardee's Farm, S. C., and consisted of the following regiments: Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham commanding; Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, Lieut. Col. Fred. C. Winkler commanding; Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, Lieut. Col. Elisha Doane commanding; Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. E. H. Powers commanding; Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Hurst commanding; One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Infantry, Lieut. Col. L. B. Faulkner, afterward Maj. H. L. Arnold, commanding. The effective force of the command was at that time, officers, 88; enlisted men, 1,399. On the morning of the 17th four regiments of the brigade moved to Hardeeville on the Union Causeway, two regiments, the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry and One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Infantry, remaining to guard the division supply train from the Savannah River to this latter place. These two regiments joined the brigade on the following day, the 18th. The brigade was encamped on the south side of the town of Hardeeville, where drills, guard mountings, and dress parades were resumed and the camp put into as tolerable condition as the nature of the ground and weather would admit, until the morning of the 29th, when, at 7 o'clock, it broke camp and marched north and easterly toward Robertsville, S. C., to a point seven miles south of the latter place. January 30, marched to Robertsville and encamped on the south side of that town. January 31, the brigade moved about one mile and a half from the camp of the day before on the Sister's Ferry road, relieving the First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Colonel Selfridge commanding, and holding that road.

February 1, the brigade remaining at this last point, the Seventy-third Ohio Infantry and One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hurst commanding, were engaged in corduroying the Sister's Ferry road. February 2, marched northerly to near Lawtonville, guarding part of wagon train of division. At or near Lawtonville four regiments of the brigade were formed in two lines of battle on the left of the Second Brigade of this division, the remaining two regiments being sent as a support to the right of the line of the division. These lines were advanced about 200 yards to a swamp, and then withdrawn, and the brigade was placed in camp where it had first formed line. February 3, at 8.30 a m., marched through Lawtonville with wagon train northerly to Beech Branch Post-Office. February 4, marched northeasterly through and beyond Smyrna. February 5, marched toward Buford's Bridge on the Salkehatchie. February 6, at 7.30 a. m., moved a short distance with the wagon train; then leaving the train, crossed the Salkehatchie, and moved northerly in the direction of Graham's Post-Office, on the South Carolina Railroad. February 7. at 7.30 a. m., moved to the South Carolina Railroad and

encamped. February 8, moved to Graham's Station. Destroyed 1¼ miles of railroad track west and burnt 360 bales of cotton and the railroad buildings at this station, and went into camp at that place. The same day, leaving the camp standing, the brigade moved three miles and a half west, destroyed 600 yards of track, and then returned. At 9 p. m. reached camp. Each rail was bent, some were twisted, and each tie was burned. February 9, moved westward along the railroad to Blackville Station and two miles beyond, and destroyed one mile and four-fifths of railroad westward, and encamped. February 10, at 7.10 a. m., marched westward along the railroad to White Pond Station, ten miles, and destroyed the railroad for two miles and a quarter beyond, and encamped at White Pond Station at 4.30 p. m. Here each rail was twisted by a detachment of the First Michigan Engineers. February 11, marched back eastward to Williston, and thence northerly to the South Branch of the Edisto River and encamped. February 12, moved at 7 a. m.; crossed that river on a bridge built in the middle of the river, and waded one-half a mile in water from twelve to thirty-six inches deep. Moved on easterly to the Columbia road, and thence northerly on that road about three miles and encamped. February 13, at 8.15 a. m., crossed the North Branch of the Edisto River, and moved on during the day six miles to camp.

February 14, at 12.30 m., moved with wagons on Columbia road about three miles, and then taking the Lancaster road moved on three miles to camp at Augusta and Columbia and Lexington Court-House and Orangeburg Cross-Roads. February 15, at 8 a. m., guarding Second Division and cavalry train; moved on Lexington Court-House road, crossed Congaree Creek, and moved beyond and encamped at a cross-road. February 16, marched unencumbered on the Columbia road to within two miles of Columbia, S. C., and halted for the night. February 17, marched toward Zion Church, guarding wagons, and encamped one mile south of Saluda River. February 18, moved at 8.10 a. m. and crossed the Saluda River, waited with division until 1.40 p. m. to cover taking up of pontoon bridge, then covering the wagons, moved toward Broad River, seven miles and a half, and went into a most smoky and suffocating camp. February 19, at 7.30 a. m., moved out with the division four miles on the Newberry road, the division relieving a division of the Fourteenth Corps. At 1 p. m. moved back, taking a cross-road, muddy and miry, to within one mile of Broad River. February 20, moved at 3.15 p. m.; crossed the Broad River, guarding wagon trains, toward Winnsborough, on a road not laid down. February 21, at 7.15 a. m. moved to Winnsborough unencumbered, and massed for dinner outside and south of the town; then marched through the town and three miles beyond it on the Rocky Mount road. February 22, at 7 a. m. marched unencumbered and crossed the Wateree Creek and moved to Rocky Mount on the Wateree River, and at 12 o'clock that night the brigade crossed the river and bivouacked. At 7.30 a. m., the 23d, moved three miles north of river on the Lancaster road and encamped for the day. At the river Lieutenant-Colonel Winkler, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, hearing of two Union officers, escaped prisoners, who were secreted in this vicinity, was directed to send a company for them, and succeeded in bringing them safely to our army. February 24, marched all day guarding trains about one mile and a half; weather rainy; roads very bad. Three regiments of brigade, One hundred and thirty-sixth New York, Seventy-third Ohio, and Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, engaged nearly all day in corduroying the road. February 25, moved at 6.30 a. m. (raining), and then was ordered back

to camp. Tents pitched, and at 9 a. m. moved out, and the brigade corduroyed the road from camp of previous night to Russell's Store, where the Lancaster and Camden road crosses, a distance of three miles and a quarter, and at night went into camp at the latter place. February 26, at 8 a. m., struck camp as ordered; moved out on Lancaster road; was ordered back; camp pitched again, and at 10.45 a. m. moved out again and marched to Hanging Rock and encamped. February 27, received marching orders, also orders countermanding the same, and remained all day in camp of night before, while the wagons were being crossed over Hanging Rock Creek. February 28, at 10 a. m., crossed Hanging Rock Creek and waited until 4 p. m. for the wagons to start; then moved with them half a mile, where they (the wagons) parked until 6.30 p. m., and then moved on with wagons until 12.30 o'clock, and bivouacked at a point two miles south of Little Lynch's Creek.

March 1, at 6.45 a. m., moved and crossed Little Lynch's Creek, covered wagons, and then moved on to Lynch's Creek, crossed it, and encamped two miles beyond. March 2, at 6.30, moved forward to Black Creek with wagons, and after waiting several hours to repair the bridge over that creek, crossed and encamped that night from three to four miles beyond. March 3, at 7.45, moved with wagons toward Chesterfield Court-House, which place was reached, over bad roads, at 4 p. m., where the brigade encamped for the night. March 4, moved unencumbered on the Sneedsborough road to Westfield Creek, and there took a by-road to Grady's farm, where the brigade encamped that night and the following day. March 6, marched to Cheraw. At 2.45 that night crossed the Great Pedee at that place, and moved on four miles to bivouac. At 10.20 a. m. on the 7th moved northeasterly fourteen miles and encamped. March 8, at 8.30 a. m., moved north and easterly eight miles. March 9, moved to within one mile of Lumber River, corduroyed a piece of swamp, and encamped. March 10, at 7 a. m., guarding wagons; moved on difficult roads; crossed Lumber River after considerable delay, massed on the north side of it for several hours, and then with wagons moved on six or seven miles in the general direction of Fayetteville, N. C. March 11, at 6.30 a. m. (unencumbered), moved; crossed Rockfish Creek on a by-road; struck the Fayetteville plank road at 4 p. m., and encamped that night, at 8 p. m., one mile and a half from Fayetteville, where the brigade remained until the 13th, when, marching through the town of Fayetteville, it crossed the Cape Fear River, and encamped four miles beyond on the Fayetteville and Raleigh wagon road. There two regiments of the brigade, the Fifty-fifth Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, were sent forward that night two miles farther on that road as an advance outpost.

March 14, the brigade was ordered to make a reconnaissance on the Raleigh road to Taylor's Hole Creek, and on the Goldsborough or Tarborough road to the South or Black River. At 9 a. m. the brigade moved out in light marching order, leaving its camps behind and reaching the advance camps of Fifty-fifth Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts, was joined by them, and also the One hundred and second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, First Brigade of this division, Major Clay commanding, moved to the Goldsborough or Tarborough road. The Fifty-fifth and Seventy-third Ohio, and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin and One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hurst, Seventy-third Ohio, were ordered to proceed on the latter road to Great Creek, and Colonel Hurst was directed

to cross that creek if he could and there to await further orders, while the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, and One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, were ordered to proceed to Taylor's Hole Creek, on the Raleigh road, if possible. I proceeded with this latter column about four miles, and the enemy was met first at Evon's Creek. In a few moments, however, and after slight dispositions on our part, he left. The creek was crossed, and everything progressing favorably for some two miles beyond. I directed Colonel Buckingham to keep moving on carefully and to gain Taylor's Hole Creek if he could do so with his skirmish line, but not to engage his line of battle. (For a fuller and more particular report of this most satisfactory reconnaissance on the part of Colonel Buckingham I refer you to his inclosed report.*) Then taking a by-road through woods I joined the column with Colonel Hurst at Great Creek. No opposition as yet had been met. Leaving four companies of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, Major Lackner commanding, to hold a main road on my left, I took the nearest road to Black or South River, and proceeded three miles to within a few hundred rods of that river without opposition, here deploying five companies of the Fifty-fifth Ohio as skirmishers. I advanced them to the river bank, driving the enemy's cavalry across that place and engaging his skirmishers in a hot fire for twenty minutes. Having observed the river and calling forth artillery fire from four different pieces, the skirmishers were withdrawn and the column moved back to its camps, having marched a distance of from twenty-one to twenty-two miles. In the engagement the casualties were 1 slightly, 1 mortally, wounded in Fifty-fifth Ohio. March 15, moved (unencumbered) on the Raleigh road; crossed Silver Run and Taylor's Hole Creek and encamped at the latter place.

March 16, moved at 6.30 a. m. over difficult and muddy roads forward some two or three miles on same road where the cavalry advance had been checked by the enemy, forming two lines, three regiments in each line, as per order, left resting on road and on the right of Second Brigade of this division, right resting on left of First Brigade of this division. Advanced in this formation a short distance, when the line halted and this brigade was ordered forward to relieve the Second Brigade, First Division, of this corps, Col. William Hawley commanding, whose skirmish line had been engaged some time. In order to relieve Colonel Hawley I found it necessary to place all of my six regiments on the first line. This being done, the line was advanced about 250 yards to Colonel Hawley's position, the center of which was on our main road in the vicinity of Smith's house, or Smithville, and, relieving his line, immediately relieved his skirmishers with a strong one from this brigade under command of Captain Graves, Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry. The brigade remained in this position about one hour. On the skirmish line, meanwhile, continual firing was going on. Then, pursuant to an order from Brevet Major-General Williams, commanding corps, which order I immediately communicated to the division commander, I advanced both my skirmish and main line and occupied a slight line of breast-works of the enemy's, he, at the same time, retiring from my front. In advance of here a continual and sharp skirmish fire was kept. I had meanwhile doubled my line of skirmishers and the number on the line was 360 men. After several

* See p. 835.

hours of good fighting for skirmishers, the enemy left another and stronger line of works and fell back a mile through and beyond a swamp to his main line of earth-works, the skirmishers pushing him all the while, his killed and wounded falling into our hands. The brigade moved rapidly in line after its skirmishers, passed the dense and deep swamp and rectified its alignment and sheltered itself under the crest of a hill, the skirmish line seventy-five yards in front and the enemy's works fifty yards in front of it. Here the brigade remained some time. In the meanwhile the Second Brigade, originally on my left, had been taken from that position and the First Brigade of this division had been taken from my right and placed on my left, while Hawley's brigade of the First Division had formed on my right. With these commands, respectively, I was in constant communication and connection, when the brigade was ordered to advance. I had previously ordered my skirmish line to advance three different times and each time they were repulsed, each time reporting breast-works in their front, fifty yards distant. This report, as well as the inability of my skirmish line to advance, I reported to the staff officer, Captain Chipman, acting assistant inspector-general of the division, who brought me the order to advance, and of him I inquired if it was intended that I should engage my main line, to which he replied that he would see and inform me. In the meantime preparations were made to advance, and immediately after receiving an order, through Lieutenant Thompson, provost-marshal, to advance and engage my line if necessary in order to draw the enemy, pressed my line of battle beyond the skirmishers and advanced with the intention of taking the breast-works by assault, as that was the only way, in my opinion, to drive the enemy. When the order "forward to the breast-works" had been given and the brigade had advanced a few yards and was receiving the full fire of the enemy's line, I was informed by one of my staff officers, Lieutenant Morse, who had been stationed on the left of the brigade, that the First Brigade had halted and that I was breaking my connection. As the First Brigade had been to me the directing line, I at once halted, though under a fire which would have injured me less had I kept on, the left of the brigade being fully exposed with no shelter and at the closest range of the enemy's muskets. When I discovered that no further attempts to advance were about to be made I at once communicated the facts of my position to the general commanding division, who immediately directed me to return to a line less exposed, which was done in good order, taking up different lines in retiring until we reached the position from which we had at first advanced. Soon after, by direction of general commanding division, works were thrown up a short distance in advance of this, which three regiments of the brigade occupied and held that night, the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers. This is the report of the operations of the brigade in the protracted skirmish of March 16, lasting the larger part of the day. The casualties of the brigade in that affair were as follows: Killed—commissioned officers, 5; enlisted men, 14. Wounded—commissioned officers, 3; enlisted men, 91. It was here that the brigade and service lost a young and valuable officer in the person of Lieut. Samuel Storrow, aide-de-camp to myself, who received two wounds while carrying an order to the left of the brigade when it was on its most advanced position, from which he died almost immediately. His loss is deeply felt in the brigade.†

† Lieutenant Storrow is counted among the killed of the Second Massachusetts, p. 64.

Early in the morning of the 17th the picket reported the evacuation of their main line by the enemy and their occupation of the same. Soon after the brigade with its division moved four miles and a half or five miles to Averasborough, and remained during the day and night. The Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, was sent one mile and a half on the Raleigh road to hold and picket the same. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Winkler commanding, was sent at the same time on the Smithville road to hold and picket the same. On the 18th moved on a by-road and crossed Black River and moved on as rear guard to the corps, and reaching the wagons at 9 p. m., marched all night, and in the morning of the 19th rested for a few hours, and at 9 a. m. started, covering wagons moving on the Bentonville road. At 11.30 a. m. my brigade received orders to leave the wagons and move on to the front seven miles, where the enemy had been met in force by the Fourteenth Corps. This brigade, by rapid marching, reached the field early in the p. m., and was massed in rear of the batteries, in rear of the First Division of this corps. At about 3 p. m. I received an order from the brevet major-general commanding the corps, through Lieutenant-Colonel Asmussen, to move my brigade to the right and report to Brevet Major-General Davis, commanding Fourteenth Corps, Colonel Asmussen saying that he would report my order to my division commander. Moving by the flank to the front and right, I was informed by Major-General Slocum that a staff officer of the Fourteenth Corps, who was then present, would conduct me to my position. By this officer I was informed that owing to some confusion a gap was left in the Fourteenth Corps between the left of General Morgan's division and parts of General Carlin's division, and this gap it was desired I should fill. Following by the flank in the direction pointed out to me by General Davis, whom I met as soon as I had passed beyond the right of the Twentieth Corps, for the purpose of forming my line, I struck my flank upon two rebel lines that were passing up the gap for the purpose of turning the left of General Morgan's division. Gaining quickly my proper front, and retiring a little my right, I remained with four regiments in line and two in reserve in column in rear of right and left, respectively, until I had ascertained by skirmishers where I was. Finding that I, too, had struck the enemy's flank, I moved forward about 100 yards, through dense swamps, cutting off parts of two rebel regiments, which fell as prisoners into the hands of the Fourteenth Corps, and pressing back the enemy until he formed in my front in two lines, on the outside of a swamp in the middle of which my line was. Here the brigade became hotly engaged until 8.30 o'clock that night, when the two lines of the enemy withdrew, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. I then withdrew my line to the inner side of the swamp and strengthened it. The men slept on their arms. The loss in the engagement was: Killed—enlisted men, 11. Wounded—commissioned officers, 7; enlisted men, 106.

On the morning of the 20th was relieved by a brigade of the Fourteenth Corps, Brevet Brigadier-General Hobart commanding, and then moved back to camp, where I had massed the p. m. before in rear of batteries. On p. m. of 20th moved to the extreme left of the line about one mile and fortified. On the morning of the 21st, with Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Winkler commanding, and Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Doane commanding, and the picket-line of the brigade, moved out a mile to the front, drew a few shots from the enemy, but gained no important information. On

p. m. of that day moved back to camp of the a. m. of the 20th. On the 22d moved to Falling Creek and on the 23d and 24th marched to this place, where the brigade is encamped, about three miles north of Goldsborough, on a pleasant wooded ridge.

This ends the official report of the operations of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, from January 16 to March 24, 1865, both inclusive. The campaign has been a hard one to the troops, owing to the weather and the roads. They have lived better than before and have at all times been in good spirits.

I inclose herewith a list of the names of the killed, wounded, and missing in action; killed, wounded and missing otherwise; also an estimate of amount of supplies taken from the country. The estimate is large, but I think not exaggerated. Also an estimate of distances marched by the brigade.

It may not be improper here to state that on the 16th of January I came to this brigade a stranger, and commenced the campaign with them the next morning. I have found the troops of the brigade brave in action, willing and obedient on the march, quiet and soldierly in camp.

Inclosed are the reports of regimental commanders, to which I would respectfully call your attention.

Before closing I desire to testify to all the gentlemen of my staff, Capt. H. G. H. Tarr, acting assistant adjutant-general; Dr. J. W. Hastings, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. A. E. Beardsley, acting assistant quartermaster; Capt. O. Sackett, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Pliny E. Watson, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. John E. Royce, provost-marshal; Lieut. B. H. True, ambulance officer; Lieutenant Schubert, pioneer officer, and Lieut. George A. Morse, aide-de-camp, my high approbation of the manner in which they have so cheerfully and faithfully discharged the duties of their different positions.

I desire also to mention Capt. C. E. Graves, Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, for bravery, coolness, and good judgment while commanding the skirmish line March 16, with an acknowledgment of the courtesy that has been invariably extended to me everywhere in this division.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. COGSWELL,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Estimate of subsistence, forage, animals, &c., taken from the country during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., by the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

Flour	pounds	21,200	Salt	pounds	1,225
Corn meal	do	40,388	Potatoes	bushels	1,534
Salt meat	do	52,426	Sorghum	barrels	7
Bacon	do	15,900	Corn	pounds	317,960
Ham	do	1,750	Fowl		2,570
Lard	do	2,325	Cattle		531
Dried fruit	do	300	Animals		266
Sugar	do	1,108	Cotton destroyed	bales	2,409
Tobacco	do	155	Fodder	tons	6
Beans	do	4,720			

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Estimate of distances marched during the campaign, 1865.

January 17, marched from Saint Mary's to Hardeeville, nine miles; January 29, marched from Saint Mary's toward Robertsville, fifteen miles; January 30, marched from camp to Robertsville, seven miles; January 31, marched from Robertsville to Maner's plantation, one mile; February 2, marched from Maner's plantation to Lawtonville, fifteen miles; February 3, marched from Lawtonville toward Smyrna, ten miles; February 4, marched from camp toward Buford's Bridge, ten miles; February 5, marched from camp toward Buford's Bridge, ten miles; February 6, marched from camp toward Augusta and Charleston Railroad, nine miles; February 7, marched from camp to Augusta and Charleston Railroad, eight miles; February 8, marched from camp on Augusta and Charleston Railroad, eight miles; February 9, marched from camp to [Blackville] Station, eleven miles; February 10, marched from [Blackville] to White Pond, twelve miles; February 11, marched from White Pond to South Branch Edisto River, twelve miles; February 12, marched from camp to North Edisto River, thirteen miles; February 13, marched from camp on the Columbia road, six miles; February 14, marched from camp toward Lexington Court-House, six miles; February 15, marched from camp on Lexington Court-House road, nine miles; February 16, marched from camp on Columbia road, eight miles; February 17, marched from camp toward Zion Church, five miles; February 18, marched from Saluda River on Newberry road, seven miles and a half; February 19, marched from camp toward Broad River, seven miles and a half; February 20, marched from camp on Winnsborough road, eight miles; February 21, marched from camp to Winnsborough, twelve miles; February 22, marched from camp to Rocky Mount Post-Office, sixteen miles and a half; February 23, marched from Rocky Mount Post-Office on Lancaster road, three miles; February 24, marched from camp on Lancaster road, one mile and a half; February 25, marched to Russell's plantation, three miles; February 26, marched to Hanging Rock Post-Office, six miles; February 28, marched from Hanging Rock toward Lynch's Creek, five miles; March 1, marched from camp toward Chesterfield, twelve miles; March 2, marched from camp toward Chesterfield, six miles; March 3, marched from camp to Chesterfield, eleven miles; March 4, marched from Chesterfield to Grady's farm, ten miles; March 6, marched from Grady's farm to Cheraw, twelve miles; March 7, marched from Cheraw toward Lumber River, eighteen miles; March 8, marched from camp toward Lumber River, eight miles; March 9, marched from camp toward Lumber River, eight miles; March 10, marched from camp toward Fayetteville, eight miles; March 11, marched from camp to Fayetteville, twenty-two miles; March 13, marched from camp, crossed Cape Fear River, four miles; March 14, marched on a reconnaissance, twenty-one miles; March 15, marched from camp on Averasborough road, fourteen miles; March 16, marched from camp to Smith's farm, three miles; March 17, marched from camp to Averasborough, five miles; March 18, marched from camp on Bentonville road, ten miles; March 19, marched from camp to battle-ground, eight miles; March 21, marched from camp to the left, three miles; March 22, marched from camp on Goldsborough road, eight miles; March 23, marched from camp, crossed Neuse River, eight miles; March 24, marched from camp to Goldsborough, eleven miles. Aggregate, 454 miles.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Washington, D. C., June 1, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade from the close of the Goldsborough campaign to the present date:

This brigade was in camp near Goldsborough from March 24 to April 10, when it broke camp at 5.30 a. m. and moved in its proper place in line with its division toward Smithfield, which was reached on the afternoon of the 11th. On the morning of the 12th the brigade crossed the Neuse River on pontoons at Smithfield and pushed on toward Raleigh, a distance of seventeen miles, and encamped at 3.30 p. m. near Swift Creek. At 4.30 p. m. my command was ordered to break camp and push on with all possible speed to the support of General Kilpatrick, who, it was reported, had captured a part of the enemy's supply train. At 5 p. m., when the troops were fairly on the road, I was ordered to return to my late camp, as the necessity for the movement no longer existed. April 13, broke camp at 6.30 a. m. and marched seventeen miles to Raleigh, arriving in camp near the insane asylum of the State of North Carolina about 3 p. m., where the command remained quiet during the 14th. April 15, the brigade was ordered to be in readiness to move at 8 a. m., but the order was countermanded. April 16, 17, and 18, remained quiet. April 19, in obedience to orders received, the troops were put in permanent camp, where they remained until the 25th of April, when at 9.30 a. m. the brigade moved with its division toward Jones' Cross-Roads. The brigade encamped at dark within one mile of the cross-roads, having marched twelve miles. April 26 and 27, remained quiet. April 28, broke camp at 6.30 a. m. and returned to our former camp near Raleigh, where we remained until the morning of the 30th, when, at 7.30 a. m., the command moved with its division through the city of Raleigh on the road to Richmond, and homeward bound. At about 8.30 p. m. encamped near Manteo's Mills, on the south bank of the Neuse.

May 1, at 7.30 a. m., broke camp, and, crossing the Neuse, moved northward across the Tar River. The troops were in camp about 8.30 p. m., having marched twenty miles. May 2, broke camp at 7.30 a. m.; marched sixteen miles and camped at 6 p. m. May 3, broke camp at 6 a. m. and, marching through Williamsborough Post-Office, crossed the Roanoke River on pontoons, following the Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, and encamped one mile from the bridge; distance accomplished, twenty-two miles. May 4, moved at 6 a. m. and, marching northeasterly, crossed the Meherrin River and encamped about 3.30 p. m.; distance, nineteen and a half miles. May 5, marched nineteen miles, crossing the Nottoway River, and camped at 3 p. m. May 6, marched fifteen miles, through Blacks and Whites Station, on the South Side Railroad, and encamped at 1 p. m. May 7, broke camp at 4.30 a. m.; marched sixteen miles, crossing the Appomattox River on double pontoons, and encamped near Clover Hill at 2 p. m. May 8, marched thirteen miles and camped at noon. May 9, moved two miles and camped. May 10, remained quiet. May 11, marched at 10 a. m., crossing the James River and passing through Richmond out the Mechanicsville pike, and camped near Brook Creek; distance, ten miles. May 12, marched eight miles; crossed the Chickahominy and camped in the swamps. May 13, moved sixteen miles, passing through Ashland; crossed the South Anna and New Found Rivers, and camping at 5 p. m. May 14, moved on nineteen miles, crossing the Little River and the Richmond and Gordonsville Railroad, and camping at 6 p. m. May 15,

moved at 6 a. m.; crossed the Mattapony and Po Rivers; passed through Spotsylvania Court-House, and camped about 6 p. m. at Chancellorsville; distance, nineteen miles. May 16, moved at 5.30 a. m.; crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford; passed Hartwood Church and the Spotted Tavern, and camped on Town Creek at 7.30 p. m., having accomplished a distance of twenty-two miles. May 17, marched seventeen miles and camped at Brentsville at 5.30 p. m. May 18, marched twenty miles through Fairfax Station and camped at 3 p. m. May 19, marched nine miles and went into permanent camp four miles from Alexandria. May 20, 21, 22, and 23, remained quiet. May 24, under orders to pass in review, the command broke camp at 7 a. m. and moved with its division toward Washington; crossed the Long Bridge, passed in review, and, marching through the city out the Bladensburg pike, went into permanent camp three miles from the capitol, on the western bank of the Anacostia or Eastern Branch of the Potomac. Since this last date the brigade has remained quiet, all the officers being busily engaged in preparing for the payment, muster out, or transfer of their men.

This report closes the operations of the brigade from Goldsborough, N. C., up to the present time, and I might say is the final and last report of its operations. The Twentieth Connecticut, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, Thirty-third Massachusetts, and One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Infantry, by reason of existing orders from War Department, and the termination of the war, in a few days at furthest, report to their respective States for final muster out and discharge, while the Fifty-fifth Ohio and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry Veteran organizations, the only remaining regiments of the brigade, are awaiting orders to report to Louisville, Ky., for duty in the West.

This, then, will terminate and end the organization of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, Army of Georgia. I think that the history of each regiment in this brigade, as well as the history and record of this organization as a brigade through all its and their different changes, may be studied with interest and pride by the Government, as well as by friends. Each regiment, as well as the brigade itself, may compare its records with any in the service and have no cause to blush.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. COGSWELL,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. F. C. CRAWFORD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 198.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT VOL. INFTY.,
THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
LEFT WING, ARMY OF GEORGIA,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from the 16th of January to the 24th day of March, inclusive:

On the 16th of January the regiment was in camp on Hardee's plantation, six miles north of Savannah, under orders to be ready to move

the following day. On the 17th the regiment, with the brigade and division, moved from camp and marched to Hardeeville, about ten miles, where it encamped and remained till the morning of the 29th, when the march was again resumed at 7 p. [a.] m. on the road to Robertsville. Distance marched, about seventeen miles, when we halted at 3 p. m. and remained over night. 30th, marched at 7 a. m., went about nine miles, and went into camp at about noon near Robertsville. 31st, moved out of camp at 8 a. m., marched about three miles, and went into camp on the road leading from Robertsville to Sister's Ferry, where we remained till the 2d of February.

February 2, marched at 7 a. m., on the road to Lawtonville, and, when near that place, found the enemy in small force behind intrenchments across the road, with a thick swamp in his front. This division formed in line of battle, Third Brigade on the left and the Twentieth Connecticut on the left of the second line. After brief skirmishing the enemy retired precipitately, and the regiment, with the brigade and division, went into camp in line of battle for the night. Marched at 7 a. m. on the morning of the 3d, passed through Lawtonville, made fifteen miles, and halted for the night. On the 4th the march was resumed at 7 a. m., and, after having made about ten miles, encamped for the night one mile east of Allendale. On the 5th, made about twelve miles, and on the 6th, crossed the Big Salkehatchie River, where the enemy had thrown up intrenchments and burnt Buford's Bridge, but had been compelled to evacuate their works by the movements of other portions of the army, and, after marching about fifteen miles, halted for the night. 7th, marched about eight miles, and on the 8th, about two miles, when we reached the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, near Graham's Station, and the regiment, with the brigade, was engaged all day in tearing up the railroad track, burning the cross ties, and twisting the rails. 9th, marched about fourteen miles along the railroad track in a northwesterly direction, passing through Blackville, where we halted for dinner, and about 2 p. m. again went to work destroying the railroad track, working till dark, when we went into camp for the night. 10th, marched at 7 a. m. through Williston to White Pond, twelve miles, and again worked until dark, tearing up and destroying the railroad track almost to Windsor, 105 miles from Charleston. 11th, marched at 7 a. m. back to Williston, where we took the road north toward Davis' Mill, on the Edisto River, which we reached about 4 p. m., having made about twelve miles, when we halted for the night. 12th, broke camp at 7 a. m. and crossed the Edisto River on a bridge built by a regiment of Michigan Engineers during the night, the men having to wade for half a mile on the north side of the river through water eighteen inches or two feet deep, and during the night ice had made of considerable thickness and the ground frozen quite hard; distance made to-day, about fifteen miles. 13th, marched at 8 a. m.; crossed the North Edisto near Williamson's Mill, and halted for the night six miles north of the river, and on the 14th marched six miles, and reached the cross-roads leading to Augusta, Lexington Court-House, and Columbia, when we again bivouacked for the night. 15th, left camp at 8 a. m.; marched to within two miles of Lexington Court-House, when we turned to the right, taking the road to Columbia; and on the 16th, about 4 p. m., encamped about one mile and a half south of the Saluda River and in sight of Columbia. 17th, marched at 10 a. m. in a northwesterly direction about six miles, and encamped on the south bank of the Saluda River for the night.

On the morning of the 18th we crossed the Saluda River on a pontoon bridge, taking a northerly direction, and on the 19th reached Broad River, where we bivouacked for the night, making in the two days about eighteen miles. On the 20th, marched at 3 p. m.; crossed Broad River and the Spartanburg railroad, where we halted till nearly sunset; then marched eight miles, reaching camp about midnight. 21st, took the road toward Winnsborough at 7 a. m.; reached that place about noon; passed through the town and encamped for the night three miles north on the road to Rocky Mount. On the 22d we reached Rocky Mount and encamped half a mile south of the Wateree River, having marched about seventeen miles. At about midnight the men were roused and we crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, which had been laid in the first part of the night, and, after moving some two miles, about 3 a. m. the men lay down and slept until daylight, when we marched about six miles and went into camp. On the 24th we only moved about three miles, the previous rain compelling us to corduroy the road the whole distance, and on the 25th marched about the same distance, this brigade corduroying the road as the day previous. 26th, made about six miles in the direction of Hanging Rock, and on the 27th remained in camp all day. On the 28th, marched about six miles through mud and rain, reaching camp about midnight, and on the 1st of March went about sixteen miles and encamped two miles north of Lynch's Creek.

On the 2d, the regiment was engaged during the afternoon in building corduroy road and only marched about four miles, and on the 3d we marched ten miles and reached Chesterfield about 4.30 p. m. 4th, marched ten miles on the road toward Sneedsborough and went into camp near the Great Pedee River about 1.30 p. m.; we remained until the morning of the 6th, when we moved back to Cheraw, about ten miles; rested till 3 a. m. on the morning of the 7th, when we crossed the Great Pedee River on pontoons and halted about daylight six miles from the river. Resumed the march at 10.30 a. m.; took the road toward Laurel Hill; made fourteen miles and halted for the night. 8th, resumed the march at 7 a. m.; marched about ten miles and halted eight miles from Lumber River for the night, and on the following day reached the river and encamped on the west side. 10th, marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossed Lumber River and reached camp about 11.30 p. m., having marched about ten miles, and on the following day took the road toward Fayetteville, which place we reached about dark and went into camp, having marched about twenty miles. Sunday, the 12th, remained in camp all day. On the 13th we crossed Cape Fear River and encamped five miles north of it. On the 14th, the regiment, with the brigade, was ordered out on a reconnaissance; leaving camp about 9 a. m. in light marching order, we proceeded north on the road to Raleigh, and, after marching about five miles the command was divided, a portion moving by a road to the right and three regiments proceeding on the road toward Raleigh. This regiment moved with the last-mentioned portion of the command, going as far as Silver Run, in all about ten miles from camp, and five companies, viz, I, H, D, K, and G, were sent to the front as an advance guard, and were engaged skirmishing the last three miles of the march for some three hours, driving the skirmishers of the enemy before them and compelling him to move a piece of artillery to the rear and into works, where their skirmishers were also compelled finally to take refuge. Here the enemy were found to be in strong force (at least a brigade, with three pieces of artillery), and the object of the reconnaissance having

been accomplished, the regiment, with the others, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, marched back to camp unmolested by the enemy, which we reached about 9.30 p. m., having marched in all about twenty miles. Capt. Ezra Sprague was in command of the regiment during the day after Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham was placed in charge of the regiments composing this portion of the expedition.

First Lieut. Edward J. Murray, a promising officer, lately promoted from sergeant, was severely wounded in the thigh while in charge of his company on the skirmish line, and also Private Morris S. Bailey, of Company D, severely wounded in the leg, which were all the casualties occurring in the regiment while on this expedition.

A foraging party was sent out on the same day, which was led into an ambush, fired upon, several of the horses and mules, upon which they were mounted, killed and wounded, and six privates of the party captured, viz: Private David Jones and Musician W. S. Ward, Company H; James Downey and Lewis Curtiss, of Company K; Charles Lamue, of Company G, and Anthony Burke, Company B. Private John Scott, Company K, who was with the party, received three saber cuts during the melee, but escaped and returned to the regiment with the rest of the party, and only slightly wounded. Private Josiah Brandebary, Company H, fell out while on the march on the 13th without proper authority, has been missing since, and is supposed to have deserted, and has been reported as a deserter.

On the 15th the regiment, with the corps to which it is attached, moved out of camp at 7 a. m., and after marching about ten miles went into camp on the north side of Silver Run, just in the rear of the works into which the enemy was driven yesterday. On the 16th we broke camp at 6.30 a. m., and, after advancing about four miles, the enemy was found in considerable force by the First Division, which was in the advance. This division (the Third) soon came up and the regiment, with the brigade, was formed and moved forward under fire to relieve a brigade of the First Division, which had been skirmishing with the enemy for some time. After having advanced to the proper position, the regiment furnished thirty men and a commissioned officer to relieve the skirmishers in our front, and shortly after thirty additional men were furnished for the skirmish line. The enemy was soon driven from a line of works and compelled to leave behind some of his artillery. The skirmishers quickly followed the retreating rebels, took a number of prisoners, and drove the enemy into a second line of works, from which they were also finally dislodged, our skirmishers driving them some distance and into a strongly intrenched position, which the enemy held during the afternoon. Our line of battle was now advanced to within a short distance of the works of the enemy, where we threw up temporary rifle-pits, and the regiment and brigade bivouacked for the night behind them. During the night following the enemy evacuated his works and fled. I have to report the following casualties on this occasion:*

On this day Privates Frederick W. Hubbell and Enoch P. Studley, Company B, were missing, supposed to have been captured while foraging.

On the 17th we moved about four miles to Averasborough and encamped for the night, finding on the march evidence of great haste

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 enlisted men killed and 3 officers and 12 enlisted men wounded.

on the part of the retreating rebels, who abandoned wagons, ambulances containing their wounded, and left a portion of their wounded on the field and in the adjoining houses without surgical attendance. On the 18th we marched about twelve miles with our train, over very muddy, miry roads, and reached camp about 5 a. m. the following morning, having marched all night, when we rested for about three hours. At 8 a. m. on the 19th we resumed the march in rear of the train, and about 1 p. m. we left the train and moved rapidly forward till about 3 p. m., when we reached a point near Bentonville, N. C., where the enemy had attacked a portion of the Fourteenth Corps, and the brigade was almost immediately formed on the right of the road leading toward Goldsborough, the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers occupying the left of the line of the brigade, with the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers in column in our immediate rear. In this position we were ordered to advance and relieve a brigade of the Fourteenth Corps, supposed to be in our immediate front. The regiment advanced with the brigade line through the woods for twenty or thirty rods, then across a swamp, when we emerged into an open wood of heavy pine timber, and some twenty rods from the swamp was a thick growth of underbrush directly in our front. After advancing nearly to the edge of the heavy pine forest we received a tremendous volley from the enemy, whose lines were concealed not more than a dozen rods from us, behind the underbrush, which was immediately returned. Our line was established and held till after dark without assistance, although the enemy brought up another line of battle against us, and made the most determined efforts to drive us from the field, yet the men stood as firm as a rock, never flinching under the murderous fire, or giving an inch of ground. Soon after dark the enemy retired, leaving his dead and many of his wounded in our hands, when we threw up a temporary line of works and bivouacked on the battle-field, after assisting in removing our dead and wounded. The regiment in this engagement, remarkable both for the obstinacy with which the rebels fought and for the terrible fire which they maintained, sustained its reputation for courage and valor, which it had already established on many a hard-fought battle-field. The officers and men composing it fight for no other honor than that of our common country; they seek no glory but that of maintaining the majesty of the law, and of sustaining and perpetuating the blood-bought privileges of human liberty, and hence they have never been known to turn their back on the foe.

The casualties for this day were as follows:*

On the morning of the 20th the rebels were found to have fallen back about a mile and a half, and this regiment, with the brigade, were withdrawn from its position and moved to the rear, and about 2 p. m. we moved over toward the left and advanced and extended our line in that direction, built intrenchments, remaining in this position over night and till the afternoon of the following day, when we again moved out of the line toward the right and rear of the corps, where we remained until the following morning (the 22d), when the enemy was found to have fallen back still farther, abandoning a strong line of works, and we moved to the right, taking the road to Goldsborough, halting over night ten miles from the battle-field. 23d, we resumed the march, passing through the camp of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, crossed the Neuse River about noon, and encamped for the night four miles north of

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men killed, 30 men wounded, and 2 men missing.

the river. 24th, broke camp at 5 a. m., and took the road to Goldsborough, which we reached about 10 a. m., passed through the town, and went into camp three miles north of the same.

During this day four privates belonging to this regiment, attached to the headquarters guard at Left Wing headquarters, were captured by the enemy while out foraging, viz: Private William E. Latham, Company C; Private Patrick Cotter, Company D; Private William H. Bailey, Company I; Private Peter Duffy, Company K.

Recapitulation of losses during campaign: Killed, commissioned officers, none; enlisted men, 6; wounded, commissioned officers, 4; enlisted men, 45; missing, in action, 2; while foraging, 15; aggregate, 72. Of the wounded 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men have since died of their wounds. Four enlisted men on the 19th received slight wounds (contusions), not disabling them for duty, and were not reported among the list of casualties.

The regiment has marched more than 500 miles during the campaign, destroyed miles of railroad track, was engaged in corduroying the roads almost daily, in mud and rain, it has burned something over 1,300 bales of cotton, captured more prisoners than it has lost, captured seventy-five horses and mules, procured the forage from the country for all the animals, both public and private, which have been in its possession during the campaign, captured and supplied itself with about 8,000 rations of breadstuffs, 6,000 rations of salt and molasses, and 12,000 rations of meat.

The men have endured cold and wet, hunger and fatigue, they were poorly supplied with clothing at the commencement of the campaign, many of them before its termination had become almost naked and entirely barefooted, yet like veteran soldiers as they are, they have marched on, never repining or complaining, constantly keeping in view but one object, success. Under the watchful care of a kind Providence, and the skill of our great leader, we have triumphed over every obstacle, and made a campaign, which, when the history shall be made up, will be looked upon as no less wonderful than it has been successful. The soldier who has endured the hardships of this campaign, productive of such vast results, and who, although having license to take from the country through which we have passed subsistence for himself and comrades, and yet maintaining discipline, has restrained himself from lawlessness and from crime, as the soldiers of this army have done, deserves to have his name enrolled in the Legion of Honor. The men composing this army deserve well of their country.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILO B. BUCKINGHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. H. G. H. TARR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of troops placed under my command on the 14th instant, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of the road in front toward Silver Run and Taylor's Hole Creek:

The whole command moved out of camp together, under the charge of Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Cogswell, and after proceeding in a northerly

direction about five miles, it was divided and the Twentieth Connecticut, Thirty-third Massachusetts, and One hundred and second Illinois Regiments Volunteer Infantry placed under my command, and I was directed to proceed on the road north as far as Taylor's Hole Run, unless the enemy should be found in force strong enough to prevent it. I was also directed by the brigadier-general commanding, if the enemy was found, to use only skirmishers and not to attack in line of battle. In accordance with orders I moved forward with my command, and after advancing about three miles, found a small body of the enemy posted on the road in my front, near a mill, with an extensive pond and marsh covering his left flank, a deep creek in his front, and the bridge destroyed over it. While making disposition to attack him the enemy withdrew, and after rebuilding the bridge I moved on, sending four companies, under the charge of Captain Billings, Company D, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, forward as an advance guard, with orders to deploy skirmishers across the road and move cautiously forward in that manner. About a mile beyond the mill we again found the enemy behind temporary works of rails thrown up across the road, but after exchanging a few shots with my skirmishers he again fell back to within about a mile of Silver Run, where he again made a stand, showing an additional force of cavalry, and brought up a piece of artillery, firing several shots quite rapidly at my advance guard, but without effect. I here directed my advance to halt and brought up my main force on the right of the road in the woods, under cover, to within easy supporting distance; moved the One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers to the left across the road, as if making disposition to attack in force, and then ordered the skirmishers to advance, which was done in good order.

After quite a spirited skirmish the enemy was driven back to the cross-roads to within a quarter of a mile of Silver Run. Here, finding the force of the enemy had been increased and that he was making quite a determined stand, I sent forward four companies from the One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers to re-enforce and extend my line of skirmishers, at the same time sending one company from the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers out toward the left and rear of my skirmish line to guard a road which led from my left toward the right of the enemy, so as to prevent a flank attack in that direction. After these dispositions were made I ordered an advance, and the enemy was soon driven back across Silver Run Creek and took refuge behind earth-works, in which I discovered artillery in position and a force sufficient to occupy works a mile or more in extent. I moved forward my main force under cover to within supporting distance of my skirmish line and then directed the reserve in rear of the skirmishers to move to my right, extend the line, and then swing forward so as to obtain a flank fire upon the line of the enemy; but I found he had a sufficient force to hold his works in our front, and at the same time resist my demonstration on his left with a superior force. After skirmishing with him quite briskly for nearly two hours, and finding I could not dislodge him without using my whole force, and that I had not more than time to reach camp by a seasonable hour, I withdrew my force in good order and, unmolested by the enemy, marched back to camp, which I reached about 9 p. m., having marched in all about twenty miles, skirmished with the enemy about three hours, and driven him nearly four miles into a strongly intrenched position.

Much credit is due to the commanding officers of the regiments composing my command, and to the officers and men generally, for the cheer-

fulness and alacrity with which they performed every duty. No troops could have done better in the face of an enemy undoubtedly superior to us in numbers. I am satisfied that at least a brigade of cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, was in our front.

The following are the casualties: Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers—killed, none; wounded, First Lieut. Edward J. Murray, Company K, severely (leg); Private Morris S. Bailey, Company D, severely (leg). No casualties occurred in either of the other regiments.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILO B. BUCKINGHAM,
Lieut. Col. Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, Comdg. Forces.

Capt. H. G. H. TABB,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 199.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elisha Dyer, Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS VOL. INFANTRY.
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

January 16, 1865, the Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry being in camp at Cheves' farm, Beaufort District, S. C., received orders to break camp and march the ensuing morning. In accordance with these orders the tents were struck and the regiment took up the line of march at 8 a. m., January 17. Reached Hardeeville at 1 p. m. and encamped. Further supplies of clothing being necessary for the men and the weather proving exceedingly unfavorable, the regiment remained here until January 29. At 7 a. m., January 29, resumed our march and proceeded to the vicinity of Sister's Ferry, where we remained in camp one day (February 1) awaiting further supplies.

February 2, marched at 7 a. m. and arrived near Lawtonville about the middle of the afternoon. The enemy having attacked our advance, we were halted at this point and formed in line of battle, the First Division forming the first line, and the third closed en masse acting as supports. After remaining in position a short time, no enemy appearing, we were withdrawn and went into camp. February 8, having reached the Augusta railroad the night before, we commenced destroying the road. Continued on the road until February 11, when we marched from White Pond in an east northeasterly direction. February 16, arrived within two miles of Columbia; crossed the Saluda February 18; passed through Winnsborough February 21. February 22, reached Rocky Mount about 3 p. m. and encamped. At 12 that night crossed the Wateree. February 27, remained all day at Hanging Rock, which point we reached the afternoon of February 26.

March 3, encamped near Sneedsborough, N. C., and remained until 10 a. m. March 5, when we resumed our march. There being no bridge at this point, we were compelled to retrace our steps to Cheraw in order to cross the river. March 7, crossed the Great Pedee at 3 a. m. Encamped at sundown, near the Wilmington and Laurel Hill Railroad. March 12, in camp all day near Fayetteville. March 13, passed through Fayetteville and crossed the Cape Fear River. Went into camp about 3.

Just after dark this regiment and the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry struck tents and advanced about four miles and encamped for the night. The next morning the remainder of the regiments composing the brigade came up, and the whole advanced about six miles upon a reconnaissance in force. The enemy was found strongly intrenched in front. Some skirmishing occurred in which, however, the Thirty-third, being in the rear, took no part. The regiment returned to its camp of the morning at dark, and, after a short halt, returned to the camp of the day before and rejoined the brigade. March 16, marched at 6 a. m. Shortly after heavy firing commenced in front. Advanced about two miles and formed line of battle, the Thirty-third taking position on the extreme right of the brigade. Two companies were immediately deployed as skirmishers and the conflict became general. After remaining in this position several hours our line advanced about a mile, the enemy having fallen back to a fortified position. Heavy skirmishing continued throughout the day until dark, when the firing ceased.

In this engagement the Thirty-third lost 1 officer and 11 men wounded (1 mortally).

The enemy having withdrawn during the night the march was resumed the next morning, the Third Division marching to Averasborough, about three miles distant, where it remained until the morning of the 18th. March 18, marched at 7 a. m.; overtook the train about midday, and continued marching with it until 4 o'clock the next morning. March 19, marched at 9 a. m., guarding the train. About 1 p. m. heavy firing being heard in front, we left the trains and pushed rapidly forward. After marching about three miles, the Third Division, together with the First, arrived on the ground where the Fourteenth Corps was hotly engaged with the enemy. This brigade immediately formed line of battle by battalion en masse in rear of the First Division, which was then supporting the Fourteenth Corps, the Thirty-third taking position on the right. Soon after our brigade was detached from the division and ordered to a position in the front line, for the purpose of occupying a gap between two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps. The Thirty-third was placed in the second line for the purpose of protecting the right flank; the enemy in the meantime making several unsuccessful attempts to break our lines. Two companies were immediately deployed as skirmishers to cover our right flank. The musketry continued with great rapidity until after dark, when it gradually ceased. The men were then ordered to construct works, as the enemy was reported to be in heavy force in our front. The pickets were quiet through the night, no firing taking place. In this engagement we lost five men wounded. At 10 a. m. the following day the brigade was relieved by the Fourteenth Corps, and marched to join its division on the left. Here we remained until 3 p. m., when we removed still farther to the left and fortified. We immediately established pickets and remained quiet through the night. On the morning of the 22d, the Thirty-third, with the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, made a reconnaissance of the extreme right of the enemy; some shots were exchanged, after which we returned to our works, with the loss of one enlisted man wounded. In the afternoon we returned to our position of the previous day. March 23, broke camp at 5 a. m. and resumed our march; crossed the Neuse River and encamped a short distance beyond. Broke camp the next morning at 4 a. m. Passed through Goldsborough, where we were reviewed by General Sherman, and reached our present camp a little past noon.

The amount of forage obtained by the regiment during the campaign is, as near as can be ascertained, as follows:

Bacon	cwt..	150	Fowl	head..	970
Pork	pounds..	7,230	Sorghum	barrels..	6
Potatoes	bushels..	500	Dried apples	pounds..	150
Flour	barrels..	25	Sugar	do....	33
Meal	bushels..	231	Corn	bushels..	406
Lard	pounds..	925	Cotton destroyed	bales..	109
Beans	do....	1,200			

Casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELISHA DOANE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

No. 200.

Report of Capt. George H. Eldridge, One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

HDQRS. 136TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to circular of this date, calling for report of operations since 16th of January, I have the honor to state that on the 16th of January, when the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, marched from Cheves' farm, this regiment, with Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, was detailed to remain for the purpose of guarding a wagon train that had been sent to the landing for supplies. On the 18th the regiment rejoined the brigade at Hardeeville. Here we remained quietly in camp until January 29, when, with the brigade, we marched toward Robertsville, which place was reached about 10 a. m. of the 30th. The next day the regiment, with the brigade, passed through Robertsville and camped some three miles from Sister's Ferry.

On the 1st of February this regiment, with the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was engaged in corduroying and repairing the road to Sister's Ferry. On the 2d of February we again broke camp, and, with the brigade, marched through Lawtonville in the direction of Barnwell Court-House. On the 6th the column turned in the direction of Branchville, crossing the Salkehatchie River, striking the Charleston and Augusta Railroad at Graham's Turnout on the 7th. This regiment, with the brigade, was employed all of the 8th in destroying railroad track in the vicinity of Graham's. On the 9th the regiment, with the brigade, marched to Blackville, and were busily employed during the 9th and 10th in tearing up track between Blackville and White Pond Station. From White Pond we marched to the South Edisto, which we were unable to cross until the morning of the 12th, the enemy having destroyed the bridge. On the 13th the North Edisto River was crossed, we marching in the direction of Lexington. On the 16th of February the column turned toward Columbia, and preparations made for an engagement, which did not come off. From Columbia the regiment marched with the brigade, crossing the Saluda and Broad Rivers, entering Winnsborough February 21. Thence we marched with the regiment [brigade?] in toward Chesterfield, crossing the Great Pedee River at Cheraw, and passed through Fayetteville on 13th of March,

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 17 men wounded and 10 men missing.

camping on the north bank of Cape Fear River. The regiment was with the brigade in the reconnaissance of March 14. No casualties were sustained by the regiment in that reconnaissance, although 1 captain and 6 men were captured by the enemy on the same day from our forage detail.

The regiment was with the brigade in the skirmish on the 16th, sustaining considerable loss on the skirmish line. The regiment was also with the brigade in the more severe engagement of the 19th instant, where we were at first deployed, as we were given to understand, in support of the Fourteenth Corps. At or about 6 p. m. the regiment, as part of the brigade, was ordered to advance and make a feint attack, in conjunction with Morgan's division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, who, as soon as we struck the enemy in our front, was to charge and recover ground that had been lost earlier in the day. The ground in front of this regiment was swampy and filled with water knee-deep. On the proper command being given this regiment advanced with the brigade into and nearly through the swamp, when, encountering a heavy fire from the enemy, who were in our front in force, the line halted and commenced firing, which was kept up until nearly 9 p. m. Maj. H. L. Arnold, commanding the regiment, was severely wounded immediately after the advance was ordered and borne from the field. The command of the regiment having thus devolved upon me, I reformed the regiment, which was badly broken up and scattered, and, after the firing had in a measure died away, established the line on the other side of the swamp on dry ground. Thence I was ordered by the brigade commander to withdraw the regiment by companies, successively, to the side of the swamp from which we had started, where a new line was established and protective works thrown up. We were relieved in this position by a brigade of the Fourteenth Corps before noon of the 20th instant and taken to the rear, and thence to the left of our line, where we were again deployed and erected works. From this position we were withdrawn in the afternoon of the 21st instant and taken to the rear of the corps. The regiment marched with the brigade and division in the morning of the 22d in the direction of Goldsborough, crossing the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge on the 23d and entering Goldsborough in the morning of the 24th.

We have drawn from the country and issued to this command some 5,000 pounds of flour, 1,350 pounds of meal, 1,750 pounds of ham, 4,650 pounds of side meat, 134 bushels of sweet potatoes, 3,520 pounds of beans or pease, 55 pounds of tobacco, and 55,400 pounds of corn. We have captured and turned in to Captain Beardsley 18 horses and mules.

I append a list of the casualties of the regiment during the campaign.*

I do not know that a single bale of cotton has been burned by any member of this command.

G. H. ELDRIDGE,
Captain, Commanding 136th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. H. G. H. TARR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 enlisted men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 41 enlisted men wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men captured.

No. 201.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to circular of the 26th instant I have the honor to submit the following detail of operations, &c., of this regiment from January 16 to March 24, 1865, inclusive:

The regiment marched from Saint Mary's, Beaufort District, S. C., to Hardeeville, S. C., January 16, 1865, where it remained in camp until January 29, when it marched toward Robertsville, reaching that place on the 30th, where it remained in camp until the morning of the 2d of February, when the regiment marched to near Lawtonville, S. C., where it bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 3d resumed the march toward Graham's Turnout, on the South Carolina Railroad, at which place it arrived on the evening of the 7th of March, having marched via Duck Branch and Allendale. Having struck the railroad at Graham's Turnout, the regiment was engaged destroying railroad between that point and White Pond until the morning of the 11th, when it left the railroad at Williston and marched in the direction of Columbia, S. C., crossing the Edisto River on the 12th and the North Edisto on the 13th of February; arrived at opposite Columbia February 16. On the 17th the regiment marched in the direction of Winnsborough, at which place it arrived on the 21st, having crossed the Saluda River on the 18th and the Broad River on the 20th. Marched to Rocky Mount, on the Catawba River, on the 22d, which river it crossed at 1 a. m. of the 23d. Resumed the march on the following morning, and arrived at Hanging Rock, S. C., on the 26th. Continued the march from Hanging Rock on the 28th in the direction of Chesterfield Court-House, arriving at that place on the 3d of March.

On the 4th, marched to Sneedsborough, N. C., and to Cheraw, S. C., the 6th, at which place crossed the Great Pedee River. On the morning of the 7th resumed the march toward Fayetteville, N. C., where it arrived on the morning of the 11th, remaining in camp until the 13th, when the regiment crossed the Cape Fear River and camped for the night six miles northeast of Fayetteville. On the 14th this regiment, with the brigade, made a reconnaissance to Black River, where the enemy were encountered, when seven companies of this regiment were deployed as skirmishers, and engaged the enemy for about twenty minutes, losing 1 man killed and 1 wounded, after which the regiment was withdrawn and returned to camp. On the following day resumed the march in the direction of Goldsborough. Meeting the enemy on the 16th at Smith's farm, this regiment was engaged during the greater portion of the afternoon, losing in killed 4; wounded, 32. On the 19th this regiment was again engaged with the enemy near Mill Creek, N. C., losing in killed 3; wounded, 24; captured, 1.

On the 22d resumed the march toward Goldsborough, N. C., at which place it arrived on the 24th instant.

This command during the campaign has destroyed by burning about 600 bales of cotton, and foraged from the country about 4,000 pounds of meal, 2,000 pounds of flour, 200 bushels of potatoes, 8,000 pounds of

meats of all kinds, 500 bushels of corn, and 125 animals, including those taken by Company K of this regiment, now detached at corps headquarters.

Accompanying this report is a list of casualties* in this regiment since January 16, 1865.

E. H. POWERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifty-fifth Ohio Vol. Infty.

Capt. H. G. H. TARR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 202.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Hurst, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by this command in the operations of the late campaign, including the engagements of the 16th and 19th instant:

On the 16th day of January, 1865, this regiment was encamped at Fort Hardee, Beaufort District, S. C. On the following day it was moved to Hardeeville, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Here it remained in camp until the 29th day of January, when, with the brigade, it was moved to Robertsville.

On the 1st day of February the regiment was engaged in work upon the road from Sister's Ferry to Robertsville, and on the 2d marched to Lawtonville. Pursuing the line of march northward, we crossed the Big and Little Salkehatchie Rivers and reached the Charleston and Augusta Railroad near Graham's Turnout on the 7th of February. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th we were engaged in destroying the railroad from Graham's Turnout west to White Pond. On the 11th we marched back to Williston and northward to the Edisto River. On the 13th we crossed the North Edisto, and on the 16th arrived in front of Columbia. Moving up the Saluda River we crossed that stream and the Broad River, and on the 20th [21st] marched through Winnsborough. Another day brought us to the Catawba River, after crossing which our advance was greatly impeded by heavy rains. March 3, we reached Chesterfield, and on the 7th passed through Cheraw and crossed the Great Pedee. We reached Fayetteville, N. C., March 11, and rested till the 13th, when we crossed the Cape Fear. On the 14th we joined the brigade on a reconnaissance to Black River and engaged the enemy in a sharp skirmish. On the 15th the line of march northward was resumed, and the following day we met the enemy near Averasborough. In the engagement of the 16th this regiment held the right center of the brigade line and skirmished heavily. Two to four companies were constantly on the skirmish line. Ten prisoners were brought in. The casualties in the regiment were 9 enlisted men wounded. On the 19th, when this command reached the battlefield, it was massed in reserve for an hour, and then with the brigade was moved to the right and forward against the enemy in an extensive pine wood. This regi-

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 6 men killed, 1 officer and 57 men wounded, 1 officer and 7 men captured.

ment was the right center of the first line of the brigade, and for one to two hours received and delivered a most murderous fire. The command was saved from annihilation by the men lying down. The darkness of night put an end to the conflict, when we retired 200 paces, built temporary works and rested for the night. Meanwhile the enemy withdrew, leaving his dead upon the field. The loss of my command in this engagement was 5 enlisted men killed, 4 officers and 20 enlisted men wounded. On the following day we were moved to the extreme left of our army lines, but were not again engaged. On the 22d we were drawn off and moved toward Goldsborough, which place we reached on the 24th.

In the engagements of the 16th and 19th instant, as in all the duties of the campaign, the officers and men of this command evinced the highest qualities of soldiers—promptness, courage, and endurance.

My command subsisted almost wholly upon the country. An approximate estimate of forage, commissaries, and animals obtained in the country is herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. HURST,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-third Ohio Veteran Vol. Infty.

Capt. H. G. H. TARR,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Estimate of commissaries, forage, and animals obtained by the Seventy-third Regiment during the campaign of Sherman's army in the Carolinas, from the 16th of January to the 25th of March, 1865, in obedience to an order to live upon the country.

Commissaries:			Forage:		
Meal	bushels	200	Corn	bushels	200
Flour	pounds	4,000	Corn blades	tons	5
Bacon	do	10,000	Hay	ton	1
Sugar	do	1,000	Animals:		
Salt	do	1,000	Mules		20
Sweet potatoes	bushels	100	Horses		10
Chickens and turkeys		1,000			

Respectfully submitted.

SAML. H. HURST,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-third Ohio Veteran Vol. Infty.

P. S. I also estimate 100 bales cotton burned by men of my command. Casualties.*

SAML. H. HURST,
Lieut Col., Comdg. Seventy-third Ohio Veteran Vol. Infty.

No. 203.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Winkler, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report the following operations of my regiment since January 16 instant:

On that day we were camped on Hardee's farm, in Beaufort District, S. C., near the city of Savannah, Ga. The brigade starting for Hardee-

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 5 men killed, 4 officers and 28 men wounded, and 2 men missing.

ville that day, we were left as part of a guard for a supply train then loading. On the 18th we marched as a convoy to this train to Hardeeville, S. C., there rejoined the brigade, and went into camp, where we remained till January 29, when we started for Robertsville, which place we reached about noon the 30th ultimo.

Here we found two days' more rest, and then on the morning of February 2, communication with the rear being severed, entered upon the long march. On the morning of the 3d we passed through Lawtonville, and the evening of the 4th camped near Allendale. Here my first forage party came in, bringing an abundance of supplies. We continued our march without interruption; on the morning of the 6th crossed the Big Salkehatchie at Buford's Bridge. The 7th, crossed Little Salkehatchie at Dowling's Mills, and in the evening reached the railroad about one mile east of Graham's Turnout. Worked at the destruction of the railroad west of Graham's on the 8th. On the 9th we marched west to a couple of miles beyond Blackville, and worked vigorously at the destruction of the railroad till night. The 10th, we marched to White Pond and continued the same work, leaving off at night at the Thirty-third Mile Post from Augusta. The next day left the railroad and resumed our march northward. The 12th, crossed the South Fork of the Edisto, on the 13th the North Fork, and on the 16th came in sight of the capital of South Carolina. Thence marching westward a piece on the 17th, we crossed the Saluda on the 18th, and Broad River the 20th. Passed through Winnsborough the 21st and arrived on the banks of the Catawba River the 22d and crossed on a pontoon bridge the same night. On the 26th we arrived at Hanging Rock, where remained the next day.

Resumed our journey on the 28th and arrived at Chesterfield March 3, and to the Great Pedee, near Sneedsborough, N. C., on the 4th, where we remained the 5th. On this day 1 officer and 10 enlisted men, part of a forage party engaged in grinding corn at a mill, were captured by a rebel cavalry force disguised as Union foragers. March 6, marched to Cheraw and there crossed the Great Pedee the ensuing night. The 10th we got across a series of swamps and the Lumber River and reached the city of Fayetteville the 11th; we moved through the city and across the Cape Fear the 13th. Went on a reconnaissance to Black River the 14th and marched northward on the Raleigh plank road the 15th. Continued this march on the 16th, but soon came upon the enemy and became engaged in a hot skirmish, which continued till night, the enemy being driven from two lines of lighter works to his main line of breast-works. The regiment lost in this skirmish 2 officers killed, 5 enlisted men killed, and 10 wounded. The next day, the enemy having left, we marched over his works to Averasborough, where my regiment took position on the Smithfield road. The 18th, changed our route to the eastward and crossed Black River. In the afternoon of the 19th we came upon the enemy in force, troops in advance of us being already fighting. We were first formed as a reserve in rear of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, but soon moved with the brigade to the right of that division. Advancing in line, the brigade soon met the enemy and a severe engagement ensued, which continued till dark, when the enemy withdrew, leaving his dead on the field.

My regiment was in the second line throughout the engagement; gave no fire and received but a light one at the hands of the enemy, by which 1 enlisted man was killed and 4 wounded. The next morning we moved back to our first position; in the afternoon moved to the left flank and there intrenched. On the morning of the 21st moved out in

support of the picket-line to reconnoiter the enemy's picket-line, and returned to camp. In the afternoon broke camp and marched back to our first reserve position. Starting thence on the 22d we crossed the Neuse River on the 23d and arrived at Goldsborough on the 24th.

Of the amount of provisions taken from the country it is very difficult to form an estimate, even approximately accurate. From the 4th of February till the 4th of March, when we reached the Great Pedee, our foragers provided us with an abundance of supplies, so that we could well have dispensed with even the small quantities of hard bread that were issued, and had accumulated a respectable quantity of meat and meal. After that we procured enough, in addition to our savings, to give each man a good ration every day. The whole amount taken from the country may be about as follows: Eight hundred pounds of wheat flour, 4,000 pounds of corn meal, 550 bushels of sweet potatoes, 13,000 pounds of meat, 900 pounds of lard, 150 pounds of dried fruit. How much forage the pack animals, forage animals, and animals proper in the regiment consumed and destroyed, it is still more difficult to tell, but I should put it at about 1,200 bushels of corn. My foragers destroyed about 300 bales of cotton.

Casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

FRED. C. WINKLER,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Capt. H. G. H. TARR,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 204.

Report of Maj. Francis Lackner, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 24–25.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLS.,
Hardeeville, S. C., January 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders received from the general commanding, I assumed the command of a scouting party of 115 men on the 24th instant, and starting from this place at 8.30 a. m. pursued the Augusta road toward Robertsville. At a point about two miles beyond Purysburg we began to find the road obstructed, a tree being felled across the same every fifteen to twenty feet. We found these obstructions wherever the sides of the road are wooded up to Kirk's house, and at several places beyond. The road is bad; some portions of it we found under water and others miry. About one mile beyond Ennis' Cross-Roads (Bradham's) we encountered a rebel picket-post of about twenty-five men, belonging, as I was informed, to Wheeler's command. Leaving the advance to engage them in front, I sent a party of twenty-five dismounted men through the swamps on the right of the road, with instructions to strike the road again at a point in rear of the enemy. Before they could strike the road, however, the enemy fled and we pursued them for about three miles, occasionally exchanging shots with them. I was informed that there are some 300 to 500 of Wheeler's men at Robertsville, and other squads of the same number at various points

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 officers and 6 men killed, 15 men wounded, and 1 officer and 10 men prisoners.

farther up the road. Toward evening we returned to Ennis' Cross-Roads, where I had left forty men to guard the rear, and camped there for the night. The next morning (25th) we proceeded on the Sister's Ferry road to Grahamville without meeting the enemy. This road is unobstructed, dry, and in good condition. At Grahamville we were met by some of General Foster's cavalry. At 12 m. we left Grahamville, marching for camp on the Charleston and Purysburg road. The great swamp bridges at Ferebeeville we found temporarily repaired for us by the pioneers of the Third Division, and after crossing the same we continued on the main road for about four miles, when I left the main road with the men of the First and Third Brigades and proceeded to camp on a side road. The men of the Second Brigade continued on the main road to Purysburg. We reached our camps at Hardeeville at 5 p. m. We saw a number of cattle, sheep, and hogs on the road, but found forage for animals scarce. The Charleston road, as far as I went on it, is unobstructed, but in places very miry and almost impassable, especially for teams.

We suffered no casualties.

I have the honor, captain, to remain, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS LACKNER,

Major Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 205.

Report of Maj. John A. Reynolds, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations January 17–March 24.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the artillery of this corps during the recent campaign:

Battery I, First New York Artillery, Captain Winegar, left Savannah, Ga., on the 17th of January and joined the Third Division, General Ward, at Hardeeville. Battery M, First New York, Lieutenant Newkirk, and Battery C, First Ohio, Lieutenant Stephens, left on the 18th of January with the First Division, General Jackson, and Battery E, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, on the 27th instant, with the Second Division, General Geary. A few shots were fired by Battery M, First New York Artillery, at Robertsville, January 29, and by Battery I, First New York Artillery, near Lawtonville, February 2, the enemy attempting to hold the road and check our advance.

On the 2d of March our skirmishers drove the enemy through Chesterfield; they burned the bridge across Thompson's Creek, about one mile from town, and as our troops advanced, opened on them with artillery. One section of Batteries I, First New York, and C, First Ohio Artillery, took position and soon compelled them to withdraw their battery. On the 16th instant the enemy were found to be in position behind a line of works near Averasborough. Batteries I and M, First New York Artillery, and C, First Ohio Artillery, took position in an orchard to the left of the road, about 500 yards from the enemy's line. They soon silenced their artillery, blowing up one limber, killing all the horses, and driving the cannoneers from their piece.

One wheel horse on another piece was killed as they were attempting to withdraw it, compelling them to abandon that also. The infantry getting on their right flank and rear at this time compelled them to evacuate their works. The captured gun, about 200 yards in advance of their works, was immediately turned upon them, expending all the ammunition found in the chests of both gun and howitzer. Our batteries were at once moved forward and occupied their vacated works. There were captured here one 12-pounder gun and one 12-pounder howitzer, both with limbers and harness complete, and three good horses, the others being killed, besides one limber and caisson, all of which, except the horses, were destroyed or rendered unserviceable. The enemy now fell back about one mile to another line of works. Battery I, First New York Artillery, advanced with our lines, taking position about 200 yards from the enemy. The infantry afterward retiring to a position farther to the rear, the battery was withdrawn. About 5 p. m. Battery M was placed in position on the road, and threw up a slight work in front of their guns. During the night the enemy withdrew. On the 19th the enemy were again found in force near Bentonville, the Fourteenth Corps being engaged as we came up. Our corps was hurried forward, the batteries arriving and taking position just in time to check an advance of the enemy who had broken the lines of infantry, and taken three pieces of artillery from the Fourteenth Corps. The enemy afterward made several assaults upon the lines, but they were each time met by a rapid fire from the batteries, which checked every advance.

During the night the enemy fell back to their original position. Many of their dead left on the field showed the effectiveness of the artillery fire. The batteries remained here in position until the morning of the 22d, when they marched toward Goldsborough, arriving on the 24th, and camping about two miles from town.

During the campaign they subsisted principally on the country. The amount of subsistence and forage collected on the march, as near as can be ascertained, is as follows:

Flour	pounds..	8,000
Corn meal	do....	10,000
Ham and bacon	do....	25,000
Beef	do....	50,000
Corn	do....	350,000
Hay	do....	5,000
Corn fodder	do....	250,000

Most of the horses captured were of an inferior quality. The number of animals captured, however, is, horses, 96; mules, 102.

Expenditure of ammunition.

Command.	3-inch.			12-pounder.	
	Case-shot.	Fuse-shell.	Percussion-shell.	Solid shot.	Spherical case.
Battery I, First New York Artillery	134	81	38	.....	.....
Battery M, First New York Artillery	.....	.....	.....	97	84
Battery C, First Ohio Artillery	.....	.....	.....	152	203
Total	134	81	38	249	287

Aggregate, 789.

Casualties.

Command.	Enlisted men.			Horses wounded.
	Taken prisoner.	Wounded.	Died of disease.	
Battery I, First New York Artillery	4			3
Battery M, First New York Artillery	5		1	
Battery C, First Ohio Artillery		1		
Battery E, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery	6			
Total	15	1	1	3

I send herewith reports of battery commanders, all of which are respectfully submitted.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. REYNOLDS,
Major and Chief of Artillery, Twentieth Corps.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Corps.

No. 206.

Report of Capt. Charles E. Winegar, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations April 10–May 27.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Washington, D. C., May 27, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with circular from corps headquarters, dated May 25, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the batteries under my command, also the reports of the different officers commanding batteries, which I herewith inclose:

At 6 a. m. on the morning of April 10, 1865, the batteries broke camp near Goldsborough, N. C.; about 10 a. m. came up to the enemy's cavalry posted in a dense wood. One section of Knap's (Pennsylvania) battery was ordered forward on the skirmish line; after firing a few shots they withdrew to take up other positions. This they continued to do during the day, we driving them as often as they took positions. During the day we crossed Pole Cat and Moccasin Creeks, having a very lively skirmish at the latter place, but with no casualties; using during the day's skirmish sixteen rounds of ammunition; closing the day by bivouacking on Atkinson's plantation. On the morning of the 11th we resumed our march toward Raleigh, crossing Boorden's Creek, arriving at Smithfield at 12 m., camping here for the night. On the morning of the 12th we started at 5 a. m. toward Raleigh, where we arrived on the 13th, crossing en route the Neuse River, Swift Creek twice, once about two miles from Smithfield, the other time about fourteen miles. On the 22d the corps was reviewed by Major-General Sherman. On the 25th the batteries moved up to Jones' Cross-Roads, having remained in Raleigh since the 13th. Left Jones' Cross-Roads on the 28th, and returned to Raleigh, where we remained until the morning of April 30. April 30, took up our line of march in the direction of Richmond, Va., crossing en route the Neuse, Tar, Roanoke, Meherrin,

Big and Little Nottoway, and Appomattox Rivers, passing through Williamsborough and Blacks and Whites, and camping on Falling Creek, about seven miles from Richmond.

May 11, resumed march toward Alexandria, Va., passing through Manchester, across the James River, through Richmond, camping near Cloud's Mills, crossing en route the South Anna, New Found, Little, North Anna, Mat, Ta, Po, Rappahannock, and Bull Run Rivers, passing through the towns of Ashland, Spotsylvania, Chancellorsville, Brentsville, and Fairfax Station. On the morning of May 24 passed Fairfax Seminary, crossing the Potomac River at Long Bridge, passing in review through the city of Washington, up Pennsylvania avenue, thence to our present camp about three miles from the Capitol building on the Bladensburg pike, where the batteries now remain.

Memoranda: Horses lost on campaign, 141; horses drawn from quartermaster's department, 3; corn taken, 200 bushels; bacon taken, 100 pounds; flour taken, 100 pounds; meal taken, 100 pounds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. E. WINEGAR,
Captain and Chief of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Corps.

No. 207.

Reports of Capt. Charles E. Winegar, Battery I, First New York Light Artillery, of operations January 18–March 25.

HDQRS. BATTERY I, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from artillery headquarters, Twentieth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of engagements participated in by this battery during the recent campaign just closed; also tabular statement showing casualties and kinds of ammunition used:

The battery broke camp at Savannah, Ga., January 18, 1865, crossing the river at that point and joining the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, at Hardeeville, S. C. During the day one section under Lieutenant Scott was sent down to the river at Purysburg and put in position, remaining there until the morning of January 29, 1865, when the battery again broke camp, marching with the troops of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, until the afternoon of February 2, 1865. When near Lawtonville, S. C., found the enemy's dismounted cavalry strongly posted in the skirts of a dense swamp, when one section was ordered by Maj. J. A. Reynolds to be brought forward and put in position, firing twelve rounds with no casualties.

The command was not again engaged until March 2, 1865, when a section was placed in position on a hill, near Chesterfield Court-House, S. C., where the enemy was strongly posted on the opposite side of Johnson's [Thompson's?] Creek, both with artillery and dismounted cavalry; after firing thirteen rounds caused him to withdraw his artillery without loss to us. On the morning of the 3d day of March we again moved with the troops of the Twentieth Army Corps, marching with the different divisions until the morning of the 16th day of March,

when the battery was next engaged near Averasborough, S. C., firing 172 rounds; loss, 3 horses wounded. On the morning of the 17th found the enemy had abandoned his works. We were ordered to accompany the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, in the direction of Raleigh, as far as Averasborough, for the purpose of covering the flank of the main column moving on the Goldsborough road. On the morning of the 18th we joined the main column and marched with the troops of the Twentieth Army Corps in the direction of Bentonville. When near this place on the 19th day of March the battery was again engaged, firing fifty-six rounds with no casualties. On the morning of March 22 found the enemy had evacuated the night before. We again marched toward Goldsborough, via Cox's Bridge, where we arrived on the 24th, and now in camp about one mile and a half northwest of the town.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. E. WINEGAR,
Captain, First New York Artillery, Commanding Battery I.

Lieut. W. H. MICKLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Twentieth Army Corps.

HDQRS. BATTERY I, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following as an approximate statement of horses captured, abandoned, died, &c.; also commissaries and quartermaster's stores captured during the campaign just closed:

Horses captured		37
Mules captured		14
Horses abandoned		9
Horses died		12
Horses turned over to quartermaster's department		19
Mules turned over to quartermaster's department		12
Hay captured	tons	2
Corn fodder	do	40
Corn	do	30
Ham and bacon	pounds	4,500
Sweet potatoes	barrels	30
Wheat flour	do	6
Corn meal	do	2

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. E. WINEGAR,
Captain, First New York Artillery, Commanding Battery I.

Lieut. W. H. MICKLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 208.

Report of Lieut. Warren L. Scott, Battery I, First New York Light Artillery, of operations April 10–May 26.

HDQRS. BATTERY I, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
Near Washington, D. C., May 26, 1865.

SIR: In complaince with circular from corps headquarters, office chief of artillery, May 26, I have the honor to submit the following

*Tabular statement of ammunition expended (here omitted) embodied in Reynolds' report, p. 847.

report of the operations of Battery I, First New York Artillery, since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

The command left camp at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 10th of April, marching in a northwesterly direction toward Raleigh, which place we reached at about 12 m. April 13, crossing the Moccasin and Swift Creeks en route, passing through the village of Smithfield. Remained in camp until the morning of April 25, when we marched to Jones' Cross-Roads, bivouacking two days. The command returned to Raleigh preparatory to a movement northward. Left the State capital on the morning of April 30, moving in the direction of Richmond, crossing en route the Neuse, Tar, Roanoke, Meherrin, Big and Little Nottoway, and Appomattox Rivers, passing through Williamsborough and Blacks and Whites, and camped in the vicinity of Manchester, Va., May 9, 1865.

Resumed march May 11, passing through Manchester, across James River, through Richmond in a northerly direction toward Alexandria, camping near Fairfax Seminary, May 19, crossing en route the South Anna, New Found, and Little, North Anna, Po, Rappahannock, and Bull Run, passing through Ashland, Brentsville, and Fairfax Station. On the morning of May 24 crossed Long Bridge, passing in review through the city of Washington and camped about three miles northeast from the Capitol, where the command now remains.

Memorandum: Number of horses lost on campaign, 41; horses captured, none; bushels of corn taken, 100. No subsistence stores were foraged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. L. SCOTT,
First Lieut., First New York Arty., Comdg. Battery I.

Lieut. EDWARD HAMMANN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Twentieth Corps.

No. 209.

Reports of Lieut. Edward P. Newkirk, Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, of operations January 17–March 25 and April 10–May 25.

Report of operations of Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, from January 17 to March 25, 1865:

On the 17th of January, 1865, the command left Savannah, crossing the river with a portion of the troops of First Division. January 19, passed through Hardeeville and camped near Purysburg, remaining in camp some nine days. January 29, entered Robertsville.

February 7, crossed Augusta and Savannah Railroad. February 11, crossed South Edisto River. February 12, placed pieces in position on bank of South Edisto River, remaining in position during night, and crossing next morning. February 17, crossed Saluda River. February 20, crossed Broad River. February 22, placed pieces in position covering Rocky Mount Ferry on Wateree River, and crossed next morning. February 27, crossed Hanging Rock Creek. 28th, crossed Little Lynch's Creek.

March 2, crossed Big and Little Black Creeks and passed through Chesterfield Court-House. March 6, passed through Cheraw and crossed Great Pedee River. 9th, crossed Lumber Creek. 11th, crossed Rockfish Creek. 13th, passed in review through Fayetteville and crossed Cape Fear River. March 16, enemy made a stand near

Averasborough. Placed battery in position about 10 a. m. Opened fire at a range of about 500 yards. Expended forty-five rounds, when his first line was carried by a brigade of the Third Division, leaving in our hands one light 12-pounder gun, a 12-pounder howitzer, several limbers, one caisson body and some harness. The gun was afterward turned on him (worked by First Sergeant Hood and two men of this command under the supervision of the chief of artillery), and some twenty rounds of his own ammunition fired at him. About 4 p. m. placed pieces in position on skirmish line and remained there until morning (without firing), when the enemy was found to have evacuated his works. An attempt was made the next day to burst the captured 12-pounder gun. Two cartridges were inserted, the bore filled with sand and pounded bricks, and the charge fired by a slow match, the piece being in a nearly vertical position. The only effect seemed to be the driving of the gun into the ground for more than half its length. As the battery was ordered to move a shell was rammed into the bore, the piece spiked and abandoned, and the carriage burned. March 18, crossed Black River. March 19, enemy again made a stand in front of Fourteenth Corps, near Bentonville, and at one time broke through its line, creating some confusion. The Twentieth Corps being brought up to its support, the batteries were placed in position, and the enemy, failing after several desperate charges to break the line, fell back behind his works after dark. In this engagement 133 rounds were expended. On the night of the 21st the enemy evacuated a strong position, and on the morning of the 22d the battery marched. March 23, crossed Neuse River, and on the 24th passed in review through Goldsborough and camped about three miles from the town.

RECAPITULATION.

Captured:	
Horses	44
Mules	55
Turned over:	
Horses	4
Mules	46
Expended:	
Horses	28
Mules	3

Estimate of forage obtained from country.

Corn	pounds	69,000
Fodder	do	40,000

Estimate of subsistence obtained from country.

Corn meal	pounds	2,000
Flour	do	1,000
Sweet potatoes	barrels	100
Bacon and hams	pounds	6,000

Ammunition expended.

Location.	Date.	Shot.	Spherical case.
Robertsville	Jan. 29	3	
Near Averasborough	Mar. 16	21	24
Near Bentonville	Mar. 19	73	60
Total		97	84

Casualties: January 30, Private Wade captured near Robertsville; March 5, Privates Rowley and Weaver captured near ford, Great Pedee; March 11, Private Jeffords captured near Fayetteville; March 12, Private Pierce died of disease in hospital, Second Division; March 19, Corporal Price captured near Bentonville.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. P. NEWKIRK,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

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Operations of Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, from April 10 to May 25, 1865:

The command left Goldsborough, N. C., April 10th, crossing Moccasin Creek and camping on the 11th in Smithfield. On the 12th crossed Swift Creek and camped near Raleigh on the 13th. Laid in camp until the 25th, when we marched to Jones' Cross-Roads, returning to Raleigh again on the 28th. On the 30th crossed the Neuse River, and on the 1st of May crossed Tar River and Cedar Creek, passing through Williamsborough and crossing the Roanoke at Taylor's Ferry on the 3d. Crossed the Meherrin River on the 4th, and Nottoway on the 5th. On the 7th crossed the Little Nottoway, passing through Blacks and Whites, crossing the Appomattox; crossed Swift and Falling Creeks on the 8th, and the James, passing through Richmond on the 11th. Crossed South Anna on the 12th, and New Found and Little Rivers on the 13th, and North Anna and Po on the 14th. On the 15th crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, passing Hartwood Church 16th; camped at Brentsville 17th. On the 18th crossed Bull Run, passing through Fairfax Station, Va. On the 19th went into camp near Alexandria, Va., and on the 24th crossed the Potomac, passed in review through Washington, and camped on Bladensburg pike.

Horses lost on campaign, 37; corn captured on campaign, 100 bushels. No subsistence stores were captured.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. NEWKIRK,
First Lieutenant, Comdg. Battery M, First New York Artillery.

No. 210.

Reports of Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens, Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations January 18–March 25 and April 10–May 26.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part taken by Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the morning of the 18th of January, 1865, I broke camp in the city of Savannah, in obedience to orders from the chief of artillery, and moved across the Savannah River into the State of South Carolina and reported to General Jackson, commanding First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. On the 19th I moved with First Division through Hardeeville and went into camp at Purysburg. On the morning of the 27th broke camp at Purysburg and moved with the First Brigade, First Division, on the Robertsville road, arriving at Robertsville on the 29th and joining the corps.

On the 2d of February left that place with the Twentieth Corps and have marched with it during the campaign.

On the 2d day of March, being with the leading brigade of the corps, as they were entering Chesterfield, S. C., and meeting some resistance from the enemy, by order from the chief of artillery I brought two pieces forward at a rapid gait and entered the place with the skirmish line; fired two rounds from front of the court-house at the retreating lines of the enemy. A short time after this I was ordered to send two pieces with the First Brigade, First Division, down to the bridge across Thompson's Creek, on the Cheraw road, where the enemy was to be seen in some force on the opposite bank. Lieutenant Storer, who was in command of the section sent, put his pieces in position and opened upon them, to which the enemy replied with artillery. Both pieces were then turned upon their artillery, which they soon drew from the field. In this engagement I expended twelve rounds of solid shot, and eight of spherical case. No casualties. On the 16th day of March the enemy were again found on the Raleigh road, near Black River. Arriving on the field with my battery at about 10 a. m., I took position, in obedience to orders from the chief of artillery of the corps, on the left of Captain Winegar, in the line of the Second Brigade, Third Division, and opened upon the enemy, who were behind works some 600 yards to my front in an open field. After firing some sixty rounds the works were charged by the Second Brigade and carried, the enemy falling back to a second line. I then moved down and went into position by the works. About 3 p. m. I took one section (Lieutenant Storer commanding) on the right of the line and reported to General Jackson, but there being no position there for artillery, it was ordered back. At 5 o'clock I went into camp. The enemy being gone, on the morning of the 17th I resumed the march with the corps. I expended in this engagement fifty-six solid shot and eight spherical case. I had no casualties.

On the 19th I arrived on the field of the battle fought on that day about 3 o'clock and went into park on the left of the road near the house occupied by the Fourteenth Army Corps as a hospital. About half an hour after this the left of the Fourteenth Corps was pressed back in considerable disorder, and by order of the chief of artillery I wheeled my battery into position on a small knoll to my right and front some 300 yards from the woods in which our line was formed. As the enemy made their appearance in the edge of the woods to my left and front some 500 yards distant, I opened upon them with case, checking their advance and giving the infantry time to form. They made several successive charges. I opened upon them each time with case and shot and with good effect. I kept this position until the morning of the 22d, when I again resumed the march with the corps (the enemy being gone), and arrived at Goldsborough on the 24th and went into my present camp.

I expended during the battle of the 19th 84 solid shot and 187 spherical case.

My casualties were, one corporal mortally wounded.

During the campaign the command has captured 5 horses, 18 mules, 7,000 pounds of meat, 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, 800 pounds of flour, 4,000 pounds of meal, 130,000 pounds of corn, 60,000 pounds of fodder, and destroyed about 6,000 pounds of cotton and 1 grist-mill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. STEPHENS,

First Lieutenant, Comdg. Battery C, First Ohio Vol. Artillery.

Lieut. W. H. MICKLE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery, 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Near Washington, D. C., May 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, during the campaign from Goldsborough, N. C., to Raleigh, N. C., and the march from Raleigh, N. C., to Washington, D. C.:

On the morning of the 10th of April, at daylight, I broke camp in obedience to orders from the chief of artillery of the corps, and marched with the corps on the river road toward Smithfield, camping at night with the advance division of the corps about fifteen miles from Goldsborough. On the morning of the 11th broke camp at 5 o'clock and moved out with the advance of the corps, sending two pieces in advance with the skirmish line, marching the balance of the battery in rear of the leading brigade. There was some skirmishing by the infantry, but I did no firing. Went into camp at night in Smithfield. On the morning of the 12th moved out in rear of the corps and marched some fourteen miles. On the morning of the 13th broke camp at 5 o'clock and marched into Raleigh; went into camp near the lunatic asylum, where I remained until the 19th instant, when I changed camp, moving over by the railroad. On the 22d participated in the review of the corps, which took place on that day. On the 25th moved with the corps out to Jones' Cross-Roads, where I remained until the 28th, when I moved back to Raleigh with the corps, and occupied the same camp which I left on the 25th. On the morning of the 30th of April I started with the corps on our march for this place, camping that night at Manteo's Mills, on the Neuse River. Resuming the march on the 1st of May, crossing Tar, Roanoke, and Appomattox Rivers, and arriving in the vicinity of Manchester, Va., on the 8th.

On the 11th again resumed the march, passing through Manchester, Richmond, Spotsylvania, and Chancellorsville, arriving near Alexandria on the 19th. On the morning of the 24th left the camp near Alexandria, crossing Long Bridge, and passed through the city of Washington on review with the corps, and moved into my present camp on the Bladensburg pike some two miles from the city. Left Goldsborough with eighty-eight horses and thirty-six mules. At Raleigh I received three horses more, making a total of ninety-one. During the march I abandoned thirty-eight horses and two mules, leaving with the command at this date fifty-three horses and thirty-four mules. And of the horses now left thirty are unfit for artillery service, and are so reduced it will be difficult to bring them up. Of the mules there are two which are unserviceable.

The animals abandoned on the march were so reduced that it was impossible to keep them along with the column.

Of the quartermaster and commissary stores none were captured. There were no casualties or material of war lost.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. STEPHENS,
First Lieutenant, Comdg. Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery.

Lieut. E. HAMMANN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, 20th Army Corps.

No. 211.

Reports of Capt. Thomas S. Sloan, Battery E, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 10–May 26.

HDQRS. INDPT. BATTERY E, PENNSYLVANIA ARTY.,
Near Goldsborough, March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following operations of this battery during the campaign just ended:

Battery left Savannah, Ga., January 27, marching with Second Division on road toward Augusta; arrived at Sister's Ferry January 29, and remained in camp until February 4, awaiting the completion of the bridge over the Savannah River.

Crossed the river on morning of February 4 and marched via Robertsville, Lawtonville, and Duck Branch Post-Office, joining the other divisions of the corps on the 10th at Blackville, on Central [South Carolina] Railroad. Continued our march over South and North Forks of Edisto, crossing Saluda River six miles above Columbia on the 18th and Broad River on the 20th. Encamped at Winnsborough on the 21st. Crossed Catawba River on the 23d and took the road via Hanging Rock to Chesterfield Court-House, where we arrived on March 2.

Our march was continued over Pedee River at Cheraw, and thence to Fayetteville, where we encamped on the evening of the 11th. Had one man wounded on the 11th while out with foraging party near Fayetteville. Marched from Fayetteville with Second Division on the 15th in charge of corps wagon train. Six men of the battery were captured by the enemy on the 16th while out with foraging detail of Second Division. Rejoined the corps on morning of March 20, but too late to take any part in the action. Marched thence on the 22d and arrived at Goldsborough on the 24th.

No ammunition was expended by the battery during the campaign. On the march both men and animals have been subsisted off the country. We have consumed in all 75,000 pounds of corn and 50,000 pounds of fodder. The men have consumed about 4,000 pounds of flour, 2,000 pounds of corn meal, and 2,000 pounds of potatoes, with probably 5,000 pounds of ham or bacon and 3,000 pounds of fresh meat. But few animals were captured and those mostly of an inferior kind. Ten horses and fifteen mules sum up the number taken by this command, and the same amount was turned over to quartermaster's department from our worn out stock.

Recapitulation: John Drew, wounded March 11; William C. Taylor, W. R. Canham, Samuel Cowley, Wellington Stewart, James D. Walker, and Robert McChesney, captured March 16. Horses taken, 10; mules taken, 15. Consumed: Corn, 75,000 pounds; fodder, 50,000 pounds; flour, 4,000 pounds; corn meal, 2,000 pounds; potatoes, 2,000 pounds; ham and bacon, 5,000 pounds; fresh meat, 3,000 pounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. SLOAN,
Captain.

Lieut. W. H. MICKLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. INDPT. BATTERY E, PENNSYLVANIA ARTY.,
Near Washington, D. C., May 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this battery since leaving Goldsborough, N. C.:

Battery marched from Goldsborough on morning of April 10. Encountered mounted parties of the enemy in small force about eight miles from town and continued skirmishing with them throughout the day. Expended sixteen rounds of ammunition. Moved on to Raleigh, which we entered on the 13th, with nothing of importance to note. Up to this men and animals were subsisted to a certain extent off the country. We captured probably 100 pounds of bacon and the same amount of flour and corn meal. The forage taken was so small an amount that no mention of the same is necessary. We remained in the vicinity of Raleigh until April 30, when the line of march was taken up for Richmond, near which we arrived on the 8th of May.

The march was resumed on the 10th, passing through Richmond and coming, via Hanover Junction, Spotsylvania, &c., to Alexandria, where we encamped on the afternoon of the 19th. A large number of the animals were worn out and died on the march, owing to the small amount of forage obtained and the rapidity of the marching. The total number so lost since leaving Raleigh amounts to twenty-five.

I have no casualties to report during the different marches.

Recapitulation: Ammunition expended, 16 rounds; horses lost, 25.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. SLOAN,
Captain Independent Battery E, Pennsylvania Artillery.

Lieut. EDWARD HAMMANN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, 20th Army Corps.

No. 212.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. CAVALRY COMMAND, ARMY OF INVASION,
Mount Olive Station, N. C., April 5, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent campaign through the Carolinas, up to the occupation of Goldsborough:

On the morning of the 28th of January, in accordance with instructions from the general-in-chief, I left my encampment on the Ogeechee, and after one of the most difficult marches reached Sister's Ferry January 30. Went into camp and here remained till February 3, when the bridge over the Savannah having been completed we crossed; passed the swamp beyond and encamped on firm ground about Robertsville, S. C. My command consisted of three brigades of cavalry, indifferently mounted, badly armed; one battery of horse artillery, six guns, Captain Beebe commanding, and a small brigade of dismounted men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Way; in all, 5,068 men for duty. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which we labored, by moderate marches at first and great care of the animals the command improved from day to day, and on reaching Goldsborough

was without question, despite the long and difficult marches, numerous skirmishes, affairs, and battles, in better condition than at the commencement of the campaign.

From Robertsville my command moved to Lawtonville, thence to Allendale. After pushing well in toward Augusta, driving a brigade of rebel cavalry before us, I turned short to the right and struck the Salkehatchie just below Barnwell. The enemy, about 300 strong, occupied a well-chosen position behind earth-works upon the opposite side, commanding the bridge. The bridge was already on fire, but the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, Colonel Hamilton, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Buskirk (dismounted), gallantly dashed through the swamp, men wading in the water up to their armpits, crossed the stream on trees felled by our pioneers, and, under cover of a rapid fire of artillery, gallantly carried the works, driving the enemy in confusion toward the town of Barnwell. Only a portion of the bridge had been destroyed and was quickly repaired, and we entered the town of Barnwell at 4 p. m., having marched twenty-one miles. The following morning struck the railroad at Blackville, driving a brigade of Wheeler's cavalry from the town. My advance was engaged alone with the enemy at this point. It was a very spirited affair, in which Colonel Jordan, Captain Estes, my assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Northrop greatly distinguished themselves. Here the command rested on the road, destroying track during the 7th and 8th, and on the evening of the 8th moved up the road in the direction of Augusta to Williston Station. After posting pickets on the various roads leading from the town, and before going into camp, an attack was made upon Colonel Spencer's command, holding the direct road to Augusta. I directed this officer to move out at once with his brigade and feel of the enemy and ascertain his strength. A spirited fight ensued, in which six regiments of Major-General Allen's division, of Wheeler's cavalry—First, Third, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, and Fifty-first Alabama—were totally routed. Colonel Spencer alone conducted the fight, displaying much skill and great gallantry. Several hundred stand of arms were abandoned by the enemy and left scattered along the road. One officer and many men were killed and a large number wounded. Several prisoners were taken. Colonel Spencer pressed the enemy so close for a distance of seven or eight miles that he was finally forced to leave the road and scatter through the woods and swamps in order to escape. Colonel Spencer brought back as trophies from the fight five battle-flags. I remained at this point till 10 a. m. the following day, one-third of my entire command being employed destroying track. Some three miles were effectually destroyed, together with the depot and two cars.

February 9, moved to Windsor and thence to Johnson's Station, destroying portions of the railroad. Up to that point I had moved from Blackville in such a manner and had so maneuvered my troops as if I was the advance of the main army moving on Augusta. On the morning of the 11th I found that the movement was a success. Wheeler had left the Edisto unguarded, uncovered Columbia, and by marching all day and night reached Aiken at daylight on the morning of the 11th with his entire command. To make certain of this, General Atkins, commanding brigade, was directed to move out of my works at Johnson's Station and make a reconnaissance in the direction of Aiken. His advance, without opposition, entered the town and a moment afterward was most furiously attacked by Wheeler's entire command. General Atkins fell back, fighting gallantly, disputing every foot of

ground, to my position at Johnson's Station, giving me sufficient time to make all necessary dispositions to check the enemy's farther advance. At 11 a. m. Wheeler, with one brigade, feinted upon my left flank and charged, mounted, with his entire command. He was handsomely repulsed with a loss of 31 killed, 160 wounded, and 60 taken prisoners. He made no further attack, but fell back to his old position at Aiken. I remained at this point, destroying track as usual, and constantly demonstrating in the direction of Augusta, till the night of the 12th, when I left Wheeler's front, crossed the Edisto at Guignard's Bridge, and encamped four miles beyond, picketing the Edisto as high up as Pine Log Bridge against Wheeler's cavalry. February 14, encamped on the south bank of the North Edisto; crossed on the 15th; moved well in on the left of the Fourteenth Army Corps, marching parallel with it and struck the Lexington and Augusta road, or what was called in the country the Two Notch road, northwest of and nine miles distant from Lexington. Only some 1,500 of Wheeler's cavalry had passed upon the road in the direction of Columbia. The majority of his command, together with Cheatham's corps, which had been marching for Columbia, was intercepted.

On the 17th crossed the Saluda River; moved north; found that Wheeler had crossed the Saluda and was moving for the railroad bridge over Broad River at Alston. Marched all day the 18th parallel to Cheatham's corps, rebel infantry, and at some points not over three miles distant. A bad stream alone prevented me from striking him in the flank. He had crossed the Saluda fifteen miles above Lexington Court-House, and was now moving northeast, in the direction of Newberry. I struck the railroad at Pomaria Station, destroying a portion of the track, the depot, and burned several bridges from that point to Broad River. I reached Alston, on Broad River, on the evening of the 18th, and here remained in camp till the evening of the 19th, when I crossed Broad River, and on the evening of the 20th reached Monticello. Found that Wheeler had already crossed the river and was moving north to Chesterville. From Monticello my command moved to Springfield Post-Office, on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, and demonstrated strongly in the direction of Chesterville until the main army had secured a crossing over the Wateree River, then drew off across the Wateree and moved to Lancaster, and again strongly demonstrated in the direction of Charlotte. Here it was found that Hampton's and Wheeler's combined forces were in my front. By demonstrations and feints, communications, and a well-timed interview with Major-General Wheeler, the enemy was not only deceived as to our real movements, but the deception was kept up for several days, and it was not until our army had crossed Lynch's Creek and the advance had actually reached Chesterfield and Cheraw that he discovered his mistake. In the meantime portions of my command had occupied Monroe and Wadesborough, destroyed many mills and much other valuable property. When near Chesterfield the enemy for the first and only time succeeded in making a single dash upon the infantry columns of the Left Wing, and then only chased in the foragers.

The exceedingly bad roads and length of column rendered it impossible for all the roads to be effectually guarded. Previous to this time Captain Northrop, of my scouts, had burned all the railroad bridges on the Columbia and Spartanburg Railroad up to and including the one over Broad River at Shelton's Ferry.

While at Lancaster the following communications were sent to and received from Major-General Wheeler by flag of truce, and a number of prisoners were exchanged:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND, ARMY OF INVASION,
In the Field, S. C., February 22, 1865.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding C. S. Cavalry:

GENERAL: Yesterday a lieutenant and seven men and a sergeant of a battery were taken prisoners by one of your regiments—if I am correctly informed, a Texas regiment—armed with Spencer carbines and commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. This officer and his men, after surrendering and being disarmed, were inhumanly and cowardly murdered. Nine of my cavalrymen were also found murdered yesterday, five in a barn-yard, three in an open field, and one in the road. Two had their throats cut from ear to ear. This makes in all eighteen Federal soldiers murdered yesterday by your people. Unless some satisfactory explanation be made to me before sundown, February 23, I will cause eighteen of your soldiers, now my prisoners, to be shot at that hour, and if this cowardly act be repeated, if my people when taken are not treated in all cases as prisoners of war should be, I will not only retaliate as I have already mentioned, but there shall not be a house left standing within reach of my scouting parties along my line of march, nor will I be responsible for the conduct of my soldiers, who will not only be allowed but encouraged to take a fearful revenge. I know of no other way to intimidate cowards.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Chesterfield, S. C., February 22, 1865.

Major-General KILPATRICK, U. S. Army,
Commanding Cavalry, &c.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date is received, and I am much shocked at the statements which it contains. I am satisfied that you are mistaken in the matter. I have no Texas regiments armed with Spencer rifles, and none commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. The two Texas regiments which belong to my command are commanded by captains, and neither were in any engagement on yesterday. If any of my regiments were engaged with the enemy yesterday that fact has not yet been reported to me. I will have the matter promptly investigated and see that full justice is done. Should the report, however, by any means prove correct, I prefer that the retaliation may be inflicted upon the parties guilty of the misdeeds, and not upon innocent persons. I have no desire whatever to make counter-threats in response to those which you have thought proper to address to me, but should you cause eighteen of my men to be shot because you chanced to find that number of your men dead, I shall regard them as so many murders committed by you, and act accordingly. I trust, however, such a painful necessity will not be forced upon me.

Your threat "to burn every house as far as your scouts can extend" is of too brutal a character for me, and I think for my Government, to reply to.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND, ARMY OF INVASION,
In the Field, S. C., February 23, 1865.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your dispatch dated Chesterfield, February 22, has just been received and I feel satisfied that you will so fully investigate the circumstances attending the murder of my men that the guilty parties will be discovered and punished. The regiment referred to as being commanded by a lieutenant-colonel may have been commanded by a captain, but certain it is that the force was mostly composed of Texans, many armed with the Spencer rifle, and my people were shot by order of the officer in command. One of my scouts, a reliable man, was with this force all day, and testified to the fact that not only were these men referred to murdered, but that the general conversation of your men was that they would take no more prisoners. I hope you may be able to furnish some reason that may in a degree justify the course taken by your men.

You speak in your communication of my threat to burn houses, &c., as being "too brutal for you or your Government to entertain." No matter how brutal it may seem, I have the power and will enforce it to the letter, and more, if this course is

persisted in, I will not only allow but encourage my people to retaliate man for man. I shall take no action for the present. If stragglers from my command are found in the houses of citizens committing any outrages whatever, my own people are directed to shoot them upon the spot, and of course I expect officers and soldiers of your command to do the same.

I am alive to the fact that I am surrounded by citizens as well as soldiers, whose bitter hatred to the men I have the honor to command did not originate with this war, and I expect that some of my men will be killed elsewhere than on the battle-field, but I know and shall not hesitate to apply a sure remedy in each case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Cavalry

During the night of the 6th of March my command crossed the Pedee, and on the 7th occupied Rockingham, driving Butler's cavalry division, of Hampton's cavalry, from the town after a considerable skirmish, in which the rebel General Aiken was killed. On the 8th crossed Lumber River, and after the most difficult march over the most horrible roads, swamps, and swollen streams, I struck the rear of Lieutenant-General Hardee's column at Solomon's [Solemn] Grove, on the Charlotte and Fayetteville road, capturing a number of prisoners. Lieutenant-General Hardee was found to be rapidly moving for Fayetteville, and from prisoners we learned that Lieutenant-General Hampton's cavalry was some miles in the rear, but rapidly marching for the same point. I determined at once to intercept him. By scouts I learned that Hampton was marching upon two roads, the Morgantown road and a road three miles farther to the north and parallel to it just south and east of Solomon's [Solemn] Grove. I posted upon each a brigade of cavalry, and learning that there was a road still farther north upon which some of the enemy's troops might move I made a rapid night's march with Colonel Spencer's little brigade of three regiments and 400 dismounted men and one section of artillery, and took post at the point where the road last mentioned intersects with the Morgantown road. During the fore part of the evening I left General Atkins and joined Colonel Spencer with my staff and actually rode through one of General Hampton's divisions of cavalry, which by 11 o'clock had flanked General Atkins and was encamped within three miles of Colonel Spencer. My escort of 15 men and 1 officer was captured, but I escaped with my staff. General Atkins and Colonel Jordan discovered about 9 o'clock that while the enemy was amusing them in front he was passing with his main force on a road to his right. These officers at once pulled out and made every effort to join me before daylight but failed to do so, owing to the bad roads and almost incessant skirmishing with the enemy, who was marching parallel to him, and at some points not a mile distant.

Hampton had marched all day and rested his men about three miles from Colonel Jordan's position at two o'clock in the morning, and just before daylight charged my position with three divisions of cavalry, Humes', Allen's, and Butler's. Hampton led the center division (Butler's) and in less than a minute had driven back my people, and taken possession of my headquarters, captured the artillery, and the whole command was flying before the most formidable cavalry charge I ever have witnessed. Colonel Spencer and a large portion of my staff were virtually taken prisoners. On foot I succeeded in gaining the cavalry camp a few hundred yards in the rear, and found the men fighting with the rebels for their camp and animals and we were finally forced back some 500 yards farther to a swamp impassable to friend or foe. The enemy, eager for plunder, failed to promptly follow us up. We rallied and at once advanced upon him. We retook the cavalry camp, and, encouraged by our success, charged the enemy, who was endeavoring

to harness up the battery horses and plundering my headquarters. We retook the artillery, turned it upon the enemy about our headquarters, not twenty steps distant, and finally forced him out of the camp with great slaughter. We re-established our line and for an hour and a half foiled every attempt of the enemy to retake it. At about 8 o'clock General Mitchell with a brigade of infantry came within supporting distance, having rapidly marched to my assistance across the country from the plank road. He at once moved up in position and remained with me until 1.30 o'clock, rendering every assistance possible. The enemy, however, did not make it necessary for the infantry to fire a single shot. General Mitchell has my thanks and deserves great credit for the rapid march over a broken country, the soldierly feeling displayed, and anxiety to assist me. We lost 4 officers killed and 7 wounded, 15 men killed and 61 severely and several slightly wounded, and 103 officers and men taken prisoners.

The enemy left in our camp upward of 80 killed, including many officers, and a large number of men wounded. We captured 30 prisoners and 150 horses with their equipments.

This battle speaks for itself and needs no comment from me. I will simply add that less than one-third of my entire command was unexpectedly attacked before daylight by the entire rebel cavalry force led by Hampton in person, the pet and pride of the Southern chivalry, and no matter what the facts may be regarding the conduct of my people under the first terrible onset of the foe, they can proudly boast that without assistance they regained their camp, animals, artillery, and transportation, and drove the enemy in confusion from the ground he had taken by surprise and force of numbers alone.

On the following day my command moved to Fayetteville, and on the morning of the 15th crossed Cape Fear River and moved out upon the road toward Raleigh, encountering the enemy in force six miles from Averasborough. Re-enforced by a brigade of infantry, my command remained in camp during the night within easy rifle-range of the enemy's pickets. At daylight the following morning I moved out in line of battle, the infantry having the center. The enemy's pickets were driven in and his skirmish line forced back to his main line of battle. After thoroughly reconnoitering the enemy's entire position I decided it was not prudent to attack, and sent back for infantry re-enforcements. In the meantime the enemy moved out of his works and furiously attacked the cavalry under Colonel Jones upon the right. This officer gallantly held his position until re-enforced by the brigades of Colonel Jordan and General Atkins, and after repulsing three determined attacks, charged in turn, driving the enemy back again behind his works. The Twentieth and Fourteenth Army Corps having come up and gone into position, in accordance with instructions from the general-in-chief, my cavalry operated upon the right throughout the day and, mounted and dismounted, fought side by side with the infantry, and I am certain to their entire satisfaction. The following morning we crossed Black Creek and moved out upon the Smithville [Smithfield] road to the left and front of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps.

This was the last operation of the cavalry during the campaign worthy of notice. We were on the field ready and willing to participate in the battle of Bentonville, but the opportunity did not offer. After the enemy had been defeated and driven beyond Mill Creek, and the main army had moved to Goldsborough, my command moved to Mount Olive, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and there went into camp, and now remains resting from the long and arduous campaign through which it has so recently passed.

I look back over the past campaign, so glorious to this army, with feelings of pride and satisfaction. My entire command, animated by the same spirit, with full confidence in their chiefs, have with skill and energy overcome every obstacle, and have willingly dared every danger that a perfect success might crown our efforts.

I take great pleasure in bringing to your favorable notice the names of the following officers of my command whose great services thoughout the campaign entitle them to promotion: Brevet Brigadier-General Atkins, commanding brigade; Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding brigade; Col. George E. Spencer, First Alabama Cavalry, commanding brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Way, commanding dismounted cavalry; Lieut. Col. F. A. Jones, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and Capt. L. G. Estes, my assistant adjutant-general. I do not deem it necessary to mention the individual cases in which these officers have particularly distinguished themselves. A careful perusal of this report alone will show that they fully deserve the promotion I ask for them.

Accompanying this report will be found special recommendations of meritorious officers, which I consider just and proper; also accompanying this report will be found a nominal list of killed, wounded, and missing, prisoners taken, property captured and destroyed, throughout this campaign.

Respectfully submitted.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Military Div. of the Miss.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the field, Goldsborough, N. C., April 7, 1865.

This report is concise and clear. The cavalry on this march was handled with spirit and skill. Almost always confronted by a superior force of the enemy, led by rebel generals of high repute—Wade Hampton, Butler, and Wheeler—General Kilpatrick was always willing to attack, but I restrained him as it was important to retain our cavalry strong to cover the flanks of our long wagon trains. In all actions our cavalry fought well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Tabular statement of killed, wounded, and missing Third Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi, since leaving Savannah.

Command.	Officers.			Men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Missing.	
First Brigade	2	8	.....	37	73	61	47	228
Second Brigade	1	4	.....	40	64	43	30	182
Third Brigade	2	7	3	24	78	65	.....	179
Tenth Wisconsin Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	.....	15
Total	5	19	3	102	216	182	77	604

J. KILPATRICK,
Bvt. Maj. Gen., Comdg. 3d Cav. Div., Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of prisoners of war captured and property captured and destroyed by Third Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi, during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.

Articles.	No.	Date.	Remarks.
Prisoners	330	.....	Captured during the campaign.
Stand of colors	5	Feb. 9	Captured in vicinity of Aiken.
Stand small-arms	400	Feb. 7	Destroyed at Williston, S. C.
Do	300	....do	Destroyed at Windsor, S. C.
Do	75	Mar. 7	Destroyed at Rockingham.
Railroad bridges	2	Feb. 18	Over Broad River.
Railroad bridges (small)	3	Feb. 21	Destroyed by a scouting party.
Culverts	4	Feb. 6	Destroyed on Charleston and Augusta Railroad.
Flat-cars	10	Feb. 6 to 9	Destroyed at Blackville, S. C.
Box-cars	5	Feb. 6	Destroyed at Windsor Turnout, S. C.
Railroad track..miles	5	Feb. 6 to 9	Destroyed on Charleston and Augusta Railroad.
Station-houses	2	....do	One at Blackville, the other at Williston, S. C.
Water-tanks	2	....do	Destroyed on Charleston and Augusta Railroad.
Cotton factory	.....	Mar. 7	Destroyed at Rockingham, N. C.
Cotton.....bales	20,000	.....	Destroyed during the campaign.
Cotton gins	411	.....	Do.
Meal.....bushels	500	Feb. 6	Rebel commissary stores destroyed at Barnwell.
Molasses .....barrels	75	....do	Rebel commissary stores destroyed at Blackville.
Salt .....do	90	....do	Do.
Tobacco.....boxes	90	....do	Destroyed at Blackville, S. C.
Saw-mills	170	.....	Destroyed during the campaign.
Grist-mills	70	.....	Do.
Hides	80	Mar. 7	Destroyed at Rockingham.
C. S. wagons	10	....do	Destroyed in vicinity of Lexington Court-House.
Wagon shops	7	.....	Destroyed during the campaign.

I certify that the above report is correct.

W. H. DAY,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Third Cavalry Division.

ADDENDA.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND,
In the Field, March 22, 1865.

The campaign is over and we are promised rest. Our depot will be at Mount Olive, and a railroad shall be at the disposal of officers and men. Every liberty shall be granted consistent with the best interests of our cause, for which I feel in my heart the invincible soldiers of my command have done so much. This day I met our great chief on the field of battle, amid the dead and dying of our enemy, who has again fled before our proud, advancing banners, and my ears were made to tingle with the grateful words of praise spoken in admiration of the cavalry.

Soldiers, be proud! Of all the brave men of this army you have a right to be. You have won the admiration of our infantry, fighting on foot and mounted, and you will receive the outspoken words of praise from the great Sherman himself. He appreciates and will reward your patient endurance of hardships, gallant deeds, and valuable services.

With the old laurels of Georgia entwine those won in the Carolinas, and proudly wear them.

General Sherman is satisfied with his cavalry.

By command of Brevet Major-General Kilpatrick:

L. G. ESTES,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 213.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY COMMAND,
Mount Olive, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I respectfully report that on the 28th day of January, 1865, the First Brigade of Cavalry, under my command, consisting of the Eighth Indiana, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second and Third Kentucky Cavalry, a section of a howitzer battery, and a section of the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, comprising an aggregate force of 1,408 effective men, broke camp by order of Major-General Kilpatrick, and marched from Anderson's farm, near Savannah, on the most direct road toward Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, about forty-five miles northwest of Savannah, at which point we arrived on the 31st of January. During all this march my brigade had charge of the wagon train of the division, which, owing to the swampy condition of the country, and the bad roads, consequent upon the long spell of rainy weather previous to our marching, was anything but a pleasant undertaking.

On the 3d day of February, my brigade having the advance, the pontoon bridge being completed and the corduroy road, by which the high lands of South Carolina could be reached, being partially completed, I crossed the Savannah and encamped for the night at Robertsville, S. C. From this, by daily marches through Allendale, Lawtonville, and Barnwell, we struck the railroad leading from Charleston to Augusta on the morning of the 7th of February at Blackville, S. C., attacking and driving from the town Hagan's brigade of rebel cavalry, and with the Second Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Star, and one company of the Ninth Pennsylvania, Capt. E. A. Hancock, pursued them for three miles, when, finding the enemy re-enforced by a brigade of rebel cavalry under Brigadier-General Dibrell, I withdrew my men from the pursuit and encamped at Reynolds' farm, one mile and a half from town, on the Orangeburg road. In this action we captured fourteen prisoners, besides killing and wounding a large number of the enemy. My advance guard on this occasion was composed of a squadron of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, Capt. J. M. Thomas commanding, to whom great credit is due for his gallantry during the engagement. During the remainder of the day we held possession of Blackville, destroying the railroad track; and on the 8th, about noon, marched (having the rear of division) to Williston, where we encamped for the night, after slight skirmishing by the Second Kentucky Cavalry with a part of Hagan's brigade on our right flank. During the night we destroyed more than a mile of the railroad at that point, burning the ties and twisting the rails so as to render them hereafter useless. The next day we marched to Windsor and encamped three miles in advance of the division toward Johnson's Station, and on the following morning, by order of Major-General Kilpatrick, marched toward Aiken, skirmishing sharply with a portion of Anderson's division, of Wheeler's cavalry, driving them from their barricades and forcing them back till within two miles of Aiken. Finding at Johnson's Station that the enemy in my front consisted of Anderson's and Young's divisions, of Wheeler's cavalry, largely outnumbering me, and that Wheeler, with the remainder of his forces, was hourly expected at Aiken, if he had not already arrived, I called in my advance, and

having placed my command in the best position to repel the enemy, and having barricaded my front, awaited the remainder of the division under General Kilpatrick, which was some eight miles in my rear. My advance on this occasion was one battalion of the Eighth Indiana, Captain Crowell (since promoted major), who, with Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, who commands the regiment, and who passed forward to the advance when the skirmishing became heavy, deserve great praise for their firmness, bravery, and discretion. I would respectfully call your attention to the accompanying report of Colonel Jones for further particulars.

On the following morning, February 11, 1865, the Second Brigade, General Atkins, accompanied by Major-General Kilpatrick, moved on a reconnaissance toward Aiken, leaving the First, Third, and Dismounted Brigades under my command, to hold the position and prepare to cover the Second Brigade, in case it should meet with heavy bodies of the enemy. The Second Brigade was soon briskly engaged, and finding when approaching Aiken that Wheeler and his whole force was at that point, after a most gallant action, in which the town was captured, retired, closely pursued by the enemy till our guns, in position at the barricades, stopped their pursuit, and the Second Brigade formed behind our defenses. The enemy finding the right of our position so strongly defended, formed in the thick woods on our left, and in a few minutes made a most determined assault upon our works. The Eighth Indiana, Second Kentucky, and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry of my command, most gallantly met the charge and hurled back the foe, killing and wounding a large number. The artillery and howitzer batteries did good service in this action, sending shell and canister into their exposed ranks, adding greatly to the enemy's discomfiture. We remained in camp at this point, recruiting our horses, and daily skirmishing with the enemy, misleading him as to our intentions 'till the morning of the 13th, when the division (the First Brigade covering the rear) marched to the Edisto near Guignard's Bridge and the next day marched to Gunter's Bridge on the North Edisto, where the enemy disputed our passage, but were driven off after a smart skirmish by the dismounted brigade. On the following morning we marched toward Lexington and encamped for the night near Mims' Mill, and on the morning of the 16th entered Lexington. By order of General Kilpatrick I moved out on the Wise Ferry road two miles from town and encamped. The next day we moved to the Saluda River near Mount Zion Church, and during the night crossed on the pontoon bridge and encamped at Dutch Church for the night. From this, marching toward and threatening Alston and crossing Broad River, on the night of the 19th we encamped near daybreak seven miles from the river on the road to Monticello, which we reached on the 20th, and passing on, in two days we reached the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad at De Bardeleber's Cross-Roads and store within ten miles of Chesterville, holding this point while the infantry destroyed the railroad, and deceiving him as to our intentions, holding him at Chesterville and the enemy's infantry at Charlotte, while the columns of our army pressed toward the east. On the morning of the 23d, my brigade in the rear, the division withdrew to the crossing of the Catawba at Rocky Mount (classic ground, filled with Revolutionary reminiscences), where we crossed, and on the 25th reached Lancaster, S. C., having marched for two days through mud and water knee-deep to our horses.

After resting at Lancaster till the 28th, we again marched, reaching Taylor's Cross-Roads, and encamped for the night at the point where Tarleton murdered Buford's men during the Revolutionary struggle, and on the 2d of March resumed our march on the Chesterfield road till within fifteen miles of that place. On the 3d we took the Wadesborough road and entered North Carolina, encamping about four miles from the line. Lieutenant-Colonel Kimmel, with the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was encamped in the rear of the brigade one mile and a half at a cross-road. On the morning of the 4th his pickets were attacked heavily, but after being repulsed several times the enemy withdrew from his front and began to mass on the right flank of the First Brigade and left of the Second Brigade. By order of General Kilpatrick, during the afternoon we withdrew from our position and passing through the Second Brigade, and took post near a white house some two miles in the rear. After the withdrawal of the Second Brigade from my front the enemy heavily attacked my position, which I had carefully barricaded, charging it several times, but were each time repulsed. After keeping up a desultory fire till 9 o'clock at night they retired to their encampment within a few hundred yards of my front. I fully expected to be heavily attacked in the morning, for both Wheeler and Hampton, with their combined forces, were present. During the night I sent my wagons to the rear and prepared for the struggle, but daylight revealed the fact that the enemy had decamped during the night. On the morning of the 5th I marched my command by Morven Post-Office to the Pedee River, crossing the river on pontoons about one mile south of the North Carolina line, and marched till daylight on the morning of the 7th, when I halted to feed, and at 7 a. m. (General Kilpatrick and staff having joined me) pushed on to Rockingham, where my advance, a portion of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a detachment of the Third Kentucky, under Captain Boyle, and a few foragers from other regiments, drove the rear of Butler's cavalry from the town, which we reached at 10 a. m. The following day, having the rear guard, we marched toward Fayetteville, and during the night passed Drowning Creek, where I had to dismount my command to draw the artillery and wagons through the swamp, more than half a mile wide; the men were many times in mud and water to their armpits.

At 4 a. m. of the 9th went into camp to feed horses and rest the men, and at 8 a. m. I was again in the saddle and during the day crossed Deep Creek, and about 9 o'clock that night succeeded in crossing Devil's Gut by again dismounting my men to draw the wagons and artillery. This night I encamped at Rockfish Church, about two miles from Devil's Gut, the Second and Third Brigades being far in advance of me. About 1 a. m. I discovered that the enemy had passed on the Morgantown road, about two miles and a half in my front, with infantry and cavalry, cutting off my communications with the Second and Third Brigades. Major-General Kilpatrick having sent me orders the evening before to move at daylight for the plank road to the south, at 6 a. m. I took a road leading to Sandy Grove Church, on the plank road, which I found to be a good one, and at 9 a. m. reached the Chicken road, two miles from and running parallel with the plank road. During the march I had heard heavy firing, which proved to be an attack by the combined forces of Wheeler and Hampton on the Third Brigade and dismounted men, but before I could join them the action was over and the enemy driven off. About 2 p. m. I joined the Second Brigade, General Atkins, and went into camp. At 6 p.m. we were again in the

saddle, and reaching a point within twelve miles of Fayetteville encamped for the night. On the morning of the 11th moved in advance toward Fayetteville, where, finding the infantry already in possession of the town, we went into camp on the plank road leading to the Yadkin at Johnson's farm, four miles from the town. I remained at this point until the 15th. Then I crossed Cape Fear River on the pontoon bridge and moved on the road from Fayetteville to Averasborough, and encamped about seventeen miles from F[ayetteville], confronted by the enemy.

During the night the cavalry was re-enforced by a brigade of infantry under Colonel Hawley, and at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the infantry occupying the center, two regiments of the Third Brigade being thrown on the left flank, the Eighth Indiana Cavalry of the First Brigade supporting the right, and the remainder of my command being held in reserve, to operate as circumstances might dictate, we moved on the enemy. In a few minutes the command was engaged, and Colonel Jones, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, very heavily. The artillery of the enemy now opened and my section of the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, Lieutenant Fowler commanding, was placed in position. I was then ordered by General Kilpatrick to proceed with my whole command to the right flank to support Colonel Jones and hold the position. Upon getting into the rear of the Eighth Indiana I found that they were heavily engaged, and Colonel Jones reported to me that he was fearful that his right would be turned. I at once ordered Colonel Kimmel, with two battalions of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to dismount and form upon his right. The Ninth had hardly got into position when they were charged by the enemy's infantry, and charge after charge was met by it and the Eighth Indiana in quick succession. About 10 a. m. Colonel Jones reported to me that his ammunition was giving out, and I at once sent for the ammunition train to be brought up, and as the attack by the enemy became (as they were constantly re-enforced) more frequent and determined, I ordered the Second Kentucky in to strengthen the lines of Colonel Jones. The ammunition being somewhat in the rear and the roads very bad by which it could be brought up, I ordered the Third Kentucky, which I had previously placed on my extreme right, to dismount and further strengthen the line by taking post close on the right of the infantry. Thus, all my command were in action excepting one battalion of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which I held in reserve. The ammunition now came up, but not in sufficient quantities to fill the demand, and the attacks of the enemy rather increasing than diminishing, all the ammunition was distributed and the brave fellows held their ground, finally driving the enemy back to their intrenchments.

Brigadier-General Atkins coming up at this time with his brigade, threw out the Ninth Ohio, mounted, on my extreme right, and the Ninety-second Illinois and the Ninth Michigan, dismounted, to hold some barricades that I had prepared with men of my command, who, upon getting out of ammunition, had come to the rear.

At 12.30 p. m. a brigade of infantry, Colonel Selfridge commanding, coming up, my command was relieved and ordered to the rear to mount their horses. I was ordered by General Kilpatrick to follow up the right flank as soon as mounted. In a few minutes I was again in the saddle, but not actively engaged till I reached the rear of the Ninth Ohio, which was moving on the right of the infantry. As this regiment was marching in column toward an opening in the swamp a regiment of infantry that had not been observed opened a most murderous fire

upon it. It at once fell back, the rebels following. The Ninth Pennsylvania, being in advance, was at once brought into line and as the Ninth Ohio passed through its intervals opened (and with the Second Kentucky which I had formed on its extreme right) so hot a fire upon the charging line that it fell back in confusion. My command having been in action from 6 a. m. till 2 p. m. almost without intermission, and having less than five rounds of ammunition to the man left, I was ordered to retire to the rear, to dismount the men and allow my command to rest. The action being over and the enemy driven from the ground, with the loss of their artillery and a large number of killed, wounded, and prisoners, with the division I went into camp near Black Creek. In this action the brunt of the battle fell upon my brigade; my loss in killed and wounded was 99 or one-twelfth of my whole command, most of which fell upon the Eighth Indiana and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. This action fully demonstrates the fact that Federal cavalry, when properly handled and led by brave, determined officers, are fully equal to rebel infantry.

My officers killed on this occasion were Capt. John Boal, Company A, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Capt. C. Lennen, Company E, Eighth Indiana Cavalry; and Capt. E. A. Hancock, Company B, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, wounded, causing amputation of the left leg.

Moving from Black Creek on the morning of the 17th, we marched toward Bentonville and Goldsborough. On the 19th, finding the infantry heavily engaged in our front, we moved up and formed on their left flank, but were not engaged. On the 20th my brigade held the extreme left of the Federal line, and on the evening of the 21st made a reconnaissance around the right flank and toward the rear of the enemy, fully demonstrating the fact that our left far outflanked their right. The following morning, the enemy having withdrawn during the night, I was ordered to retain possession of the field of battle, which I did till 10 p. m. March 22, 1865, when I withdrew and joined the division, after marching about six miles. On the 24th my command reached this point and the campaign closed.

During a campaign which probably has had no parallel in the history of the world, the men and officers of my command have exhibited a spirit of patriotism, a deep unflinching determination, a capacity to bear and a will to do, that is truly commendable. I would respectfully call the attention of my superiors to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, as a proper subject for promotion. Colonel Jones has for almost four years been lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and during most of that time has had command, and for a time commanded a brigade. A better officer, a more reliable, brave, true-hearted gentleman, I have never had the pleasure of being connected with. Herewith you will find copies of the reports of regimental and battery commanders, to which I would call your attention for fuller particulars.

During this long and trying campaign, in which the cavalry has constantly covered the left and front of the army, shielding its immense trains and keeping a bold and daring enemy, under Wheeler and Hampton, at a respectful distance from our main army, holding him in false positions at Aiken and Chesterville, while our infantry secured an unobstructed line of march, retiring from before largely superior forces, and marching through the heart of the Confederacy for a distance of more than 700 miles, reflects upon our gallant leader a luster that will grow brighter and brighter till it culminates in crushing the rebellion and restoring peace to our unhappy land.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the assistance rendered by the various members of my staff. They have all done their duty with an alacrity and zeal that entitles them to the respect and esteem of their fellow-soldiers.

The uniform kindness I have received from the major-general commanding, and from Major Estes, his chief of staff, and indeed from his whole family, has filled the dangers, privations, and toils of a sixty days' march with green spots upon which I shall always look back with pleasure. The commanding officers of regiments and batteries have all behaved with gallantry, and with their subalterns, by their cheerful obedience to orders, have vitally assisted in the success of the campaign.

The entire loss of my command during the campaign is 31 killed, 68 wounded, 37 missing, 75 captured. My command has captured 175 of the enemy and killed and wounded in the different actions numbers of the enemy greatly superior to our loss.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade Cavalry.

Maj. L. G. ESTES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command.

No. 214.

Report of Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
March 27, 1865.

I have the honor to report that my command (Eighth Indiana Cavalry and detachment Third Indiana Cavalry) left Savannah, Ga., in very poor condition; our animals had been nearly starved at Savannah and only by the most untiring efforts were our horses kept in anything like serviceable condition. Added to these embarrassments was the fact that seventeen of the old and tried officers of the command were mustered out and their places filled by men who, although they proved themselves deserving soldiers, had not yet shown their capacity for command. I confess that in view of these facts I entered the great campaign of the Carolinas with many misgivings.

My command was not engaged with the enemy until the 10th of February. On the morning of that date my First Battalion, under Captain Crowell, being advance guard, struck the enemy at Johnson's Station, driving him from several barricades on to his main force and tought him until recalled by order of Colonel Jordan. On the next day, the Second Brigade having been routed, the enemy charged my command in position at Johnson's, S. C., and were repulsed with the loss of the adjutant and three men, Twelfth Alabama Cavalry, killed and several others wounded. At Monticello, S. C., Lieutenant Jackson, with Company C, Eighth Indiana, was sent to burn Spartanburg railroad bridge over Broad River. The order was executed, Lieutenant Jackson burning several minor bridges on the same road, also destroying large factory and grist-mills, driving 300 home guards across Broad River, and rejoined the command at Black Stocks, on Charlotte railroad. At a cross-roads north of Chesterfield my pickets were charged by the enemy, but he was repulsed with loss. About this time Lieutenant Thompson, with

Company K, who was foraging for horses, charged the town of Wadesborough at the same time with the lamented Griffin, neither Griffin nor Thompson knowing the whereabouts of the other. In this charge Thompson captured 3 officers (1 major) and 3 men and several horses. Thompson turned his prisoners over to the commanding officer of One hundred and seventh New York Infantry.

On the morning of March 16, near Averasborough, N. C., I was ordered into position to cover the right flank of an infantry brigade, and to move with it against the enemy. We had hardly left our camp before we struck the enemy in line and in strong force; finding myself near his flank I charged him vigorously and routed an entire brigade of South Carolina infantry. Had our infantry then pushed forward it is my firm belief that we could have captured the enemy's works, artillery, and many prisoners, without the firing of a shot. As it was, the cavalry alone took several prisoners and drove the rebels in the wildest confusion into their works. Had there been solid ground I should have taken their works with cavalry, but the rains of the previous night had made the country one vast mire, which checked the impetus of our charge, and gave the enemy time to reform behind their works. Finding further operations on horseback impossible, I dismounted my command and sent led horses to the rear; the enemy, seriously alarmed for the safety of his left flank, commenced rapidly re-enforcing that flank, and I soon found that I was fighting several times my number, and ordered my lines to reconnect with the infantry. The enemy seeing my movement, and judging it to be a retreat, charged me in great force. We immediately came to "about face," gave two or three volleys from our Spencers, and made a counter-charge, causing the foe to quickly seek shelter in his works. Although fighting many times our number, and infantry too, and our lines very attenuated, yet it seemed that every officer and man of my command felt that our position was vital to the safety of the infantry on our left and was determined to hold it at every hazard. The enemy charged us repeatedly in great force; we always received his charges with a volley and a counter-charge, and whatever were the odds against us, we always drove them back and into their works. I can safely say that no better fighting has been done in this war than was done that day by this command, and I am satisfied that we so attracted the attention of the enemy, and so seriously threatened his left that he did not observe the movements of the force which was turning his right until it was too late to oppose it. My loss was heavy, but examination of the field shows that the enemy suffered heavier far than we did.

My command operated with the brigade on the right flank of Johnston's army at Bentonville, and on the evening of the 20th of March Captain Crowell passed around the right flank of the enemy and got, in fact, in rear of his artillery, but his force was so small he could not take advantage of his discovery.

My thanks are due to Major Herring for efficient aid rendered both in action and on the march. Captains Crowell, Leavell, and Mitchell, commanding battalions of Eighth Indiana, have proved themselves competent for their command. They are fine soldiers and in connection with Major Herring and Captain Patton, commanding Third Indiana, are commended for promotion. Lieut. J. W. Chapin discharged the duties of adjutant with the promptness and energy of a true soldier. Doctor McCormick, for his careful attention to our sick and wounded soldiers during this campaign, will always be held in grateful remembrance by the officers and men of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry.

In this campaign my command lost Captain Lennen and 12 men killed; they died as brave men die, with arms in hand and face to foe; theirs was a death whose rapture high transcended all that earth can yield; their warmest wish was so to die on the red battle-field. We mourn their vacant places and will try to emulate their soldierly qualities.

To recapitulate, we lost 1 officer and 12 men killed, 7 officers and 55 men wounded, and 20 enlisted men missing; we lost 25 horses killed and 26 wounded in action 16th of March.

Very respectfully,

F. A. JONES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Captain WARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 215.

Report of Maj. Owen Star, Second Kentucky Cavalry, of operations January 24–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Mount Olive, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of and part taken by my regiment in the recent campaign through the Carolinas:

On the 24th of January, 1865, I arrived and took command of the regiment. Found it under orders and everything in readiness for a campaign. January 28, the command moved, and after four days' hard marching through miserable swamps it arrived at Sister's Ferry, Ga., where we were obliged to remain several days to await the completion of a road across and the removal of torpedoes from an impassable swamp on the opposite side of the river.

February 3, everything being in readiness, we crossed the river. Marching almost parallel to it we encamped at Robertsville, S. C. Found no enemy until we reached Blackville, on the South Carolina Railroad, February 7, where I was ordered by Colonel Jordan, commanding brigade, to charge the town, which I did. Found the enemy retreating in disorder. I followed up closely for three miles, capturing several men and horses, when I came upon a strong force in line. They seeing but a small force pursuing them, and no support in sight, began to flank, when I was compelled to retire. I reached the brigade, having lost but one man and three horses. The regiment then went into position with the brigade and barricaded, where we remained during the night.

February 8, marched with the brigade along the railroad to Williston. 9th, encamped two miles from Windsor, on railroad. 10th, I marched with brigade in the direction of Aiken. Arrived at Johnson's Turnout and barricaded on the right of brigade. In the evening I was ordered to move to the left of Eighth Indiana and barricade. Remained in position here until the 13th, when we withdrew and encamped on the South Edisto River. Enemy did not follow up. 14th, crossed the river and marched on the Columbia road for some distance, when we turned off and reached North Edisto River about dark. 15th, crossed the river and reached Lexington Court-House on the 16th. Found our infantry in possession of it. 17th, crossed the Saluda River

and marched in direction of Broad. 18th, arrived at Broad but had to await the construction of a pontoon. 19th, crossed the river and arrived at Monticello on the 20th. 22d, arrived at the Charlotte railroad and commenced its destruction. 24th, we reached and crossed the Catawba River and encamped nine miles from Lancaster Court-House. 25th, arrived at Lancaster Court-House, where we remained until the 28th, when we again moved in the direction of Chesterfield Court-House.

March 3, crossed the line into North Carolina. I was ordered to camp my regiment three-quarters of a mile in rear of brigade and barricade, facing to the rear. 4th, moved up on a line with the brigade and went into position on the left, leaving pickets at my old barricade. About 11 o'clock they were [attacked] and driven from the barricade about 100 yards. In the evening moved with the brigade several miles and again barricaded. March 5, moved to Morven Post-Office and got supper and moved to Great Pedee River, where we awaited the construction of a pontoon until the night of the 6th, when we crossed, reaching Rockingham on the 7th. 8th, spent the day in a swamp. 9th, same. 10th, moved with brigade. 11th, arrived within three miles of Fayetteville and encamped. Remained there until the 15th, when we crossed the river; marched eight or ten miles, when I received orders to report my regiment to General Atkins, commanding Second Brigade. He placed me on his extreme right; I barricaded; rebels did not disturb us during the night. 16th, moved out and found the enemy. Colonel Jordan, commanding First Brigade, ordered me to support a section Tenth Wisconsin Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Fowler, then heavily engaged with the enemy. I dismounted my regiment and barricaded, but soon received orders to move to the right and relieve the Eighth Indiana, which had been fighting for some time. I took my regiment in, dismounted, and after about two hours' hard fighting was relieved by two companies of ———. My loss in this engagement was 3 killed and 5 wounded. We were then ordered still farther to the right, where we again found the enemy, but as I had but little ammunition did but very little fighting. I was sent to the rear on that account.

We remained in line until evening, when it was ascertained that the enemy had skedaddled; we marched a short distance and encamped. 17th and 18th, found no enemy. 19th, halted and fed. About noon heard heavy firing on the Goldsborough road; reached the battle-field about 3 p. m.; took up position on the extreme left of the brigade. 20th, moved out on a line with our infantry, my regiment being in advance; I was ordered to feel for the enemy's lines, which I found without much trouble. Brigade having barricaded, I fell back and barricaded on their left. 21st, returned to my old position on the Goldsborough road. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon received orders to move; marched about one mile. Colonel Jordan ordered me to remain with my regiment and picket roads leading out from the rear; my pickets were attacked, but not driven in. About 8 p. m. brigade returned, and I again fell into my old position. 22d, moved with the brigade. 24th, arrived at Mount Olive on the Wilmington railroad, where we are promised rest, my regiment occupying the Goldsborough road.

Report of effective force at commencement of campaign, also a list of casualties and number of horses lost and gained during the campaign: Effective force, January 28, 1865, 124. Killed, 3; wounded, 5; missing, 8; total, 16. Horses lost, 95; horses gained, 75.

In conclusion I would say that the conduct of both officers and men of this command throughout the entire campaign is highly commendable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OWEN STAR,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

[Captain WARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division.]

No. 216.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert H. King, Third Kentucky Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Mount Olive, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: The Third Kentucky Cavalry left their camp near Savannah, Ga., on the 28th of January, moving toward Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, which point we reached on the third day's march. The roads were in very bad condition and the regiment was engaged most of the time in assisting our wagon trains through the swamps.

We remained in camp near the river until the 3d day of February, when we crossed the river on the pontoon bridge and entered the State of South Carolina, encamping for the night at Robertsville, ten miles from the ferry. From this point our march was continued through Lawtonville to Barnwell Court-House, nothing of interest occurring on the route. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, the Third Kentucky in advance, we moved toward the Augusta and Charleston Railroad. Arriving at Blackville on that road, the advance under Captains Boyle and Thomas; encountered the enemy, charged and drove them from their position and occupied the town. The next day we moved to Williston Station, where during the night we were engaged in destroying the railroad. The day following we moved through Windsor and again destroyed a portion of the railroad. On the 10th moved to Johnson's Station, where we built long lines of barricades, picketing and scouting the country in various directions during the day and night. The next day General Kilpatrick, with the Second Brigade, having moved out in the direction of Aiken to reconnoiter the position of the enemy, the command was held in readiness for action. The Second Brigade, finding the enemy in strong force, after a brisk engagement, retired to the line held by the remainder of the division, closely followed by the enemy. The Eighth Indiana, Second Kentucky, and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry soon drove the rebels from our front; being on the extreme left we were not engaged. Monday, the 13th, we resumed our march, encountering only disagreeable weather, and reached Lexington on the 16th. The next night we crossed the Saluda River on pontoons and moved on to Broad River, crossing that stream in the same way during the night of the 19th. From the 20th of February to the 4th of March nothing of interest occurred. During this interval we marched to a point near Wadesborough, N. C., passing through Monticello, crossing the Catawba River, toiling through swamps and over roads almost impassable from mud.

On the 4th of March the enemy attacked our division at various points, but were in every instance handsomely repulsed. During the

day the First Brigade passed though the lines of General Atkins (in order to take position to hold the enemy for the night, my command was ordered to report to General Atkins) to assist in holding the enemy while the remainder were withdrawing. During the evening there was considerable firing in our front. The enemy withdrew during the night. The next morning we marched, passing Morven Post-Office, where we halted and fed, to the Great Pedee, but finding the bridge unfinished were compelled to remain until the night following, when we crossed the river and encamped at daylight near Rockingham. The next morning we moved on that place, which we reached about 10 a. m. Captain Boyle, of my command, with his company and an indefinite number of infantry foragers, commonly called "bummers," drove Butler's rebel brigade out of the town. On the 8th we resumed our march in the direction of Fayetteville, where we arrived on the 11th. During this time our march was over the worst roads it has ever been my fortune to travel. For two nights the men were dismounted in mud and water, drawing our artillery and wagons through swamps. Remaining near Fayetteville until the 15th, we crossed the Cape Fear River on pontoons and marched about seventeen miles, encamping with a large force of the enemy in our front. The next morning, our brigade being in advance, the Eighth Indiana Cavalry met the enemy in force, but with characteristic bravery drove them to their defenses. My regiment occupied successively the right and left of the brigade during the engagement at this point, until my men were dismounted and thrown upon the left of our line to relieve the Eighth Indiana, who had so long and so gallantly stood the fire of many times their number, strongly intrenched. We occupied this position for some time, when we were relieved by a portion of the Twentieth Corps. In a short time our command moved to camp near Black Creek. On the 17th we crossed this stream and moved in the direction of Smithfield, marching on the left of the infantry. On the 19th we moved up to our infantry and found portions of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps heavily engaged with the enemy; we took position on the left of the army. The next day we moved out with the brigade to reconnoiter the position of the enemy, and took position for the night on the left of the Third Division, of the Twentieth Corps, which had been advanced during the day. We remained in this position most of the day following, moved back to our old position, and again near night made another reconnaissance on the enemy's right. Finding nothing, returned to camp, where we remained with the brigade, the entire army having moved to the right, until 10 p. m., when we marched out about four miles and joined the division. From that point we moved in two days to our present encampment, having been sixty days on the campaign.

Although we have seldom met the enemy, the campaign just closed has been far more trying physically than any we have ever made. The men and officers have borne everything with surprising cheerfulness, and they deserve, as they will certainly receive, the thanks of a grateful country.

Appended please find a list of casualties in this command during the campaign.

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. KING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Kentucky Cavalry.

Capt. E. W. WARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., Cav. Com., Army of Invasion.

No. 217.

Report of Lieut. Col. David H. Kimmel, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN CAVALRY,
Mount Olive, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my regiment, composing part of the First Brigade Cavalry, took no inconsiderable part in the campaign just closed, leaving camp at Savannah, Ga., on the 28th of January, 1865, and participating in all the actions in which the brigade was connected. I will only refer particularly to those of the 4th and 16th instant.

On the morning of the 4th instant (the regiment being encamped one mile and a half in rear of the brigade) my pickets were attacked at 7 a. m. in rear; they offered strong resistance and repulsed the charge of the enemy, who immediately deployed a line of skirmishers which, from its extent, indicated a heavy force. I immediately prepared for an attack, which, however, was not made, they contenting themselves by keeping up a heavy skirmish fire. At about 12 m., having sent Lieutenant Bassler, of Company I, with detail of 100 men toward White's Store, the enemy moved from my rear to my right, where they again charged my pickets between my camp and the brigade. I found that there were but about 200 men, and seeing the detail coming from the direction of White's Store immediately sent Adjutant Landis to move that part of my command by the left in order to capture the enemy if possible. They by a rapid movement and slight skirmishing gained a hill in the rear of the enemy, when they found themselves in the rear of a brigade, afterward ascertained to be General Dibrell's, numbering between 800 and 1,000 men. Upon being informed of the fact by Adjutant Landis I dispatched him to inform you, as the camps of the brigade were in danger of being attacked. During his absence I was ordered to rejoin the brigade, which was done with but slight skirmishing with the rear guard, held by Captain Hancock, although the regiment marched along the entire front of the enemy and within good rifle-range. My loss in this affair was inconsiderable.

Our campaign from here was marked by nothing remarkable, except the hardships and fatigue of which all shared alike, until the 16th instant, when we were called upon to confront the rebel infantry under General Hardee, and the battle of Black Creek was begun. My regiment being dismounted, held the extreme right of the line, and behaved gallantly, driving the enemy to their works and repulsing frequent charges in which they attempted to turn our right.

Here it was that Capt. E. A. Hancock, Company B, commanding Third Battalion, was severely wounded while gallantly leading his men. It was later in the day, when the lines were advanced, that my regiment (mounted) repelled the attack of and drove from the field a brigade of rebel infantry; this, too, when part of my line was broken by a regiment of cavalry falling back in disorder. In this short and stubborn resistance the brave Capt. J. Boal, Company A, was killed. The loss of this meritorious officer is deeply deplored by all who knew him. My loss in this engagement was 1 officer and 4 men killed, 1 officer and 16 men wounded. My total loss during the campaign (with the regiment) was 10 killed, 26 wounded, and 32 missing. The great loss, independent of the action of the 16th, was occasioned by foraging, where my men would rashly contend with superior numbers of the enemy.

Of the bravery and patriotic endurance of hardships by the officers and men of my command it is unnecessary to speak, as they have generally been under the immediate eye of my superiors, and the praise bestowed on one is due to all.

My command has captured during the campaign 70 prisoners, including one lieutenant-colonel and several line officers. I have also taken from the enemy's country 227 horses and 94 mules.

Respectfully submitted.

D. H. KIMMEL,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry.

Capt. E. W. WARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 218.

Report of Lieut. Charles Blanford, commanding Howitzer Battery, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. HOWITZER BATTERY, 1ST BRIG., 3D CAV. DIV.,
Mount Olive Station, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command on the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

In obedience to orders from the colonel commanding I broke camp on the morning of the 28th of January, 1865, and marched with the column to Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, where I arrived on the 31st of January. Here I remained in camp until the evening of the 3d of February, 1865, when we again resumed the march, crossing the Savannah River into South Carolina, and encamped at Robertsville for the night.

On the morning of the 4th we again took up our march at an early hour, in the direction of Barnwell Court-House, where I arrived on the 6th. From here I took the road leading to Blackville, on the South Carolina Railroad, where I arrived on the 7th about 12 m.; took position on the Columbia road and camped for the night. On the following morning I again took up the march in the direction of Aiken, on the above-named railroad; arrived at Johnson's Station on the 10th about 11 a. m., five miles from the above-named place; took up position on the left of the railroad, supported by the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, but was soon ordered to change my position to the left of the lines, supported by the Third Kentucky Cavalry. Received orders to unharness and encamp for the night. On the morning of the 11th received orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The Second Brigade having moved on the enemy near Aiken, and meeting with superior numbers, were falling back on our lines, closely followed by the enemy. At this time I received orders from Colonel Jordan to move with my battery to the position occupied the evening before. I had hardly reached the position specified when I received an order to return to the position occupied during the night, as the enemy were moving on our left flank. Having again taken up my position I had not long to wait, as the enemy were engaging our skirmishers, driving them slowly back across an open field. As the enemy's line emerged from the woods about 1,000 yards in my front, I opened on them with shell, with apparent good effect, several of my shells bursting in their ranks,

causing considerable confusion. They soon fell back out of range of my guns, when I ceased firing and was not engaged again during the day. Early on the morning of the 13th I took up march with command in direction of Lexington Court-House, where I arrived on the 16th and encamped for the night about one mile from the town. Marched the following day and crossed the Saluda River, marching nearly all night. Crossed Broad River on the 19th and marched in the direction of Chesterville. Crossed Wateree River at Rocky Mount Post-Office on the 23d and reached Lancaster Court-House on the 25th and encamped until the 28th. Broke camp and marched on the Chesterfield road a short distance and encamped.

On the morning of March 3 I again took up the march in the direction of Wadesborough, N. C., and reached a point about twelve miles from that place and encamped for the night. On the 3d I remained in camp until 2 p. m.; heavy skirmishing around the lines, when I broke camp and marched two miles and a half at a trot, where I took up position for the night behind rail barricades, supported by the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. About dark the enemy came charging upon our front, mounted, when I was ordered by Colonel Jordan to open fire on them; after firing a few rounds the ememy drew off, and did not molest us again during the night. After this I marched with command to this place without further incident worth note in my command, via Rockingham and Fayetteville, where I arrived on the 24th of March, 1865.

Of the conduct of my men, they all did their duty as soldiers throughout the campaign, both on the march and in action.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. BLANFORD,
Lieutenant, Commanding Howitzer Battery.

Capt. E. W. WARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 219.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois (mounted) Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Mount Olive, N. C., April 1, 1865.

MAJOR: Herewith find reports of my regimental and detachment commanders of the campaign through the Carolinas—some of them journalized accounts of each day's march. I beg they be taken as part of this report:

We first saw the enemy at Salkehatchie Swamp, near Barnwell, February 6. The main force of Wheeler's (rebel) cavalry had here waited our advance, but our cavalry not showing itself, the enemy's cavalry was the day previous marched from Barnwell toward Branchville and the right of the army, leaving their heavy works at the Salkehatchie to be held by about 100 men. Two companies of the Ninth Ohio and the Ninety-second Illinois dismounted, waded the swamp and creek and flanked the earth-works in the enemy's possession, when he

retreated on the Augusta road, leaving 1 killed and 3 wounded. That night we camped in Barnwell. On the next day, the 7th of February, we camped on the railroad at Blackville, effectually destroying the road by burning ties and bending rails, and continued until the morning of the 11th, leisurely marching toward Augusta, camping upon the track and destroying the road. This movement of our cavalry detained Cheatham's corps of infantry in Augusta and called Wheeler back from the right of the army, he reaching Aiken with the main body of his cavalry in the night of the 10th of February, having made a circuitous and forced march north of the Edisto River.

On the morning of the 11th of February my brigade moved toward Aiken, unaccompanied by the division, General Kilpatrick accompanying us. Just beyond our pickets a lady informed us that Generals Cheatham and Wheeler had been at her house that morning. We pushed on, our advance easily driving the enemy to the east side of Aiken. The town being apparently vacated, General Kilpatrick directed me to send the Ninety-second Illinois to charge into the town, which they did handsomely, but found it held in force by the enemy. A division of the enemy, posted in the woods on their left (our right), charged in rear of the Ninety-second Illinois and formed in line. Lieutenant-Colonel Van Buskirk, commanding the Ninety-second Illinois, with admirable coolness left a skirmish line to hold the enemy in front, and, facing to the rear, charged through the enemy and rejoined the brigade, which meantime had been formed in line of battle, the Ninth Michigan on the left of the road and railroad, and the Ninth Ohio on the right, with the Tenth Ohio in reserve. The Ninety-second was completely enveloped by overwhelming numbers, and came up to our line of battle so mixed up with the enemy we did not dare to fire; each was claiming the other prisoners and pulling one another off their horses, neither being armed with sabers. Lieutenant-Colonel Van Buskirk killed two of the enemy himself and knocked a third off his horse with his empty pistol. Our line of battle stood steadily, and at first opportunity gave the enemy a volley, which checked their advance, when the Ninth Ohio, Colonel Hamilton, charged the enemy on the right of road, the most of the Ninety-Second Illinois turning around and charging back with him, and Major McBride, Ninth Michigan, charged with his battalion on the left of the road. The enemy were handsomely driven by this charge completely off the field and back into the town of Aiken. Our wounded were recovered and brought off the field, and the brigade leisurely fell back, the enemy following in force. We fell back over open ground, splendid for a cavalry fight, the enemy seeking our flanks, but not daring to attack strongly our line of battle, which we continually presented him. His charges were always broken by a few volleys coolly given, and a single regiment charging would always drive him.

Colonels Hamilton and Acker and Lieutenant-Colonel Van Buskirk handled their regiments with admirable coolness and skill, and are deserving of great praise.

This spirited little engagement has done much to convince me of the superiority of our cavalry over the enemy's. For upward of three hours, with four small regiments—the Ninety-second Illinois, Ninth Michigan, Ninth and Tenth Ohio—I successfully fought Wheeler's entire command.

My loss was 53 killed, wounded, and missing; the enemy lost 72 in killed alone. The Ninety-second Illinois and Ninth Michigan are

armed with Spencers, which accounts for the great loss of the enemy. Wheeler followed [us] to our barricades at Johnson's, but made no organized attack on that portion of the line defended by my brigade.

I next saw the enemy on March 4, while in camp about ten miles south of Wadesborough, my pickets being furiously attacked at 12 m. The pickets of the Tenth Ohio and Ninth Michigan were forced back with slight loss. The Tenth Ohio, dismounted, in barricades, was flanked and fell back to line of battle of Ninety-second Illinois and Ninth Michigan. We held these cross-roads, with some skirmishing, until 5 p. m., when, the divisions having passed that point, we withdrew, the enemy following and attacking lightly. Just at dark passed through First Brigade, heavily barricaded. On March 16 [15] we again saw the enemy about 3 p. m. at Black Creek, the Ninth Michigan in advance. The entire regiment was deployed on foot and developed a long line of the enemy's infantry skirmishers. Prisoners from the First South Carolina Heavy Artillery were brought in and reported Johnston's army in our front intrenched. We pushed their skirmishers into their works, developing their position and drawing the fire of their artillery. By order of General Kilpatrick, while the Ninth Michigan skirmished with the enemy, I put my brigade into position and barricaded strongly; also by his direction, I put the other brigades into position as they came up. When the barricades were completed I withdrew the Ninth Michigan, the enemy following in considerable force and feeling strongly our position. Our artillery kept them at respectful distance. During the night a brigade of infantry relieved my brigade in the barricades.

The next day [16th] my brigade was in rear. About 10 a. m. I received an order from General Kilpatrick to join Jordan, take command of both brigades, and hold the right. I soon found him, and on learning the position sent the Ninth Michigan and Ninety-second Illinois (my Spencer regiments), dismounted, to relieve that portion of his command which had exhausted their ammunition, with orders to hold, at any hazard, the advantage gained, but not to advance. The Ninth Ohio was deployed, mounted, to protect the right flank, and the Tenth Ohio, dismounted, held in reserve. With heavy skirmishing we held the position until relieved by the infantry. While mounting my brigade the Ninth Ohio went forward as the infantry advanced, for an account of which I respectfully refer to Colonel Hamilton's report. On the evening of March 19, near Bentonville, we went into position on the left of the First Brigade, building log breast-works, and remained until daylight of March 22, when we moved to relieve the skirmish line of the Twentieth Army Corps, which was done by the Ninety-second Illinois, dismounted. It was soon reported that there was no enemy in our front, and by order of General Kilpatrick I sent the Tenth Ohio to Mill Creek to know if the enemy had crossed.

During the campaign we have subsisted our animals and men upon the country; have captured as many animals as we have worn out; been always successful; taken 72 prisoners, and marched 572 miles. At times on the march we encountered terrible roads; from Rockingham to Solemn Grove it was swamp after swamp; artillery and ambulances were dragged through the mud and water armpit-deep, and frequently bridges, hundreds of feet in length, were constructed by using pine trees or stringers and rails for flooring. In the drenching rain, floundering through marshes and swamps, by night and day, the willing energy of my officers, the first to plunge in, and the cheerful obedience

and willing labor of the men have won my highest esteem. With such energetic and cheerful officers and men almost any difficulty can be surmounted.

To the commanders of my regiments; to Lieutenant Clark, Tenth Wisconsin Artillery; to Lieutenant Linder, in charge of my pioneers, and through them to their officers and men, I return my sincerest thanks for their prompt obedience to all my orders, and their soldierly conduct during the entire campaign.

To all the members of my staff I am greatly indebted for their unwearied attention, anticipating my wishes, and executing all my orders. To each of them I tender my thanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. L. G. ESTES,
Asst. Adjt Gen., Third Cav. Div., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

No. 220.

Report of Lieut. Col. Matthew Van Buskirk, Ninety-second Illinois (mounted) Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOL. MOUNTED INFTY.,
Near Mount Olive, N. C., March 31, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report of my regiment during the campaign through the Carolinas:

January 28, struck tents at 7 a. m. and marched toward Sister's Ferry eight miles, when we went into camp for the night. January 29, marched toward Sister's Ferry fifteen miles, and went into camp for the night. January 30, marched to Sister's Ferry twelve miles. January 31, February 1 and 2, remained in camp at Sister's Ferry.

February 3, crossed pontoon bridge, marching to Robertsville, S. C.; eight miles to camp. February 4, marched to Lawtonville, S. C.; sixteen miles. February 5, marched to Allendale, S. C.; seventeen miles. 6th, marched to Barnwell, S. C.; fifteen miles. Two miles before reaching Barnwell, at a swamp, the enemy had thrown up formidable earth-works and manned them with some force to resist our progress. My regiment was ordered forward, dismounted, being obliged to ford a creek from four to five feet deep. As soon as the creek was crossed, I charged his works, at the same time turning his right flank, when he abandoned his works in confusion. February 7, marched to Blackville, S. C.; ten miles. 8th, tore up railroad track at Blackville till 12 m., when we marched to Windsor, S. C.; nine miles. Tore up railroad in the evening. February 9, marched to Williston, S. C.; ten miles. 10th, marched to Johnson's Station; six miles. Captain Becker and twenty-five men went out on a scout to ascertain the position of the enemy. He met the enemy's scouts, driving them into the town of Aiken, to their main force in a strong position, wounding one of them severely. February 11, one battalion, Captain Timms commanding, was sent out at 3 a. m. to surprise and attack the enemy's picket. He passed around in rear of the vedettes, capturing them, and

then attacked the main reserve, driving them back to their main force, killing one man. At 7 a. m. was ordered out to go to Aiken, my regiment having the advance of the brigade. One battalion, Captain Schermerhorn commanding, was sent forward as skirmishers. He soon found the enemy's pickets and attacked them, driving them from successive lines of barricades into the town of Aiken upon their main force (Hampton and Wheeler), posted in strong position in the town. I put my regiment in line and moving forward attacked them, forcing back their center. Their line being much longer and force greatly superior they turned both my right and left flank, charging in and forming line in my rear. With skirmishers to protect my front, I formed, faced to the rear, and charged the line in my rear. They fought stubbornly and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued, but they were forced to yield, and fled in wildest confusion. While engaged with the first line they formed a second line, but with no better success to them than the first. Having cleared my rear my skirmishers in front were sorely pressed, fighting hand to hand. With the Ninth Michigan on my left and Ninth Ohio on my right we charged the enemy and relieved my skirmishers. He fled before the combined charge, and we drove him nearly through the town, when orders came to withdraw, which was done in good order. The fighting was determined and desperate, and each officer and man of my regiment proved himself a hero. In falling back to our fortified position at Johnson's Station, he pressed the rear very hard. By order I formed my regiment on either side of the road and checked him in his impetuosity.

My casualties in this fight were 5 killed, 11 wounded, and 7 missing, including 2 officers. My wounded were all brought off from the field.

February 12, remained in camp. Sent a scout to the right to ascertain whether the enemy were moving, but he was not to be found. February 13, marched to Davis' Mills on the South Edisto River; sixteen miles. February 14, crossed the South Edisto and marched to the North Edisto; twenty miles. 15th, crossed North Edisto and marched toward Columbia, S. C.; eighteen miles. 16th, marched to Lexington; ten miles. 17th, crossed the pontoon bridge over the Saluda River, and encamped near Mills' Ferry; sixteen miles. 18th, marched to Alston on Broad River; fifteen miles. 19th, marched to pontoons, on Broad River; eight miles. 20th, crossed bridge, marching a distance of twenty-one miles. 21st, marched to Adger's; fifteen miles. 22d, marched to Black Stocks; eight miles. 23d, marched to Rocky Mount Ferry, where a halt was made to feed. We then crossed the Catawba River on pontoons, and marching all night, halted to feed on Green's plantation, marching eighteen miles. 24th, marched to Lancaster, S. C. 25th, 26th, and 27th, remained in camp. 28th, marched toward Chesterfield, S. C.; six miles.

March 1, relieved the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry on picket. March 2, marched on the Chesterfield road to Lynch's Creek; twenty miles. 3d, marched toward Wadesborough, N. C.; thirteen miles. 4th, the brigade pickets were attacked at 11 a. m., and my regiment was ordered out to support the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The Tenth was driven in, and my skirmishers exchanged some shots with the enemy, he not being inclined to advance on my barricade. The order was received to withdraw, and my regiment was assigned the rear of the division. Slight skirmishing was kept up in the rear. Casualties, one man wounded. We passed through the First Brigade, which had taken position and strongly barricaded. Marched eight miles and

encamped for the night. March 5, marched to Morven Post-Office; eight miles. Halted and fed, then marched to pontoon bridge over Great Pedee River. Crossed the bridge and went into camp six miles from Morven Post-Office. 6th, marched on the Rockingham road six miles. 7th, marched to Rockingham, N. C.; eleven miles. 8th, marched fifteen miles toward Fayetteville, N. C. My regiment was guard for wagon trains. Was attacked by the enemy, but speedily repulsed him, driving him back on the double-quick, killing and wounding several of his men. 9th, marched toward Fayetteville; fifteen miles. My regiment was wagon-train guard, and was ordered by General Kilpatrick to go into camp with the train on the Fayetteville road near the junction of another road (name not known); but before arriving at the place the rebel generals Hampton and Wheeler had occupied the place assigned for camp of Second Brigade, which compelled a withdrawal, as they had superior numbers, it being dark, stormy, and their position unknown. During the day and night marched a distance of twenty-five miles.

On the 11th the Ninth Ohio and my regiment built a corduroy bridge over an impassable swamp and marched eighteen miles, going into camp on the plank road near Fayetteville, N. C. 12th, 13th, and 14th of March, remained in camp. 15th, marched through Fayetteville, crossing Cape Fear River on pontoons, and toward Averasborough twenty-two miles. 16th, the enemy being strongly posted in front, the Third Cavalry Division marched out to ascertain his position. I was ordered to support the Eighth Indiana, which I did, but the infantry soon moved up and relieved both the Eighth Indiana and my regiment. We then marched to Black River and went into camp; distance, five miles. 17th, marched eight miles. 18th, marched to South River; six miles. 19th, marched fifteen miles on Smithfield road. 20th, marched eighteen miles and joined the infantry on the Goldsborough road and went into camp in rear of the Twentieth Army Corps. 21st, remained in camp. 22d, relieved the skirmishers of the Second and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Army Corps. Was afterward relieved by Ninth Michigan, and marched eight miles and camped for the night. 23d, marched to Clinton, fifteen miles. On the road to Clinton a detail of one sergeant and ten men was made to scout to the Fayetteville road. They met the enemy's scouts (some fifty in number), who charged them and captured all but three men, but they all afterward made their escape but four. The little band of heroes fought bravely and desperately, wounding three of them, and mortally wounding their commanding officer. March 24, in camp at Clinton. Here was received the circular from Major-General Sherman announcing that the campaign was ended.

During the recent campaign I have marched my regiment 566 miles. The number of casualties is shown by report of killed, wounded, and missing accompanying this.*

To the officers and men of my regiment, with whom I have been associated for the past thirty months, and have had the honor to command during the last two campaigns, which are not surpassed in history, I tender my most heartfelt thanks for their universal good conduct, obedience to orders, and the undaunted heroism which has been displayed by each one of you upon so many fields of battle, which have been watered by the blood of our brothers and associates. Such courage and heroism will receive its reward in the living pages of history, and

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 5 enlisted men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 9 enlisted men wounded, and 19 enlisted men missing.

you will have through life, resting in your own bosoms, the sweet consciousness that the blows you struck, the fatigues and privations you endured were for liberty, humanity, and good government.

Respectfully submitted.

M. VAN BUSKIRK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. J. SMITH,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Cav. Div., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

No. 221.

Report of Col. George S. Acker, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 23.

HDQRS. NINTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Near Mount Olive, N. C., March 29, 1865.

In compliance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report of the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Mount Olive, N. C.:

January 28, at 7 a. m. we broke camp near King's Bridge, Ga., and marched to a point on the Georgia Central Railroad, ten miles from Savannah; marching twelve miles. January 29, marched in rear of brigade to near Springfield; twenty-three miles. January 30, we left Springfield and marched to Sister's Ferry; twelve miles. January 31, command encamped at Sister's Ferry. Sergeants Toban and Duffy, of Company C, requested and received my permission to visit the scene of our engagement of the 7th of December last, about ten miles distant, and learn, if possible, the fate of Captain Ladd, Lieutenant Bateman, and six men of my regiment, who were lost in the gallant charge of the Second Battalion, under Major McBride. Finding a rebel picket on the road, they eluded it by keeping under cover of the woods, and succeeded in finding a grave which, upon disinterring the bodies, proved to be that of Captain Ladd, and Sergeant Connelly, of his company. Being discovered by a party of Iverson's (rebel) brigade, which was encamped in the vicinity, they narrowly escaped capture by concealing themselves in the woods until dark, when they found their way safely into camp.

Sergeants Toban and Duffy deserve great credit for this successful scout within the enemy's lines.

We remained in camp at Sister's Ferry until February 3, at 8 a. m.; crossed Savannah River and marched to Thomasville [Robertsville]; seven miles. February 4, marched to Lawtonville; twelve miles. February 5, left Lawtonville and marched in rear of brigade to Allendale, twenty miles, burning and destroying everything as we went. February 6, marched to Barnwell Court-House, fifteen miles, meeting with considerable opposition at Salkehatchie Swamp; regiment not engaged. February 7, marched to Blackville Station, South Carolina Railroad; ten miles. February 8, Third Battalion on picket, First and Second Battalions busily at work during the forenoon destroying the railroad track. At 1 p. m. left Blackville and marched to Williston Station, nine miles, where the regiment destroyed effectually the portion of railroad track assigned to it. February 9, marched to Windsor Station; eight miles. February 10, marched to Johnson's Station and went into camp, barricading it strongly. Captain Hinchey with his company made a successful scout to near Aiken, and reported a strong force of

the enemy at that place. February 11, from Johnson's our brigade made a remarkably successful reconnaissance to Aiken, a distance of six miles. The enemy were discovered to be in strong force, and after a sharp engagement, lasting for nearly an hour, we retired in good order to Johnson's Station. The enemy's cavalry followed us cautiously to our barricade. During the engagement the regiment occupying the extreme left of our line made a saber charge upon the rebel right as they were advancing upon us and repulsed them handsomely. February 12, in camp at Johnson's. The enemy appeared in some force in front of our picket-line, but without making an attack. February 13, we marched to Davis' Bridge, South Fork of the Edisto River; fifteen miles. February 14, marched at 1 a. m. to Gunter's Bridge, North Fork of the Edisto River; twenty miles. February 15, we marched toward Lexington Court-House; twelve miles. February 16, marched to Lexington; eight miles. February 17, left Lexington, and crossing Saluda River near Columbia, marched to High Hill Creek; eighteen miles. February 18, marched in advance of brigade, brigade in advance, to Alston Station, Spartanburg and Union Railroad; sixteen miles. The enemy made a feeble effort to hold the magnificent railroad bridge over Broad River at this place, but upon our advancing they fired the bridge and fled. Our efforts to save the bridge were unsuccessful. After destroying the station-house and a store-house we encamped for the night. February 19, at 6 p. m. moved down the river to ——— Ferry and bivouacked. February 20, crossed Broad River at daylight and marched to near Monticello; ten miles. February 21, marched to near Adger's Turnout, Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad; fourteen miles. February 22, marched to Black Stocks Station, eight miles; barricaded and went into camp 4 p. m. Broke camp and marched four miles on Camden road. February 23, marched to Rocky Mount Ferry, Catawba River, fifteen miles; crossed the river at midnight and marched toward Lancaster; ten miles. February 24, marched toward Lancaster six miles over very heavy roads. February 25, marched to Lancaster, six miles, and encamped in the town until February 28; we marched to Gilead Church; five miles.

March 1, we moved camp one mile. March 2, marched at daylight toward Wadesborough; seventeen miles. March 3, marched into North Carolina sixteen miles and went into camp at Phillips' Cross-Roads. March 4, at 1 p. m. the picket on the White Store road was driven in by the enemy, thus opening a road to the rear of Companies E and H, picketing the Wadesborough road. Captains Hinchey and Rice, in command, not being notified of this fact, were resisting a vigorous attack by the enemy in their front when they were suddenly assailed by overwhelming numbers in the rear. They at once decided to cut their way through to the command. In the charge Captain Rice lost 2 men killed and 11 from the command missing. Captain Hinchey had his horse shot and quite a number of his men also lost their horses. After holding the cross-roads for three hours our brigade moved beyond the camp of the First Brigade to Bethel Church, ten miles, skirmishing in the rear nearly the whole distance. Early in the day, in compliance with orders from division headquarters, a scouting party of 100 men, under command of Major McBride, was sent to Wadesborough, nine miles, with written instructions to "clean out the town." The major proceeded to Wadesborough, destroyed a grist-mill, sawmill, tannery, large Government stables and all other public property. He discovered no enemy until he neared our picket-post of the morning, when his advance guard reported the enemy in front. Deeming

it impossible, he rode up with the advance, when the rebels opened fire upon him. By a gallant charge he drove them back, but seeing our pickets no longer there and the dead bodies of two of our men, he withdrew and joined the command near Bethel Church by another road. The coolness and courage of Major McBride and the men under his command on this occasion is highly commendable. March 5, marched to Morven Post-Office and thence at 9 p. m. to pontoon bridge across Great Pedee River near the State line of North and South Carolina.

March 6, crossed Great Pedee River at 9 p. m. and marched toward Rockingham ten miles. March 7, marched to Rockingham; ten miles. March 8, marched twenty-five miles, crossing Lumber River and camping in southern extremity of Moore County. March 9, we marched to Solemn Grove, twelve miles, near which place the advance of our brigade encountered the enemy in force on the Morgantown road. Countermarching we moved toward General Kilpatrick's headquarters at Green Springs, six miles on a road running parallel with the Morgantown road. Learning from prisoners captured that a division of Hampton's (rebel) cavalry had the road but a short distance in advance of us, and also that the enemy were moving in strong force on the Morgantown road, less than a mile to our left, the general commanding ordered a countermarch, my regiment from this point taking the rear. Before countermarching my picket on the left flank had been repeatedly attacked by scouting parties of the enemy, but they, with great credit to themselves, held their position in every case.

In connection with this, I beg leave to mention the cheerfulness and alacrity with which the officers and men of my regiment performed every duty and obeyed every order during the perilous night. Especially would I make mention of the gallant conduct of Sergeants Toban and Duffy and Privates Bullock and Nash of Company C.

General Atkins, desirous of ascertaining the truth of the report made by prisoners captured, asked for two or three reliable men to scout to the Morgantown road, upon which the enemy were moving. Sergeants Toban and Duffy and Privates Bullock and Nash promptly volunteered and reported to the general for orders. After encountering many dangers, being three times surrounded, they all, with the exception of Private Bullock, who was captured, succeeded in reaching our column. Private Bullock, after being in the hands of the enemy twenty-four hours, escaped at Fayetteville on the night of the 10th. We marched all night (total distance about thirty miles) and arrived March 10 at Green Springs, where the Third Brigade were hotly engaged early in the morning. At 4 p. m. marched toward Fayetteville; ten miles. Total distance marched, twenty miles.

March 11, marched to near Fayetteville, fourteen miles, and encamped until March 15. Marched at 1 a. m. to Fayetteville; crossed the Cape Fear River at 3 a. m. and marched to near Averasborough; thirty miles. The regiment, being in advance of brigade, were engaged during the afternoon in skirmishing with Rhett's brigade, of South Carolina Heavy Artillery, with no serious results on our side. March 16, moved out about 8 a. m. and took position; dismounted on extreme right of our line, my regiment relieving the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. My skirmish line was briskly engaged all the morning, during which time they drove the enemy about a mile to their works with considerable loss to them. At noon we were covered by the Twentieth Army Corps and retired to our horses. March 17, marched toward Smithfield seven miles. March 18, marched to near Mingo Creek; fifteen miles. March 19, marched to

near Deatonville [Bentonville]; took up position and picketed roads to rear of infantry. Remained in position until March 22. Regiment relieved infantry skirmish line. Were withdrawn during forenoon and moved in direction of Mount Olive six miles. March 23, marched to Clinton; eighteen miles.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. ACKER,
Colonel, Commanding Ninth Michigan Cavalry.

Capt. H. J. SMITH,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Cav. Div., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

No. 222.

Report of Col. William D. Hamilton, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Near Mount Olive, N. C., March 30, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your order I have the honor to submit the following report of my regiment during the recent campaign of the army from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

January 28, we left camp near Savannah and proceeded to Sister's Ferry, a point on the Savannah River, ——— miles above the city, where we remained a short time, waiting until the pontoon was laid and the swamp on the other side was made passable.

February 3, we crossed the river; the swamps on the other side were almost impassable, and we were compelled to encamp on the side of the road about midnight and wait until morning before we could get through. After leaving the vicinity of the river we found the roads better and proceeded for some days without obstruction from any cause. February [6], this morning, the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry being in the advance, we encountered a detachment of the enemy strongly posted upon an elevated and fortified position at the extremity of a swamp near the town of Barnwell, S. C. Companies A and B, being in the advance guard, dismounted and advanced on foot as skirmishers, wading waist-deep in water and, after skirmishing for about two hours, gained the high ground on the enemy's left. In the meantime our artillery had opened upon the works, and the Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, armed with Spencer rifles, had been ordered up by General Kilpatrick, and the enemy fled, leaving our way unobstructed, except by the partial destruction of the bridges, which we soon repaired, and proceeded into Barnwell, where we encamped for the night. During the night quite a number of buildings were consumed by fire. Next day we struck the Charleston and South Carolina Railroad at Blackville, where we remained for the night, destroying the railroad. From this point we proceeded up the road toward Augusta, destroying it, driving the enemy's cavalry, under General Wheeler, before us until we came to Johnson's Station, five miles east of Aiken. Finding the enemy to have gathered in strong force in our front we threw up strong rail barricades, and next morning General Kilpatrick ordered the Second Brigade to move forward to Aiken, leaving the First and Third Brigades at the barricades. The order of march that morning of the Second Brigade placed the Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry in advance, followed by the section of artillery, Ninth Michigan, Tenth Ohio, and Ninth Ohio Cavalry. We encountered the enemy shortly after starting, who, however, fell back before the skirmishers

of the Ninety-second Illinois, until they arrived at the edge of the village of Aiken, where they had built barricades and prepared to make a stand. The Ninety-second Illinois was then deployed in line upon the right of the road and engaged the enemy at once, while the Ninth Michigan was formed upon the left. Lieutenant Clark's section of artillery was posted in the road some distance in the rear, which I was ordered to support, by forming my regiment on the right along the edge of a wood fronting a corn-field about 300 yards wide, beyond which was another wood, behind which were the enemy's works, and in which the Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry were fighting.

At this time the firing in front became heavy and general, and I received an order from General Atkins to extend my right, as the enemy was making a movement upon our right flank. I accordingly moved my Third Battalion, Captain Irvine commanding, some distance to the right, moving forward its left flank ready to meet any demonstration from that direction. I also sent forward Company F, to watch the movement of the enemy. In the meantime the enemy, having concentrated a heavy fire upon the center near the road, was driving back General Kilpatrick and part of the forces which had been with him in the front. Some confusion was manifested; some of the boldest of the enemy had followed the general and his escort nearly to the place where our artillery was posted, and when I arrived at the two battalions I left in line they had just turned to the right-about and were slowly moving to the rear. I asked of the officer the cause, and he said an order had been given from the left by a staff officer to fall back. Feeling sure, as I did, that there must have been some mistake about the order, as such a movement at that time would endanger our artillery, and also expose a large number of our men of the Ninety-second Illinois and Ninth Michigan Regiments to capture, I ordered the battalion about and charged back upon the enemy, driving them back across the field into the edge of the town, the charge being led against the heaviest force of the enemy by my adjutant, Lieut. A. T. Hamilton, who, at the head of the left flank of the regiment, most gallantly dashed into the town, driving the enemy before him in confusion. The artillery by this time having been withdrawn, I received orders to move back, as the enemy was round our left flank. I accordingly moved back in column of squadron and reformed in an orchard and held the enemy in check on the right of the road, while the Ninth Michigan (I believe it was) did the same upon the left or south of the road. In this way we fell back alternately with the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and protecting the rear until we reached our barricades, where the enemy, after feeling our position, retired.

When within 200 yards, while forming our last line, my adjutant received a shot near the right knee, killing his horse and so injuring him that after lingering until the 6th of March he died, making the third son of the family who has fallen in their country's service. He was regarded by all as one of the most valuable officers in the regiment, noble, generous, and brave; he died the highest and truest type of an American soldier, and I would respectfully ask that he receive from the commanding general an honorable mention among the dead who have fallen during our memorable campaign.

In this engagement the regiment lost 7 men wounded, whose names are given in the surgeon's report herewith attached, also 4 captured.

After remaining a day at our works tearing up the railroad the division left the railroad and moved north across the Edisto, covering the left flank of our infantry for several days. Although detach-

ments of the enemy were seen almost daily, yet nothing of importance occurred during our march through South Carolina.

March 6, we crossed the Great Pedee River and entered North Carolina. On the morning of March 9 we found a large force of the enemy, principally cavalry, under General Hampton upon our left. General Kilpatrick with the Third Brigade had gone forward some miles in advance. Our (the Second) brigade while moving forward after dark came upon the enemy going into camp upon a road which crossed the one upon which General Atkins was marching; whereupon General Atkins halted the column and sent out reconnoitering parties to learn their position, strength, &c., which upon ascertaining he countermarched his command some three miles, sending a courier to inform Colonel Jordan, commanding First Brigade, which had been left five miles in the rear. In the night march our flankers and those of the enemy came in contact with each other frequently; some skirmishing ensued, but nothing more. After marching about three miles we turned to our left, striking a swamp which, on account of the recent heavy rains we found almost impassable for a man on horseback. Our artillery stuck, the horses floundering in the mud and water until it was with great difficulty they could be saved from drowning. They were at length disengaged from the carriages, and I dismounted a battalion of regiment who, with some men from the other regiments, dragged the guns and caissons through by hand, wading waist-deep. This occupied us until morning, after which we felled timber and built a bridge upon which the remainder of the command crossed easily. March 10, about 10 o'clock some stragglers came in from the Third Brigade, who stated that General Kilpatrick with their brigade had been attacked early in the morning, "routed and badly used up." We afterward found that, although surprised at first, they had rallied, retaken their camp and baggage, and routed the enemy in return. We met General Kilpatrick about noon, and remained in the vicinity most of the day.

March 11, we moved into Fayetteville, where we remained three days, after which we crossed the Cape Fear River and moved up upon the north side, some fifteen miles, passing part of the Twentieth Army Corps, who had driven the enemy from a slightly fortified position in their front the preceding day. Shortly after passing this point our advance struck the enemy's outposts, driving them back under a brisk and increasing fire until night, when amidst a heavy rain we went into camp, throwing up an extensive line of barricades on our front and flanks. A brigade of infantry came up during the night, and next morning the cavalry moved out and engaged the enemy, whom we found in force waiting for our advance. The action between the enemy and our cavalry soon became general and continued until about 10 o'clock when our infantry came up and relieved us. At this time I was ordered by General Kilpatrick to move upon the right flank of the infantry to support it and watch the movements of the enemy, both forces enveloped in dense pine woods. We accordingly moved forward under the immediate direction of General Kilpatrick, keeping pace with the infantry, although the ground was so soft as to make it impossible for us to move with any degree of celerity. Our scouts reported to General Kilpatrick that there was a road running upon our right flank round to the rear of the enemy's position; at the same time some prisoners just taken reported the enemy falling back. General Kilpatrick accordingly ordered me to move out upon and down that road toward the enemy, but as I was almost destitute of ammunition, not to fire upon them. Upon nearing the road I found a rebel force moving in column, evidently with a view of coming in upon our right flank under

cover of the underbrush, which was so dense that we did not notice them until within a few yards of their column. As the ground was too soft to charge them, I ordered my men to fire, which was promptly done, and returned by the enemy. My men then fell back some 200 yards to higher ground and reformed, driving back the enemy who had followed us up. Here we remained holding Harrison's brigade of rebel infantry (as we learned from prisoners taken) in check until a brigade of our infantry was sent round to relieve us, about which time the enemy withdrew. In this affair I lost two men killed by the enemy's first fire, besides a number of horses wounded.

During the day the enemy retired, having suffered severely, and we continued our march without much interruption until March 19, when we heard heavy cannonading some distance in our front, and in the evening came up to part of the Fourteenth Army Corps, which we found had been heavily engaged with the enemy, whose forces had combined in their front, near the village of Bentonville, under the rebel General Johnston. There our cavalry were ordered to form in line of battle, protecting the rear. As my regiment was destitute of ammunition we were placed in reserve. That part of the Fourteenth Army Corps which had been engaged having been re-enforced by a division of the Twentieth Army Corps, repulsed the different charges made by the enemy that evening and night. Next morning our lines were advanced, the enemy falling back about a mile within their works, and the next night they evacuated, leaving us masters of the field. The next day we received a circular from General Kilpatrick informing us that the campaign had closed and that we would go into camp at Mount Olive, on the Wilmington and Goldsborough Railroad, where we should receive clothing and rest.

During the campaign, on account of the fact that we had to depend almost exclusively upon the country for our supplies, quite a number of men were captured by the enemy, who constantly hung around our flanks watching for foraging parties sent out for that purpose, a list of whom is herewith attached.

During the latter part of the campaign my command was rendered to a considerable extent ineffective on account of the lack of ammunition for our carbines (Smith), a large portion of it having been rendered worthless by the rains which fell during the march. I regard the weapon for that reason, and for its liability to get out of repair, as one which should not be used in the service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HAMILTON,
Colonel Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. S. D. ATKINS,
Comdg. Second Brig., Cavalry Div., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

No. 223.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Sanderson, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH OHIO CAVALRY,
In the Field, April 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 28th day of January, 1865:

The regiment made the march from Savannah through the Carolinas with the brigade to which it is attached, and during the campaign was

only twice specially engaged with the enemy, to wit, at Aiken, on the 11th day of February, 1865, when the Second Brigade moved to Aiken and encountered the enemy in force. In covering the movements of other regiments in retiring the regiment lost as follows: Killed, 2; wounded, 4; missing, 10; total 16. Again, in the engagement of the 4th of March, the regiment lost: Killed, 1; wounded, 1; missing, 1; total 3. During the whole campaign the regiment lost: Killed, 4; wounded, 10; captured, 11; missing, 23; total, 48.

There were captured by the regiment 98 horses and 27 mules.

Very respectfully submitted.

THOS. W. SANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. H. J. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 224.

Report of Col. George E. Spencer, First Alabama Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CAVALRY COMMAND,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Faison's Depot, N. C., March 30, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received from your headquarters, on the 28th of January last, this command, consisting of the First Alabama Cavalry, Major Cramer commanding; Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. C. T. Cheek commanding; and the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Major Rader commanding, and Lieutenant Stetson, commanding section of the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, broke camp on the Little Ogeechee River, Ga., ten miles from Savannah, and marched to Sister's Ferry, Ga., arriving there on the following evening. We remained at Sister's Ferry, waiting for the completion of the pontoon bridge over the Savannah River and the causeway on the opposite side until the afternoon of the 2d [3d] of February, when we again resumed our line of march.

Nothing of interest occurred until the morning of the 6th of February, when we left Allendale and marched on the left flank of the division to Barnwell Court-House. This day we skirmished considerably with Crews' brigade, of Wheeler's command, and drove them to our left.

We captured during the day five prisoners without loss ourselves. On the morning of the 8th we broke camp at Blackville four hours in advance of the balance of the division and marched to Williston, the First Alabama having the advance. After marching about five miles we struck a force of the enemy and our advance engaged them and had no difficulty in driving them in and through the town of Williston. Being ordered to go into camp there I commenced putting the command into camp, when the picket-post on the Aiken road was attacked. I immediately re-enforced the post with two squadrons of the First Alabama Cavalry, under Captain Latty, with orders to feel of the enemy and endeavor to ascertain what force was in the vicinity, and I ceased further preparations for going into camp for the present. The firing in the advance becoming quite heavy, I ordered Major Cramer to

take the balance of Major Tramel's battalion of the First Alabama and go to the support of Captain Latty, with instructions to crowd the enemy (the other battalion of the First Alabama Cavalry then being with General Slocum on the road from Sister's Ferry). I then ordered Major Cheek, with the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, and Lieutenant Stetson with his section of battery, without the caissons, to move out to the support of Major Cramer. I then directed Major Rader to leave one battalion of his regiment with the transportation of the brigade and caissons and in charge of the town, and to take the two other battalions of his regiment and move slowly out on the Aiken road in support of the force already sent. By this time Major Cramer had driven the enemy about one mile and a half into a strong line of battle, in a strong position in timber, with one flank resting on a large pond and a large open field in their front. I ordered Major Cramer to deploy his men in a skirmish line and the Fifth Kentucky in line of battle and to charge, which was done by both commands in the most gallant manner, the enemy stopping to fire but one volley. Then commenced one of the most thorough and complete routs I ever witnessed. The ground was completely strewn with guns, haversacks, &c. Five battle-flags were captured, including the brigade and four regimental flags, and a large number of horses and over thirty prisoners. After a charge of about seven miles from this point the enemy dispersed and went in every direction through the woods and swamps. I then ordered the chase to be discontinued and brought the command back to camp at Williston. The force we had the encounter with proved to be the Alabama brigade, of Allen's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, commanded by Colonel Hagan, and consisting of the First, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Fifty-first Regiments Alabama Cavalry.

The next morning we again resumed our line of march and proceeded to Windsor, the next station toward Augusta, where we remained till the next morning, when we again moved still farther on the Augusta road to Johnson's Station without incident, where we went into camp and remained till the next morning, when the Second Brigade, General Atkins commanding, moved in the direction of Aiken. Soon hearing heavy firing in the direction of the Second Brigade, I put my command in line of battle behind rail barricades and awaited further developments. After a time the Second Brigade returned, followed closely by the enemy. The enemy then made a few slight demonstrations along my line, but made no attack. We remained in this position the remainder of the day and till the second afternoon, when I moved north to Pine Log Bridge on the South Edisto River, which I found burned, and impossible to build without a delay of at least three days. The next morning I moved down the river to Guignard's Bridge, twelve miles, and crossed at that point, General Jeff. C. Davis kindly giving me permission to cross in advance of his corps, when I moved eight miles in a northwest direction and went into camp for the night. Nothing of interest occurred for several days, and not till after we had crossed the Saluda, Broad, and Wateree Rivers, when we reached the town of Lancaster, S. C., and went into camp two miles and a half north of the town on Camp Creek and found a heavy force of the enemy immediately in my front with their pickets on the opposite side of the creek from mine. I then received an order from your headquarters to ascertain, if possible, whether a communication could be forwarded through the enemy's pickets to General Wade Hampton. I then sent

Captain Offutt, of my staff, and Major Fitzgibbon, of the Fourteenth Michigan, with a flag of truce, with the following written communication, viz:

HEADQUARTERS PICKET-LINE, U. S. FORCES,
Near Lancaster, S. C., February 26, 1865.

TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE CONFEDERATE PICKET-LINE:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to communicate with you and ascertain, if possible, whether a written communication can be forwarded through you to Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. SPENCER,
Colonel, Commanding.

After a short time Major Fitzgibbon and Captain Offutt returned, bringing the following answer, viz:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
February 26, 1865.

Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER,
Commanding U. S. Picket-line:

SIR: In answer to your communication of this date, I beg leave to say that any communication you may have for Lieutenant-General Hampton will be received by my officer in charge of my picket-post on the Charlotte road, in your front, either this evening or on to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General, Commanding.

I immediately forwarded General Wheeler's answer to you, and at 6.30 the next morning Captain Brink came to my camp with a communication from Major-General Sherman to Wade Hampton. I furnished an escort and a white flag to Captain Brink and sent Major Fitzgibbon with him to the enemy's picket-post of the evening before. At precisely 7 o'clock they reached the appointed place, but did not find the enemy, when they proceeded up the Charlotte road about one mile with the flag, when the enemy's vedettes fired upon it, severely wounding Major Fitzgibbon in the left leg. Captain Brink still proceeded and delivered the communication, and also informed the enemy of the wounding of Major Fitzgibbon. Captain Brink brought me back word that General Wheeler strongly condemned the action of his vedette in firing upon the flag, and would make any reparation in his power, and had severely punished the guilty parties. Upon consultation with your headquarters I then demanded of General Wheeler that they should receive Major Fitzgibbon and send him by railroad in charge of a surgeon to our lines at City Point, Va., which arrangement General Wheeler readily consented to, and he was forwarded on the morning of the 28th of February. On the same morning we again resumed our line of march in an easterly direction, my brigade marching fifteen miles upon the left flank of the division; raining very hard and the roads being almost impassable. The next day we again marched upon the left flank, but did not, on account of the horrible state of the roads, make more than eight miles. The following day we again marched upon the left of the division, and camped near the North Carolina line, three miles north of Blakeny's, in Chesterfield District, S. C.

On the morning of the 3d of March we resumed our line of march on the left through a clay country with horrible roads and traveled a distance of ten miles, when we went into camp in Anson County, N. C., about three miles from the State line. We had hardly placed our pickets out when they were driven in by General Hampton's

cavalry. The command was quickly thrown into position and we awaited an attack. A small force of the enemy attempted to charge the extreme right of our line, when a few shells from Lieutenant Stetson's section quickly scattered them. We remained in position, expecting an attack, till next morning, when we again resumed our line of march without further incident till after we had crossed the Great Pedee River at Sneedsborough and passed Rockingham, N. C. On the 9th of March we moved in advance of the division from the headwaters of Lumber River, in Moore County, N. C., to Solemn Grove, reaching there about 2 p. m., some five hours in advance of the other two brigades. We there ascertained that General Hardee had passed that point the day before with his corps of infantry, and was marching as speedily as possible to Fayetteville. We also learned from our scouts and foragers that the enemy's cavalry was several miles upon our left flank, also moving toward the same point. We remained in position at Solemn Grove till 5 p. m., waiting for the balance of the command to join us, when we received orders to move with the major-general commanding toward Fayetteville to Monroe's Cross-Roads, a distance of twelve miles. Before leaving Solemn Grove we were joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Way, commanding the dismounted men, and having in charge about 150 prisoners and the headquarters wagons of the division and ordnance train. In obedience to orders we moved to Monroe's Cross-Roads, it raining terribly during the entire march, and went into camp there at 9 p. m. In obedience to instructions we picketed carefully the country in the direction of Fayetteville, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Way, whose command was immediately in the rear of my brigade, to picket the rear. Simultaneously on the morning of the 10th of March with our reveille the camp of the dismounted men and our camp was charged by three divisions of the enemy's cavalry, viz, Butler's, Hume's and Allen's, General Hampton personally leading the charge of Butler's division and General Wheeler leading the charge on the right with Hume's division. The camp of the dismounted men was instantly captured; also the headquarters of the division and brigade, and with the wagons and artillery. In the cavalry camp the firing became very severe, and for a time the enemy gained and held nearly two-thirds of their camp, when, by desperate fighting behind trees, the men succeeded in driving the enemy entirely out of camp and partially away from the headquarters. About this time Lieutenant Stetson succeeded in creeping stealthily to his section of artillery and unlimbered one of his guns and fired upon the enemy. This was a rallying signal for the entire command, and immediately a sufficient force was placed in support of the battery and a withering and deadly fire of grape and canister was opened upon the enemy. Three successive charges were made by the enemy to recapture our artillery, but each charge was unsuccessful and cost them dearly.

About 7.30 the enemy retreated in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. One hundred and three of the enemy's dead were left on the field, also a large number of wounded and about thirty prisoners. Our men were too much exhausted and fatigued to follow the enemy, and nearly all were out of ammunition. For two hours and a half three small regiments, numbering in the aggregate less than 800 men, had successfully resisted the oft-repeated charges of three entire divisions, numbering not less than 5,000 men. We remained on the field of battle till 3 p. m., burying the dead and taking care of the wounded, when we moved about five miles in the direction

of Fayetteville, and joined the other two brigades and camped for the night. Our loss at the battle of Monroe's Cross-Roads was 18 killed, 70 wounded, and 105 missing.

Among the killed and wounded were some of the best officers of the command. Adjutant Mitchell, of the Fifth Kentucky, was killed. The First Alabama Cavalry lost eight officers, including both of its field officers, Major Cramer being both wounded and a prisoner.

It is impossible for me to speak in too high terms of the conduct of the officers and men of my command in this fight, and it would be invidious to mention any, although I cannot let the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Stetson go without mention, who, unaided and alone, crept through the ranks of the enemy and unlimbered and fired one of his guns. To this fact, more than to any other, I ascribe a terrible disaster turned into a brilliant victory.

Nothing of further interest occurred until the 16th of March, when we struck Hardee's command on the Raleigh road near Averasborough, between the Cape Fear and Black Rivers. I was ordered to place my brigade on the left of the infantry and to advance upon the enemy. I placed the Fifth Ohio, Major Rader commanding, in front and in line of battle, the Fifth Kentucky and First Alabama in support, when we advanced skirmishing quite heavily up to within 200 yards of their works, when we were relieved by General Jackson's division of infantry of the Twentieth Army Corps, and moved to the extreme right. We lost 3 men wounded and several horses, and captured 18 prisoners.

Nothing further of interest occurred till the battle of Bentonville on the 19th, 20th, and 21st, when we were engaged guarding part of the time the left flank, which was done without loss. On the 24th instant we reached this point and went into camp after a campaign of fifty-five days, during which time I marched over 700 miles, crossing seven large rivers on pontoon bridges and an innumerable number of smaller streams and swamps that under ordinary circumstances would be considered impassable. At times I found the road in such a condition that even a mile an hour could not be averaged by the command.

My especial thanks are due and are here tendered to Capt. Andrew Offutt, of my staff, who took charge of the pioneer corps of the brigade. To him we are indebted for any number of hastily constructed bridges, and also that our wagons and artillery were not often abandoned in the almost impassable swamps of the two Carolinas.

My thanks are also tendered to my entire staff for their bravery, perseverance, and patience in executing each and every order during this long, laborious, and tedious campaign. I also tender my thanks to each of the regimental commanders for their faithful observance of each and every order, and their energy and zeal upon every occasion, and through them to their brave commands.

We subsisted almost entirely upon the country for rations for the men and entirely for forage for animals. For fifty days my brigade drew only five days' partial rations from the commissariat. I herewith forward the reports of the regimental commanders, and also Lieutenant Stetson's report. This command captured during the campaign 207 prisoners.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. SPENCER,

Colonel First Alabama Cavalry, Commanding Third Brigade.

Maj. L. G. ESTES,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Cav. Div., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

No. 225.

Report of Maj. Sanford Tramel, First Alabama Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ALABAMA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Faison's Depot, N. C., March 28, 1865

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received from your headquarters, my regiment, under command of Maj. F. L. Cramer, numbering 18 officers and 292 men for duty, broke camp near Savannah, Ga., on the 28th day of January, 1865, and moved with the brigade on the Springfield road leading to Sister's Ferry on the Savannah River. We arrived at Sister's Ferry on the evening of the 29th, and camped two miles from the river, where we remained until the 3d day of February, when we crossed the river and commenced our march in South Carolina in the direction of Lawtonville.

On the 4th Capt. J. J. Hinds, commanding Second Battalion, was ordered back to Sister's Ferry to report to Major-General Slocum, in obedience to orders from the colonel commanding brigade. This left only one battalion of 170 men in the regiment. On the 6th we had some skirmishing with Crews' brigade, of Wheeler's command, capturing some prisoners. On the 7th assisted in destroying Charleston and Augusta Railroad. On the 8th we moved from Blackville on the road to Williston, my regiment in advance. I, with two squadrons, was ordered in the advance, and came to the rebel pickets just before reaching the village. We routed and drove them through the town, and established a picket-post half a mile west of the village, awaiting the arrival of the command. The regiment soon arrived, and as we were about to establish camp the picket-post was attacked. Captain Latty, in command of two squadrons, was immediately ordered forward with instructions to ascertain, if possible, the force the enemy had in the vicinity. As he advanced the firing became rapid, and I, with the remaining three squadrons, was ordered to Captain Latty's assistance. We drove them one mile and a half, where we found they had established a strong line. Major Cramer was soon on the ground and took command of the main body in the center, while I, with twenty men, and Captain Latty with the same number, moved on each flank of the enemy, Major Cramer advancing with the center. This movement routed them. We drove them half a mile, where they had another line. This we broke also, and halted for a short time, when Colonel Spencer, commanding brigade, re-enforced us with the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry. We were then ordered to resume the chase, and on advancing found the enemy in a strong position in the woods near White Pond. On being ordered, we charged them, when followed the most complete rout I ever witnessed. Guns, sabers, canteens, haversacks, saddle-bags, hats, and everything which would impede the flight of the affrighted and flying enemy were abandoned and completely strewn over the ground. We continued the pursuit over five miles, capturing quite a number of prisoners, with five stand of colors. We were then ordered to abandon the pursuit, and returned to camp at Williston. We ascertained we had been contending against a greatly superior force of the enemy.

The conduct of the officers and men of my regiment on this occasion was praiseworthy in the highest degree. The loss of the regiment was four men wounded, one mortally, who afterward died.

On the 10th of February Captain Hinds joined us with his battalion, and the regiment was present at the fight near Aiken, but took no active part, except to build a barricade and hold a position on the right. On the 11th we again resumed our march with the brigade, and participated in all the different scenes through which it passed, crossing the Edisto, Saluda, Broad, Wateree, and Great Pedee Rivers, via Lexington, Alston, Black Stocks, Lancaster, and Sneedsborough, nothing of special importance occurring. After crossing the Great Pedee River and going into camp at 9 o'clock on the evening of March 6, I was ordered to take fifty men and proceed to Rockingham, N. C., about twelve miles distant, and, if possible, take the place and secure the mail. I advanced to within three miles of the place without meeting any opposition. I there found the road strongly picketed by the enemy, and immediately ordered my men to charge, which they did in a gallant manner, driving the enemy from post to post until we reached the edge of the village, where we found a line too strong for us to break with the small force at my command; consequently I ordered the men to fall back slowly, which they did in good order. I then returned to camp, arriving there at 4 a. m. on the 7th. We again moved with the brigade on the 7th, via Rockingham and Solemn Grove, and on the evening of the 9th camped at Monroe's Cross-Roads, having marched during the day in close proximity with the enemy. At the sounding of reveille on the morning of the 10th instant, we were aroused from sleep by the whistling of bullets and the fiendish yelling of the enemy, who were charging into our camp. Then followed a most bloody hand-to-hand conflict, our men forming behind trees and stumps and the enemy endeavoring to charge us (mounted) with the saber.

While gallantly cheering his men Maj. F. L. Cramer was wounded and taken prisoner.

The fighting was most desperate for an hour, when we succeeded, in connection with the Fifth Kentucky and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in driving the enemy away from our camps.

During the fight I was captured by the enemy and held as prisoner until the 14th instant, when I succeeded in making my escape, and after three days lying in the swamps and traveling nights, I succeeded in rejoining my command.

After my capture Capt. J. J. Hinds took command of the regiment and retained it until my return, and I am indebted to him for the gallant manner in which he handled the command during the remainder of that severe and terrible fight.

Captain Peek deserves special mention for his gallant daring and coolness during this struggle. The loss of the regiment in the affair was 4 men killed, 27 wounded, and 41 missing.

My regiment moved with the brigade, and was present when the cavalry encountered the enemy on the evening of the 15th, also in the fight of the 16th instant, but sustained no loss as it held a position on the left. We next encountered the enemy in strong force on the 18th, but evaded him by taking a road leading more to the right, while a portion of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry attracted his attention at a certain point. We encountered the enemy again same day, but he was easily repulsed and driven away. My regiment continued with the brigade; was present and assisted in guarding the left flank of the army during the hard battles of the 19th, 20th, and 21st instant. The enemy then being routed and the campaign ended, my regiment moved with the brigade to Faison's Depot, where we arrived on the 24th instant and have remained in camp since that time.

During the campaign my regiment has captured something over 100 prisoners and over 200 horses.

The regiment has lost during the campaign: Maj. F. L. Cramer, severely wounded and a prisoner; afterward paroled on account of wounds. Capt. John Latty, Company C; First Lieut. George W. Emerick, Company A; First Lieut. Joseph H. Hornback, Company K; Second Lieut. George C. Jenkins, Company M, wounded severely; Surg. J. G. C. Swaving and First Lieut. John P. Moore, Company E, captured. Moore afterward escaped. Four enlisted men killed, 28 wounded (2 or 3 mortally, who afterward died), 46 captured; 215 horses—some by being captured, others by being worn out and abandoned.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. TRAMEL,
Major First Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. J. N. LUKINS,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 3d Cav. Div., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

No. 226.

Report of Maj. Christopher T. Cheek, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HDQRS. FIFTH KENTUCKY CAV., 3D BRIG., 3D CAV. DIV.,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Faison's Depot, N. C., March 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that my regiment, numbering 200 effective men and 11 commissioned officers, broke camp near Savannah, Ga., on the 28th day of January, 1865, in compliance with orders received from your headquarters, and marched with the brigade until the 6th of February, during which time nothing occurred of interest.

The brigade arrived at Barnwell on the evening of the 6th, and went into camp for the night. On the morning of the 8th instant the regiment accompanied the brigade to Williston, S. C., on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. The First Alabama Cavalry U. S. Volunteers, being in advance of the brigade, had a slight skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at this point, but easily succeeded in driving the enemy from the place. I was directed to put my regiment in position preparatory to going into camp for the night, but about this time the pickets of the First Alabama Cavalry, on the Augusta road were attacked by a considerable force of the enemy. Major Cramer, commanding the First Alabama Cavalry, was ordered to re-enforce the pickets and drive the rebels back. I was therefore directed not to unsaddle until Major Cramer returned or was heard from. In some half hour I received an order from the colonel commanding to proceed rapidly with my regiment to the support of Major Cramer, who had encountered a force of rebels, which they found too strong for them to drive. I had gone two miles at a rapid rate when I came up with the First Alabama Cavalry. The rebels seeing the re-enforcements arrive retired, Colonel Spencer with the First Alabama and my regiment following them up. After having marched half a mile we again found the enemy, consisting of six regiments posted in a thick woods and a

very advantageous [position] in our front. My regiment was immediately ordered into position by the colonel commanding. We moved forward some distance, skirmishing sharply with the enemy, when Colonel Spencer ordered a charge, which resulted in driving the enemy in utter confusion from the battle-field. In their hasty flight they abandoned guns, haversacks, and everything which could impede their precipitate flight. A portion of the First Alabama Cavalry and one battalion of my regiment pursued the enemy for five miles. My regiment captured the brigade flag of Colonel Hagan's (Alabama) brigade, and the regimental colors of the Fourth and Ninth Alabama Cavalry, together with 8 or 10 prisoners, and many Enfield rifles, which were destroyed.

The conduct of my officers and men on this occasion was splendid.

Nothing transpired worthy of note until the 10th of March.

The regiment having marched till 9 o'clock the night previous, went into camp at Monroe's Cross-Roads in rear of the First Alabama Cavalry. The enemy during the night, under Wade Hampton, commanding the rebel cavalry, taking advantage of the darkness of the night and the inclemency of the weather, it being quite rainy, moved heavy columns of cavalry through the open pine wood to the vicinity of our camp, preparatory to attacking the camp at daylight on the following morning. At early dawn, on the morning of the 10th instant, we were awakened from our slumbers by the deadly missiles and fiendish shouts of the rebel cavalry charging into our camp in three different places, rear and both flanks. To the right of our camp we could see the dismounted brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Way, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, who had encamped in our rear, flying in every direction, the rebel cavalry in hot pursuit. Having gained the swamp near by, they were formed and completely checked the onslaught of the rebels. In the meantime Colonel Spencer's brigade was fighting most desperately with the rebels, who outnumbered us ten to one, disputing as to who should hold the camp of the cavalry. Finally, after a most bloody conflict of one hour and a half, a few of my men, with Lieutenant Stetson, Tenth Wisconsin Battery, charged and retook two pieces of artillery, which had been in possession of the rebels some half an hour. Lieutenant Stetson quickly fired a round of grape and canister into the rebel ranks, which greatly encouraged my men, and demoralized and discouraged the rebels to an equal extent. The men were easily rallied to the support of the artillery, and the rebels were driven from the camp and the battle-field in the utmost confusion.

My men and officers on this occasion acted with the most determined gallantry, having in many instances desperate hand-to-hand conflicts with the enemy.

Thirty-three dead rebels were counted within the limits of my camp after the fight was over, including many officers.

It was individual bravery that saved the day upon this occasion; men fighting, not in organized bodies, but behind trees, stumps, and anything which could afford protection. Many of the men fought almost in a state of nudity, not having had time to dress themselves before the rebels were upon them.

I cannot speak too highly of the indomitable courage of my officers and men in this engagement. When all acted so nobly it would seem invidious to mention any by name; but I cannot forbear calling particular attention of the colonel commanding to the conspicuous gallantry displayed by Capt. J. A. P. Glore, commanding First Battalion, of my regiment, on this occasion. He rendered very great service to me in

assisting to command the regiment throughout the campaign. Lieut. W. D. Mitchell, adjutant of the regiment, was killed while bravely fighting the enemy. He was a gallant officer, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

On the morning of the 16th of March I was directed to follow the Fifth Ohio Cavalry and to support that regiment if necessary, they being on the left flank of the infantry. My regiment was frequently under fire during the day but not engaged. On the morning of the 18th instant I was directed by the colonel commanding to take the advance of the brigade, on the road to Goldsborough. After having marched four miles on this road Captain Northrop, commanding scouts, struck the enemy's cavalry picket, and skirmishing with them for sometime, ascertained that the enemy was in considerable force. I was here directed by Colonel Spencer to send Captain Glore with six companies of my regiment to divert the enemy's attention while the division passed on a road to the right of the one on which the enemy was found. We had traveled this road some two miles when the advance, consisting of the scouts and dismounted men, again struck the enemy's picket-post at a swamp, but drove them back very readily. After having gone some half a mile farther the rebels made an impetuous charge upon Lieutenant Stetson's artillery at a time when the swamp was between the commands and the artillery. Therefore the rebels succeeded in getting into close proximity to the pieces, and poured in such a withering fire upon the defenseless cannoneers as caused them to abandon their horses. My regiment was quickly thrown into line under fire, and returned the fire of the rebels with so much effect as caused them to retreat in confusion. I, with the Second Battalion of my regiment, pursued them half a mile, when I returned in compliance with Colonel Spencer's orders and joined the command. During the campaign the regiment has lost Lieut. W. D. Mitchell, adjutant of the regiment, and Lieut. Amos Griffin, Company L, killed; Lieut. John W. Baker, commanding Company E, and Lieut. Wiley S. Holland, commanding Company H, wounded; Capt. John D. Smith, commanding Company C, and Lieut. John Right, commanding Company B, captured; 6 enlisted men killed; 40 enlisted men captured; aggregate, 72; making the loss one-third of the effective force on the campaign. The regiment captured during the campaign 75 prisoners.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHEEK,

Major Fifth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. J. N. LUKINS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Brigade.

No. 227.

Report of Maj. George H. Rader, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS,
THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Faison's Station, N. C., March 31, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of my command since breaking camp near Savannah, Ga., on the 28th day of January, 1865:

In compliance with orders received from brigade headquarters my command broke camp at 9 a. m. on the morning of the 28th of January

and marched fifteen miles, when we encamped for the night. Nothing of interest transpired with my command until we arrived at Williston, S. C., where my command was ordered out to support the Fifth Kentucky and First Alabama Cavalry Regiments, who were pursuing the fleeing enemy, but before arriving at the scene of action we were ordered to return, as our services were not needed. We returned to camp for the night. This was on the 8th day of February. On the evening of the 9th of February my command destroyed about one mile of the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. On the 10th day of February my command assisted in tearing up and destroying a considerable portion of the above-named railroad at Johnson's Turnout. On the 11th my command held the extreme right, while the Second Brigade went out to reconnoiter, and subsequently assisted in covering their retreat.

Nothing of interest occurred during our march until the evening of the 3d of March, when we were attacked by a small force of the enemy immediately after going into camp. This was easily repulsed without loss. The next place, my command was at Monroe's Cross-Roads, N. C. On the evening of the 9th of March we encamped for the night near the above-mentioned place. No signs of the enemy were visible at the time we encamped. Simultaneous with the call of reveille on the morning of the 10th, and before my command had arisen from bed, my camp was overrun by a large force of the enemy. My command was taken completely by surprise, the enemy being in force in every part of my camp. The officers and men were completely bewildered for a short time, but through the almost superhuman efforts of some of the officers the men soon rallied and contested the ground inch by inch with the enemy, and finally, assisted by the men and officers of the First Alabama and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, the enemy was forced to retire after one of the most terrific hand-to-hand encounters I ever witnessed, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

I will here remark that the heroic bravery of Capt. Joseph E. Overturf of my command deserves more than a passing notice at my hands. It was through his exertion and heroic conduct, aided by those gallant soldiers, Captain Hinds, of the First Alabama, and Captain Glore, of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, that the whole of my command was saved from total annihilation. I would recommend him to the favorable notice of the brigade commander.

During the fight Corpl. M. Hayes shot a rebel color bearer, tore the colors from the standard, and presented them to me. The officers and men of my command fought bravely and with the determination to conquer or die.

The loss in my command on that morning was 4 men killed, 11 wounded (none mortally), and 5 commissioned officers and 76 men missing. The loss of horses was 68.

On the evening of the 15th we encountered the enemy in force near Kyle's Landing, N. C.; built breast-works, threw out skirmishers, and remained in line of battle all night. On the morning of the 16th moved out in line of battle, supported by Fifth Kentucky and First Alabama Cavalry Regiments, Capt. J. E. Overturf, with the Third Battalion of my command, was sent in advance as skirmishers. He soon encountered the enemy's line of skirmishers, which he engaged and drove into his breast-works.

Lieut. John Wilkin got his horse shot under him, and had one man slightly wounded.

We then moved forward in line of battle until we were ordered to halt, where we remained until relieved by a detachment of infantry.

I would make honorable mention of Maj. John Pummill, commanding First Battalion of my command, Capt. John S. Bowles, and Lieutenants Fritts, Jarvis, Miller, and Wilkin for gallantry on this occasion.

The officers of my command have my sincere thanks for the manner in which they have at all times executed my orders.

The total loss of my command during the campaign was 4 killed, 12 wounded, and 81 missing. There were captured at various times during the campaign, by my command, 40 prisoners, 82 horses, and 40 mules, and lost in action and captured by the enemy, 86 horses.

This report is not as comprehensive as I would wish, owing to the fact that my adjutant was captured by the enemy, having on his person the data from which to make a report.

Hoping, however, that this may meet your approbation, I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your most obedient servant,

GEO. H. RADER,
Major, Commanding Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. J. N. LUKINS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Cavalry Command.

No. 228.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Way, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations January 25–March 24.

HDQRS. 4TH BRIG. CAV. (DISMOUNTED), 3D CAV. DIV.,
Mount Olive, N. C., March 31, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command:

On the 25th of January, in obedience to orders, I took command of the dismounted men of this division, designated by the general commanding cavalry, as the Fourth Brigade Cavalry (dismounted). I organized the command into three regiments, the men of each brigade forming a regiment, and numbered after their respective brigades First, Second, and Third Regiments. Each regiment was formed into companies of fifty men each, with one commissioned officer and a proper number of non-commissioned officers to each company. The First Regiment, commanded by Maj. C. A. Appel, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, numbered 245 enlisted men. The Second Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. Stough, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, numbered 319 enlisted men. The Third Regiment, commanded by Capt. J. B. Riggs, Fifth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, numbered 129 enlisted men. On the 27th of January I broke camp near Savannah and marched for Sister's Ferry. The roads were very bad and it was hard upon the men, not being accustomed to marching. Arrived at Sister's Ferry January 30 and remained until the afternoon of February 3, when we took up our line of march, crossing the Savannah River and passing through Robertsville, Lawtonville, Allendale, Barnwell, and arriving at Blackville, upon the Charleston and Augusta Railroad.

February 7, destroyed one mile of railroad track at Blackville. February 8, we moved toward Augusta; arriving at Williston, found the Third Brigade skirmishing with the enemy; took position and built rail barricades on the right of the Third Brigade; in the evening destroyed one mile of railroad track. February 9, continued our march

up the railroad, burning culverts, 1 water-tank, 3 flat-cars, and depot at Windsor, where we arrived half an hour in advance of the balance of the division. February 10, marched to Johnson's Station, burning several culverts, 4 flat-cars, and 5 box-cars, and destroying one mile of railroad track; went into position at Johnson's, covering both the dirt road and railroad to Aiken. February 11, remained at Johnson's. The Second Brigade, General Atkins commanding, advanced to Aiken, but soon returned, closely followed by the enemy's cavalry. I put out a strong skirmish line, commanded by Captain Riggs. The enemy made his appearance along the whole line and opened a brisk skirmish fire. Two guns of the Tenth Wisconsin Battery were in position, covering both the dirt and rail road, and opening upon the enemy, he did not press forward in our front, but moved around to our left and made a desperate charge, striking the right of the First Brigade, Colonel Jordan commanding, and the First Regiment of my command, which was upon my left, Major Appel commanding. The enemy was handsomely repulsed. Skirmishing was kept up all the afternoon. We lost but one man wounded. Remained in same position till February 13, when we moved to and crossed the South Edisto at Davis' Bridge. February 14, marched in advance to the North Edisto, where we found the enemy posted behind rail barricades upon the opposite side of the river. Receiving orders to drive the enemy from the river and take position upon a hill on the opposite side, I ordered a company of the Second Regiment, Lieutenant ——— commanding, to charge through the river and take the first barricade, which was splendidly done under cover of the artillery of the Tenth Wisconsin Battery. The enemy moving down upon his flank before he could be re-enforced, he was obliged to fall back. I then ordered the First Regiment, Major Appel commanding, to cross, which he did without opposition, the enemy having left the first barricade and occupied one upon the hill. Major Appel turned the first barricade and then ordered Lieutenant Hoke, with about sixty men, to take the barricade upon the hill. Moving around to the enemy's left flank he charged and took the barricade without loss, giving the enemy time to fire but one volley. I then crossed the balance of my command and took position upon the hill, building strong barricades.

February 13 [15], marched in advance toward Lexington. Just before going into camp the cavalry foragers in advance were driven back in wild confusion, nearly running over the general commanding, who was walking, having his horse led. Major Estes and other members of the staff of the general commanding, with the escort, made a countercharge and drove the enemy back to his reserve. I then advanced and found the enemy posted in a good position upon a hill. I ordered the Second Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Stough commanding, to charge the enemy, which was successfully done, driving the enemy from his position without loss. February 16, marched to Lexington and encamped; was placed in command of the town. Resumed our march on the morning of the 17th, crossing the Saluda River and encamping at High Hill Creek. February 18, camped near Alston Station. Crossed Broad River the night of the 19th, reaching Monticello the 20th. February 21, marched toward Chesterville twelve miles and encamped. February 22, struck the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad four miles north of Black Stocks, then marched through Black Stocks to Rocky Mount Post-Office, where we crossed the Catawba River on the 23d. Reached Lancaster on the 25th. During our march from Monticello to Lancaster it rained nearly all the time and the roads were almost impassable. Remained at Lancaster until the 28th, when

we resumed our march, accompanying the Third Brigade upon the left flank until March 3, when we went into camp three miles north of Hornsborough, taking position on the road we were marching upon, with the Third Brigade upon our right and left. We had but just got into position, with a strong picket, well barricaded, when the enemy charged my picket, but was handsomely repulsed, with a loss upon our side of one man wounded. At 11 p. m., in obedience to orders, I took the train and artillery and moved on five miles to the headquarters of the general commanding. A heavy rain was falling and the roads were almost impassable. We were seven hours marching the five miles, and several times had to draw the artillery out of the mud by hand.

On the afternoon of March 4 the Second Brigade, encamped upon my right, was attacked, and in obedience to orders I moved to its support as rapidly as possible. The Second Brigade being able to hold its position, I moved on five miles, and with the First Brigade upon my right and left, went into position building a strong barricade. We had hardly completed our barricade before our pickets were attacked and driven in. The enemy formed all along our front and seemed to be preparing for an attack, when the artillery of the First Brigade opened, which with a brisk fire from the line caused him to withdraw his main force, though he kept a skirmish line in our front. March 5, marched to the Great Pedee and encamped. March 6, crossed the Great Pedee in the evening and marched on the Rockingham road five miles and encamped. March 7, marched to and encamped at Rockingham. March 8, continued our march in a severe rain-storm. The roads were very bad and the swamps had become almost impassable from the rains that had fallen. Went into camp near the headwaters of the Lumber River at 11 p. m. March 9, followed Third Brigade to Solemn Grove; moved one mile and a half toward Monroe's Cross-Roads to await orders. At dark, in obedience to orders, I took the advance to Monroe's Cross-Roads, arriving there at 9 p. m., encamping my command in line of battle parallel with the main road and in front of division headquarters, the Third Brigade encamping upon my right and rear. The night was dark and the rain fell in torrents, making it impossible to form a correct idea of the country. March 10, at daybreak the camp of the Third Brigade and my camp were charged simultaneously by three divisions of rebel cavalry, one division led by General Hampton in person. So sudden and unexpected was the charge that for a time all was confusion. The officers did all it was possible to do under the circumstances, calling upon the men to secure their arms and fall in, but being in an open field it was impossible to form, and we were obliged to fall back to some woods about 500 yards distant, where through the exertions of the officers the men were rallied and checked the enemy's advance. The men without any organization, though led by their officers, now charged the enemy, driving him back and retaking the most of our camp.

When near the artillery the enemy seemed determined to resist our farther advance, and made three desperate charges, which were repulsed. At this time Lieutenant Stetson, commanding right section Tenth Wisconsin Battery, gallantly rushed forward, unlimbered, and fired one gun without assistance. This had a telling effect upon the enemy, and assisted very much in rallying our men. A desperate struggle now ensued for division train and headquarters. Captain Northrop, commanding scouts, now came up and dashed out upon the enemy's left flank, attacking him vigorously and with good effect. The

enemy were now driven beyond our camp, and we formed line of battle covering it. After several fruitless attempts to break our lines the enemy withdrew, leaving more than 100 dead and many wounded in our hands. The loss in my command is as follows: Missing five commissioned officers, including Maj. C. A. Appel, commanding First Regiment, and C. C. Lathrop, assistant surgeon, upon my staff, and —— enlisted men.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the conduct of the officers and men of my command; also those of the Third Brigade. All fought like heroes. It is hard to single out a few where all did so well, but I cannot forbear mentioning a few who displayed signal bravery and energy upon this occasion.

To Lieut. Col. William Stough, Capt. J. B. Riggs, Lieutenants Hoke, Fishback, and ——— belong much of the credit, they being among the first to re-enter the camp.

Remained upon the field until afternoon, when we moved toward and encamped twelve miles from Fayetteville. March 11, moved to Fayetteville, encamping two miles north of the town. March 15, crossed Cape Fear River and moved toward Raleigh, camping near Black River, taking position on the right of the Second Brigade. The enemy appeared in our front after we had gone into camp; had slight skirmishing. March 16, guarded train. March 17, crossed Black River, marching toward Smithfield. March 18, continued our march. My command, in advance, skirmished with the enemy's pickets, driving them. About noon, after crossing a very bad swamp, we found the enemy in considerable force posted behind barricades. I ordered the Second Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Stough commanding, to deploy as skirmishers, forming the balance of my command in line of battle, and advanced about half a mile, when I learned the enemy was moving in force upon my right and rear. I changed front and moved to meet him. The enemy charged, striking the Third Brigade, which was partly across the swamp. I swung my command around to the left, pouring a raking fire into the enemy's left flank, causing him to withdraw, without loss to us. In obedience to orders I recrossed the swamp, then marched southeast about eight miles and encamped. March 19, joined the infantry, which was fighting near Bentonville. March 20 and 21, held position on the left of the infantry with First Brigade, Colonel Jordan commanding. Slight skirmishing during the two days, but met with no loss. March 22, the enemy having withdrawn, we took up our line of march, arriving at Mount Olive, where we have since been encamped, March 24, having marched since we left Savannah 623 miles.

During this long campaign we have had much bad, rainy weather. The roads have been very bad and at times almost impassable. My command were poorly clothed, many of the men being barefooted, but they have borne the hardships, privations, and toil of this long and arduous campaign with the fortitude that becomes the true and patriotic soldier, battling for the glorious cause of liberty and the honor of our flag.

I wish before closing to return my thanks to my regimental commanders, and through them to the officers and men of their commands, all having behaved nobly and done credit to themselves during the entire campaign. Also to Lieut. C. H. Smith, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Will H. S. Banks, acting commissary of subsistence and acting quartermaster, for the faithful discharge of all their duties.

Accompanying this are the reports of my regimental commanders, which I beg you to accept as a part of my report.

I have the honor to remain, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. WAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. L. G. ESTES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 229.

Report of Lieut. Elbert W. Fowler, Tenth Wisconsin Battery, of operations January 27–March 24.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SEC. TENTH WISCONSIN BATTERY,
In the Field, Mount Olive, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Agreeable to orders I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my command during the campaign commencing at Savannah, Ga., January 27, and ending at Mount Olive, N. C., March 24, 1865:

By easy marches, with the brigade, I reached Sister's Ferry, Ga., February 1, and rested till the p. m. of the 3d instant; then crossed the Savannah River, wading swamps and fording mud holes six miles to Robertsville, S. C., my first bivouac, and the commencement of operations in the Carolinas. From Robertsville, via Lawtonville, Allendale, Barnwell Court-House, Blackville, Williston, Windsor, to Johnson's Turnout, on the South Carolina Railroad, twenty-two miles from Augusta, was without special incident to the battery.

March 11 [February], in position on the pike at Johnson's Turnout, facing toward Aiken; open level ground to my left, front, and right, bounded by pine woods about 1,000 yards distant. By order of General Kilpatrick I opened fire upon the enemy's charging line of cavalry as they emerged from the woods in front with both guns, while Second Brigade was forming in the barricades on the right, and fired slowly till the enemy opened fire on my left, when I, by order of Captain Beebe, chief of artillery, cavalry division, moved quickly to the left to the rail barricade, 600 yards distant, and had time to fire but two rounds of canister before the enemy, already whipped by the Eighth Indiana Cavalry (my support on the left), got out of range. Fired this day from the two guns fifty-nine rounds, of which two were canister, the rest fuse-shells. What execution my fire did I was unable to learn, as I had no opportunity to visit the field after the fight.

From the time I left Johnson's Turnout, February 13, to the time the command reached the North Carolina line north of Chesterfield, March 4, was hard marching for artillery, and told severely on my horses. Near Hornsborough Post-Office, S. C., March 4, there was considerable skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, which had followed us closely for some time. In the evening, by order of Colonel Jordan, commanding brigade, one gun was run by hand to the crest of a hill about 100 yards to the right of my park, and fired one shell at the enemy's cavalry picket-post, distant about 1,000 yards, which had the effect of dispersing the force. About one hour later the brigade was moved rapidly about two miles southeast, and the battery, by order of General Kilpatrick, put in position enfilading the road to the

rear. The rest of the division passed, leaving the First Brigade to protect the rear. I was very much dissatisfied with my position, but owing to the quicksand around me could not better it—on a rise of ground, woods in rear, devoid of protection for limbers or caissons, in rear of and above the rail barricades, with woods to the front and left, distant but about 500 yards, with the dismounted cavalry in the barricades in front of the guns in my way, so that I could not fire without firing over their heads, impracticable for canister and dangerous for shell, especially after dark. Two regiments formed my support on the left, facing to the front and left flank; the balance of the brigade was on the right. I did not know their positions. At dusk the enemy's cavalry charged, mounted, from the woods on the left of the road (I was on the right) and I commenced firing by order of Colonel Jordan, commanding brigade; seven shells in connection with the fire of the other troops drove the enemy back and they troubled us no more. Via Morven, N. C., pontoon bridge at Rocky Mount Post-Office, S. C., Rockingham, N. C., to Fayetteville, N. C., which the command reached March 11, was severe marching for artillery, killing several horses by overwork on rough, muddy roads, and in swamps so near impassable that the carriages had to be hauled through by hand, the horses not being able to stand up in the road.

March 15, from Fayetteville across pontoon bridge to the vicinity of Averasborough I marched in the rain and mud at a trot. The road was rough and muddy and tried my horses as much as any march in the campaign. The next morning the First Brigade advanced a mile or more toward Averasborough, and were skirmishing heavily before I was ordered on the field. By order of General Kilpatrick I came in battery on a rise of ground in an open field on the left of the road, and distant about 1,500 yards from the enemy's earth-works, behind which was a battery of four guns, 12-pounder brass, which opened fire upon me while I was coming up the road and getting into position. The enemy's battery was on about the same plane as my guns, level open ground between, except a wooded ravine about 200 yards in my front, which partially screened my guns from the enemy's fire. I commenced firing with singularly good effect as reported by prisoners taken. The first five shots fired (fuse-shell) took effect, each killing a man or horse. The third shot fired exploded a limber. During the time I was in action, and before any other guns opened on the enemy I received notice that I had dismounted one of their guns—hit it on the face. The position of our lines I knew nothing of, except the heaviest musketry was in the woods to my right. I attracted and kept the fire of the enemy's battery directed upon me, so that as far as I could learn not a man of the cavalry division was injured by their fire. I was ordered to cease firing by Captain Beebe, chief of artillery of the cavalry division, and was immediately after relieved by the artillery of the Twentieth Army Corps. Ammunition expended, 150 rounds, about equal parts fuse-shell and case-shot.

That evening the command moved to Black River and bivouacked. From Black River to Mount Olive the battery was not engaged. The fuses provided for 3-inch rifled guns I have found very defective, not over half of the shells exploding. The superiority of the 3-inch rifle over the 12-pounder Napoleon at 1,500 yards was very marked. I had no casualties of men or horses, while my fire was very destructive to the enemy. The caissons for field artillery are ill-adapted for cavalry service. My experience has been that one-third more horses are killed by overwork on the caissons than on the pieces. Taking off the spare wheel and rear ammunition chest would equalize the draughts.

Where all men did their duty it is hard to distinguish. Sergeants Alonzo Priest and Henry L. Childs, chiefs of pieces, for coolness and general efficiency; Corporals Reuben Bixler, detailed from Company K, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and J. W. Ratliff, detailed from Company D, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, for accuracy of fire; John W. Pratt, Tenth Wisconsin Battery, and Jacob McKinley, detailed from Company C, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting at post No. 6; George Farbar, detailed from Company B, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Philip I. Whitman, Company H, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting at post No. 1, for good conduct and efficiency deserve mention.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. FOWLER,
Second Lieutenant, Comdg. Section Tenth Wisconsin Battery.

Captain WARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 230.

Report of Lieut. Oscar A. Clark, Tenth Wisconsin Battery, of operations January 28–March 24.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE ARTILLERY,
In the Field, March 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from Second Brigade, Cavalry Command, I have the honor to report that this section of Tenth Wisconsin Battery on the 17th day of January, 1865, reported to Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, for duty. It left camp near Savannah, Ga., on the 28th day of January, 1865, then marched to Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River.

February 3, crossed the Savannah River. February 6, in action near Barnwell, S. C., shelling the enemy and driving him from his intrenchments. February 7, struck the Augusta and Charleston Railroad at Blackville. February 11, in action at Aiken; retired to Johnson's Station; here this section was posted behind barricades, where it shelled and checked the enemy's advance and drove them back through the woods. February 14, in action at the North Edisto River, shelling the enemy; crossed the river, and drove him from his barricade. February 17, crossed the Saluda River at Train's Ferry. February 20, crossed Broad River. February 22, were at Black Stocks, on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad. February 23, crossed the Catawba River at Rocky Mount. February 25, camped at Lancaster Court-House. March 4, in action near Hornsborough, S. C. March 6, crossed the Great Pedee River near Rockingham. March 12, lost one man captured, Joseph Unselt, private. March 13, crossed Cape Fear River at Fayetteville. March 15, in action at Moore's Cross-Roads. March 20, were in line of battle in rear of our infantry at Bentonville. March 22, the enemy left our infantry's front; campaign ended.

This section of the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, since breaking camp near Savannah, has marched nearly 500 miles. It has drawn but five days' rations of hard bread and eight of coffee, subsisting almost entirely on the country.

This plain, unvarnished report has not much in it to dazzle the imagination, but if ceaseless energy and cheerfully performing our duties throughout a long and tedious campaign should meet with the appro-

bation of our commander, we shall feel proud of the humble part which we were permitted to take in the great and glorious campaign which has just ended so successfully to our arms and our cause and with such disaster to the arms and cause of the enemies of our common country.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. A. CLARK,
Second Lieutenant, Tenth Wisconsin Battery.

Capt. H. J. SMITH,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Cav. Div., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

No. 231.

Report of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, commanding Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio (or Center), of operations January 1–March 24.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 3, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the troops under my command since January 1, 1865, the date of my last report,* addressed to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, under whose command I was then serving:

On the 2d of January, 1865, I marched with the Twenty-third Army Corps from Columbia, Tenn., and arrived at Clifton, on the Tennessee River, on the 8th, under orders to embark my troops at that point and move to Eastport, Miss. But before the embarkation had commenced I received, January 14, an order from the lieutenant-general commanding, through the chief of staff of the army, to move with the Twenty-third Army Corps to Annapolis, Md. Accordingly the movement was commenced on the following day. The troops moved with their artillery and horses, but without wagons, by steam transports to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence by rail to Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., a second order from Washington having changed the destination from Annapolis.

Although in midwinter, and weather unusually severe even for that season, the movement was effected without delay, accident, or suffering on the part of the troops. By the 31st of January the whole command had arrived at Washington and Alexandria.

At Alexandria great and unavoidable delay was caused by the freezing of the Potomac, which rendered its navigation impossible much of the time for several weeks. Meanwhile I met the lieutenant-general commanding at Fortress Monroe and went with him to the mouth of Cape Fear River to consult with Rear-Admiral Porter and Major-General Terry relative to future operations. On my return to Washington an order was issued from the War Department creating the Department of North Carolina, and assigning me to its command.

My instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, as well as those received from you, through Major-General Foster, made the ultimate object of my operations the occupation of Goldsborough, the opening of railroad communication between that point and the sea coast, the accumulation of supplies for your army, and the junction of

* See Vol. XLV, Part I, p. 339.

my force with your main army at or near Goldsborough. Wilmington was made my first objective, because it would afford a valuable auxiliary base to Morehead City in the event of our junction being made at Goldsborough, as designed, and because its possession by us would be of great value to you in case the movement of the enemy's main army or other circumstances should render advisable a concentration of your army at some point farther south than Goldsborough.

As soon as it became possible to navigate the Potomac I started from Alexandria with the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox, and reached the mouth of Cape Fear River on the 9th of February, and landed upon the peninsula near Fort Fisher.

Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, with about 8,000 men, then held a line across the peninsula about two miles above the fort, and occupied Smithville and Fort Caswell, on the south side of the river, while the naval squadron, under Rear-Admiral Porter, occupied positions in Cape Fear River and off the coast, covering the flanks of General Terry's line.

The enemy occupied Fort Anderson on the west bank, with a collateral line running to a large swamp about three-quarters of a mile distant, and a line opposite Fort Anderson running across the peninsula from Cape Fear River to Masonborough Sound. His position was impregnable against direct attack, and could be turned only by crossing Masonborough Sound above his left, or passing around the swamp which covered his right.

The force I then had seemed too small for so extended a movement as either of those mentioned; but time being important I determined to make the attempt without waiting for the arrival of more of my troops. On the 11th of February I pushed forward General Terry's line, supported by General Cox's division; drove in the enemy's pickets, and intrenched in a new position, close enough to the enemy's line to compel him to hold the latter in force. I then made preparation to send a fleet of navy boats and pontoons by sea to a point on the beach above the enemy's position, while a force composed of General Cox's and General Ames' divisions was to march along the beach in the night to the point where the boats were to land, haul them across the beach into the sound, and cross the latter to the main land in rear of Hoke's position. The weather, however, became so stormy as to render the execution of this plan impossible.

On the night of February 14 I attempted to move the pontoons upon their wagons along the beach with the troops, but the unusually high tides caused by the heavy sea wind made it impracticable to reach the point of crossing before daylight in the morning, when our movement would be discovered by the enemy before a crossing of the sound could be secured. Hence, after a hard night's work, the attempt was abandoned, and I turned attention to the enemy's right, where I would not have to contend with the difficulties of both land and sea. General Cox's and General Ames' divisions were crossed over to Smithville, where they were joined by Colonel Moore's brigade of General Couch's division, which had just debarked, and advanced along the main Wilmington road until they encountered the enemy's position at Fort Anderson and adjacent works. Here two brigades were intrenched to occupy the enemy, while General Cox, with his other two brigades and General Ames' division, started around the swamp covering the enemy's right, to strike the Wilmington road in rear of Fort Anderson. The distance to be traveled was about fifteen miles. The enemy, warned by his cavalry of General Cox's movement, hastily abandoned his works

on both sides of the river during the night of February 19 [18], and fell back behind Town Creek on the west, and to a corresponding position, covered by swamps, on the east. We thus gained possession of the main defenses of Cape Fear River and of Wilmington, with ten pieces of heavy ordnance, and a large amount of ammunition. Our loss was but trifling.

On the following day General Cox pursued the enemy to Town Creek, behind which he was found intrenched, and had destroyed the only bridge. General Terry also encountered the enemy in his new position, and in force superior to General Terry's. General Ames' division was recrossed to the east bank and joined General Terry in the night of the 19th.

On the 20th General Cox crossed Town Creek below the enemy's position, by the use of a single flat-boat found in the stream, and by wading through swamps reached the enemy's flank and rear, attacked and routed him, capturing 2 pieces of artillery, 375 prisoners, besides the killed and wounded, and dispersed the remainder. During the night General Cox rebuilt the bridge, crossed his artillery, and the next morning pushed on toward Wilmington without opposition.

General Terry was unable to make any further advance, but occupied the attention of all of Hoke's force, so that he could not send any to replace that which Cox had destroyed. On the 21st General Cox secured a portion of the enemy's pontoon bridge across Brunswick River, which he had attempted to destroy, put a portion of his troops onto Eagle Island, and threatened to cross the Cape Fear above Wilmington. The enemy at once set fire to his steamers, cotton, and military and naval stores, and abandoned the town. Our troops entered without opposition early on the morning of February 22, and General Terry pursued the enemy across Northeast River.

Our total loss in the operations from February 11 to the capture of Wilmington was about 200 officers and men killed and wounded; that of the enemy was not less than 1,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Fifty-one pieces of heavy ordnance, fifteen light pieces, and a large amount of ammunition fell into our hands.

It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the cordial and constant co-operation of the naval squadron, under Rear-Admiral Porter, so far as the nature of the operations would admit.

Having no rolling-stock at Wilmington, and being nearly destitute of wagon transportation, I was compelled to operate from New Berne alone for the capture of Goldsborough. I had already sent to New Berne about 5,000 troops belonging to the various corps of your army, and directed Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer to move, with as little delay as practicable, with all his available force, toward Kinston, to cover the workmen engaged in repairing the railroad. As soon as Wilmington was secured, I also sent General Ruger's division, Twenty-third Army Corps, which was then arriving at Cape Fear Inlet, by sea to Morehead City, to re-enforce the column moving from New Berne. On the 25th, finding that General Palmer had not moved, as was expected, I sent Major-General Cox to take command at New Berne and push forward at once.

General Couch's division, which had nearly completed its debarkation when Wilmington was captured, was brought to that place, and that division, with General Cox's, temporarily commanded by Brigadier-General Reilly, was prepared as rapidly as possible to join the column moving from New Berne by a land march. These arrangements were made because of the scarcity of both land and sea transportation. It

was not until March 6 that I was able to obtain wagons enough, including those belonging to General Terry's command, to move the two divisions from Wilmington to Kinston.

On the 6th General Couch started with two divisions, Second and Third, of the Twenty-third Corps, and marched, via Onslow and Richlands, for Kinston. On the same day I went by sea to Morehead City and joined General Cox beyond New Berne on the 8th. General Cox had advanced to Wise's Forks, about one mile and a half below Southwest Creek, and the railroad was in rapid process of reconstruction.

The force in front of General Cox, which appeared to consist of Hoke's division and a small body of reserves, had fallen back behind Southwest Creek, and General Cox had sent two regiments, under Colonel Upham, Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry, to secure the crossing of the creek on the Dover road. The enemy, having been re-enforced by a portion of the old Army of Tennessee, recrossed the creek some distance above the Dover road, came down in rear of Colonel Upham's position, and surprised and captured nearly his entire command, about 700 men.

The enemy then advanced and endeavored to penetrate between General Carter's and General Palmer's divisions, occupying the Dover road and the railroad respectively, but was checked by General Ruger's division, which was just arriving upon the field. There was no engagement during the day beyond light skirmishing, and the loss on either side, with the exception of the prisoners captured from Colonel Upham, was insignificant.

It being evident that the enemy's force was at least equal to that of General Cox, and that re-enforcements were arriving as rapidly as they could be brought by rail, I directed General Cox to put his troops in position, intrench them securely, and await the arrival of General Couch.

On the 9th the enemy pressed our lines strongly, and felt for its flanks. Heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day, but no assault was made. On the 10th, the enemy having been largely re-enforced, and doubtless learning of the approach of General Couch's column, made a heavy attack upon General Cox's left and center, but was decisively repulsed, and with heavy loss. Both attacks were met mainly by General Ruger's division, a portion of that division having been rapidly transferred from the center to the left to meet the attack there, and then returned to the center in time to repel the attack on that portion of the line. The enemy retreated in confusion from the field, leaving his killed and wounded, also a large number of arms and intrenching tools, and during the night fell back across the Neuse and burned the bridge. Our loss in this engagement was about 300 killed and wounded;* that of the enemy probably about 1,500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. General Couch effected his junction with General Cox on the following day.

Having no pontoon train I was unable to cross the Neuse until the bridge could be repaired or the pontoons which had just arrived from the North could be brought by rail from Morehead City. The crossing was effected without opposition on the 14th, the enemy having abandoned Kinston and moved rapidly toward Smithfield to join the force under Johnston, which was concentrating to oppose your advance from Fayetteville.

* But see table, p. 62.

Immediately upon the occupation of Kinston I put a large force of troops to work upon the railroad, in aid of the construction corps under Colonel Wright, rebuilt the wagon bridge over the Neuse, and brought forward supplies preparatory to a farther advance.

I moved from Kinston on the morning of the 20th, and entered Goldsborough with but slight opposition on the evening of the 21st.

The portion of my command which had remained at Wilmington, under Major General Terry, moved from that point March 15, reached Faison's Depot on the 20th, and, in compliance with your orders, moved from that point to Cox's Bridge, and secured a crossing of the Neuse on the 22d. Your plans for the concentration of your entire army about this place having been fully accomplished on the 23d and 24th, I then had the honor of reporting to you in person and uniting my troops to their old comrades in arms after a separation of near five months, marked by unparalleled marches and brilliant achievements, which will ever furnish bright pages in military history, and, it is hoped, prove decisive in their results upon the present rebellion.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Goldsborough, N. C., April 5, 1865.

This concise and most interesting report of General Schofield is forwarded in advance of the other reports as, in connection with my own, it covers all the ground of the campaign.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 232.

Report of Capt. Edmund H. Russell, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, of operations February 16–June 5.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. C., ARMY OF THE OHIO,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Raleigh, N. C., June 20, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Signal Detachment, Department of North Carolina, from February 16, 1865, to June 5, 1865, inclusive:

Upon the date first mentioned, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 64, paragraph 26, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, February 9, 1865, I reported for duty to the major-general commanding, on board the steamer Spaulding, off Federal Point, N. C.

General Orders, No. 4, headquarters Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, of the same date, announced my assignment to duty as chief signal officer of the department, as contemplated in the order of the War Office.

Upon assuming command of the detachment, in obedience to these orders, I found serving within the department limits six signal officers, exclusive of myself, three acting signal officers, and ninety enlisted men, twenty-three of whom were detailed from volunteer organizations.

There were then, without the department limits, belonging to the detachment, and waiting transportation from the North and West, four signal officers, three acting signal officers, and thirty-five enlisted men.

To recapitulate: Within the department limits—total commissioned, including myself, 10; total enlisted, 90. Without the department limits—total commissioned, 7; total enlisted, 37. Total commissioned, present and absent, 17; total enlisted, 127. Aggregate, 144.

The force then serving within the department limits was comprised in three small detachments stationed as follows: One, commanded by First Lieut. Joseph B. Knox, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, consisting of four officers and fifty-two enlisted men, at headquarters District of North Carolina, New Berne, N. C., Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Volunteers, commanding. The second, commanded by Second Lieut. F. E. Beardslee, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, consisting of three officers and twenty-five enlisted men, at Federal Point, N. C., Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry commanding. A third, commanded by Second Lieut. E. A. Briggs, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, consisting of two officers and thirteen enlisted men, at department headquarters and at Smithville, N. C. The detachments commanded by Lieutenants Knox and Beardslee were formerly of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and the Army of the James, respectively. The third was a fraction of the signal detachment of the Department of the Ohio.

The action of the several parties was inharmonious; their method of operation essentially different in details. The two former were reasonably efficient as individual commands, but worked with embarrassment when in combination with others. In the latter detachment the material for effective service was not wanting if properly directed. Its officers were all in some degree experienced and its enlisted men intelligent. Both, however, were dispirited and demoralized from long habits of lax discipline and inadequate instruction. These impressions conceived at the outset have been confirmed and established by subsequent experience.

At the date of my assignment to duty, the troops in the department were mainly operating against the defenses of Wilmington. In this press of active campaign there was neither time nor occasion to assort and harmonize the discordant elements of the command. I could but make the best of the materials I found and distribute them to such advantage and effect as emergency and circumstance should demand or permit.

The entire means of transportation allowed the detachment employed in the Wilmington campaign consisted of but seven horses scarcely serviceable, hence the opening of lines of communication and the occupation of points eligible for signal stations were much impeded and deferred; nor was this [the only] ground for complaint. If the detachment could not operate with the advantages of complete equipment and ample transportation it suffered in common with all the troops upon the expedition. All was done for it that could be done and if it did not accomplish all that I desired, it did better service than I had reason to expect. But for the anticipated arrival of the remainder of the signal detachment, Department of the Ohio, with the equipments and means of transportation belonging to the party (then several days overdue) attempts would have been made to supply the deficiencies of

the command from New Berne, N. C. The campaign developed so rapidly, however, as to demonstrate the inutility of such a movement. The result would have been to discontinue the only regular means of communication between New Berne and its outposts and to call a supernumerary force to Wilmington some days after the successful termination of the campaign.

The signal stations in operation within the department limits upon the 16th of February, 1865, were as follows: At New Berne, N. C., and its outposts, under the command of First Lieut. Joseph B. Knox, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, connecting New Berne, Fort Anderson, Fort Totten, Camp Palmer, Batchelder's Creek, Neuse Road, Beech Grove, and Red House. (See Appendix A.*) On steamer Spaulding and adjacent points, under the command of Second Lieuts. E. A. Briggs and F. E. Beardslee, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, connecting department headquarters, Major-General Terry's headquarters, Admiral Porter's flagship Malvern, headquarters Brigadier-General Paine, headquarters Brevet Brigadier-General Abbott, Fort Buchanan, Smithville, and the U. S. steamer Keystone State. (See Appendix B, Stations Nos. 1 to 8.)

On the morning of February 17 the troops of Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox, U. S. Volunteers, moved up the west bank of the Cape Fear River, threatening Fort Anderson, then in possession of the rebels. In the afternoon of that day the steamer Spaulding moved over the bar at Federal Point into the Cape Fear River, anchoring nearly opposite the headquarters of Major-General Terry, U. S. Volunteers, upon the east bank. (See Appendix B, Station No. 9.)

In the meantime the Smithville station, occupied by Lieutenant Ketchum, was moved to the house occupied by Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox, two miles below Fort Anderson, upon the west bank, and communication was reopened with that officer. (See Appendix B, Station No. 10.) Communication was continued between other points as before. Upon the 18th instant Lieutenant Ketchum moved his station to a point upon the river bank as near the skirmish line fronting Fort Anderson as would permit communication between the troops of Major-General Cox, the steamer Spaulding, the fleet of Admiral Porter, and the troops of Major-General Terry upon the east bank. (See Appendix B, Station No. 11.) Instructions were sent to the officers signaling upon the east bank of the river to observe and report as accurately as possible the effect and range of the shells thrown at Fort Anderson by the fleet. Communication between other points was continued as before. During the night Sergt. Alfred B. Harris, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, while bearing dispatches from the station of Lieutenant Ketchum to Col. O. H. Moore, commanding the skirmish line, was captured by the enemy. Fortunately no papers or information of importance were taken with him.

Early upon the morning of February 19, the force of Colonel Moore occupied Fort Anderson, the enemy having evacuated that post during the previous night. The station of Lieutenant Ketchum was moved to the fort. (See Appendix B, Station No. 12.)

Upon receiving a message from Lieutenant Ketchum, announcing the occupation of the fort, the fleet of Admiral Porter moved up the river, followed by the steamer Spaulding, to a point opposite, whence communication was continued as before. (See Appendix B, Station No. 13.)

The enemy having also abandoned the lines in front of General Terry, the station on the beach upon the right of the lines of Brevet

* Appendices omitted.

Brigadier-General Abbott, communicating with the division of Admiral Porter's fleet outside Federal Point (see Appendix B, Stations Nos. 5 and 8), was discontinued, with the stations of Lieutenants Beardslee and Roberts (see Appendix B, Stations Nos. 2 and 4) all moved with the troops, advancing upon the east bank toward Wilmington.

At the earliest moment practicable Lieutenant Roberts occupied Sugar Loaf, upon the east bank nearly opposite Fort Anderson, and communication was again opened with Major-General Terry. (See Appendix B, Station No. 14.) At dusk Lieutenant Beardslee established a station one mile above the station on Sugar Loaf and nearer the headquarters of General Terry. Having made his way through swamps with much difficulty he reached the river bank without torches, but having kindled a fire and found it impracticable to communicate with the steamer Spaulding, opened communication by signals made with firebrands with the flag-ship (Malvern) of Admiral Porter, whence the messages from General Terry were signaled to the Spaulding. (See Appendix B, Station No. 15.)

Upon the 20th of February the forces of Major-General Cox having moved to Town Creek on the west bank of the river, the steamer Spaulding and the fleet moved opposite. The station of Lieutenant Ketchum was moved to the headquarters of General Cox, and communication reopened as before. (See Appendix B, Stations Nos. 16 and 17.) The station of Lieutenant Beardslee was moved to a point upon the east bank, two miles below the Spaulding, communicating with General Terry as before. (See Appendix B, Station No. 18). Here he was relieved at night by Lieutenant Roberts, whose station on Sugar Loaf with the stations on Fort Buchanan and the U. S. steamer Keystone State being now far in rear of the army, had been discontinued.

Upon the 21st of February the station of Lieutenant Roberts was moved opposite the steamer Spaulding (see Appendix B, Station No. 19), maintaining communication as before. The station of Lieutenant Ketchum was discontinued and that officer accompanied the advance of Major-General Cox, upon the west bank of the river. The troops halted two miles below the city of Wilmington, and some distance above the advance upon the east bank. Every effort was made by Lieutenant Ketchum to communicate with General Terry or the fleet from this vicinity, without success. A long curve in the river and dense woods hid him from view of the stations below, which signaled and watched constantly for him during the night.

At daybreak on the 22d of February Lieutenant Roberts signaled intelligence from General Terry to the major-general commanding that the enemy had abandoned his lines upon the east bank. At 9.15 a. m. of that day Lieutenant Beardslee, entering Wilmington with General Terry's advance, occupied a station in that city abandoned a few moments before by the rebel signal corps, and commanding all available points for signal communication in the vicinity of Wilmington. (See Appendix B, Station No. 20.) At the direction of Lieutenant Beardslee, Sergt. Philip Robbins, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, established a station below the city whence intelligence of the capture of Wilmington was signaled to the fleet. (See Appendix B, Stations Nos. 21 and 22.) The campaign had now closed, and all stations operating with the troops moved with them to the city. The dispositions of the corps had been such as to secure with few interruptions constant and immediate communication between the flanks and center of the army and the fleet. The officers and men had, under many discouragements and with almost exhausted supplies, labored with zeal and unflinching

energy in the discharge of their duties. The remainder of the month was occupied in collecting the scattered parties of the detachment delayed at Wilmington for want of transportation. A line of stations was prospected from Wilmington to the outposts of General Terry, near Spring Garden, N. C. This line could have been established after considerable labor by the pioneer corps, but was pronounced unnecessary by the chief of staff.

I had proposed to open communication with Federal Point, N. C., by the occupation of the line of stations operated by the enemy. This was also considered unnecessary in view of the expected telegraphic and regular water communication with Fort Fisher, and therefore not attempted. A thorough instruction of inexperienced non-commissioned officers of the command was also here commenced in obedience to circular orders from the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

Upon the 2d of March, 1865, First Lieut. Thomas P. Rushby, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, accompanied by seven enlisted men, was detailed, by order of the commanding general, for special service upon the gunboat Lenapee, operating on the Cape Fear River, for the purpose of opening communication with Major-General Sherman, whose troops were reported to be at or near Fayetteville, N. C., but returned upon the 3d of March, having accomplished nothing, from the impossibility of navigating above the junction of the Black and Cape Fear Rivers. Upon the latter date First Lieut. Joseph B. Knox, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, accompanied by Second Lieut. Henry P. Johnston and Charles W. Pease, acting signal officers, and twenty enlisted men, reported for duty to Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding the District of Beaufort, at New Berne, N. C., and marched with the U. S. troops advancing upon Kinston, N. C. This party, unlike the detachment operating against Wilmington, was thoroughly equipped and in excellent condition for active service.

Upon the 4th of March, although a large portion of the command were still detained at or en route from Washington, I prepared and submitted for approval a plan of organization for the ensuing campaign, based upon the existing disposition of the troops in the department, that there might be no further delay in shaping the detachment. Upon the 6th of the month, in obedience to circular instructions from department headquarters, the adjutant and property officer of the detachment and myself, with seven enlisted men, embarked at Wilmington on the steamer Escort for New Berne, N. C., to accompany the commanding general, while the remainder of the detachment, with the exception of Lieutenant Beardslee's party, at General Terry's headquarters, marched for Kinston, N. C., with the troops of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, U. S. Volunteers. Upon that evening the forces of Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox halted at Gum Swamp, upon the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, six miles above Core Creek. (See Appendix C.) A line of four stations was immediately established by Lieutenant Knox, communicating from the front to the telegraph station at the creek, thus completing communication between Morehead City and New Berne, N. C., and the headquarters of Major-General Cox. (See Appendix C, Stations Nos. 1 to 4.)

Upon the 8th of March, the advance lines of the expedition having been established four miles above Gum Swamp, and the telegraph station, hitherto at Core Creek, having been carried to a point between the Dover and Gum Swamps, Lieutenant Knox again completed communication from the front to the rear of the army by establishing two new stations between Brigadier-General Palmer's headquarters on the

right of General Cox's advance, then resting on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and Gum Swamp. (See Appendix C, Stations Nos. 5, 6, and 7.) This line rendered valuable service and maintained uninterrupted communication. Upon the 10th of March, during the furious attacks of the enemy upon General Cox's front (the battle of Kinston), the rebel cavalry maneuvered upon the roads to the flank and rear of the army. The disposition of Union forces to repel these operations to the right of the railroad was directed entirely by signals and always so promptly done as to thwart the enemy's designs. The station at General Palmer's headquarters, in charge of Lieutenant Johnston, was repeatedly under fire, but communication was at no time abandoned or delayed. Upon the 13th of March Major-General Couch effected a junction of his own forces with those of General Cox. Lieut. George C. Round, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, who had marched from Wilmington with General Couch, reconnoitered the enemy's works near Kinston, supplying important intelligence. Upon the 14th the army moved upon Kinston. Lieutenant Round, advancing with the skirmish line, established a station upon the fortifications on the south bank of the Neuse River, immediately upon their capture, and opened communication with the main body of General Couch's troops, one mile and a half distant. This station was also exposed to the fire of the enemy from the opposite bank until their works were abandoned. (See Appendix C, Stations Nos. 8 and 9.) The center of the bridge which spanned the Neuse at this point had been destroyed by the enemy. A tree was felled and thrown across the gap. By this means Lieutenant Knox crossed the river, and, proceeding to Kinston in advance of all the troops, established a station upon the cupola of the hotel, whence he signaled to General Cox at the river: "Place all quiet; no enemy in sight." This line was continued until all the troops had moved into the town. (See Appendix C, No. 10.)

Upon the 18th of March I received Special Orders, No. 30, headquarters Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, of that date, directing the organization of the corps on the plan submitted by me upon the 4th of March. The detachment was at once collected and equipped as thoroughly as insufficient supplies would permit, the stations in the vicinity of New Berne discontinued, and the entire command forthwith disposed as directed in the order above mentioned.

The party serving with Major-General Terry, having moved with him from Wilmington, was now cut off from means of communication, and could not be reached until he should arrive in the vicinity of Goldsborough. An enlisted man had already been dispatched to his headquarters, however, via Morehead City and Wilmington, with such signal supplies as were needed for immediate use. The orders published did not modify the organization of that detachment. As thus disposed, two officers with the complement of enlisted men were assigned to duty at each independent division headquarters. The reserve, for want of proper equipment, was left at New Berne, N. C., in charge of such stores, &c., as were not required for present use. Upon the 22d [21st] of March the national forces occupied Goldsborough, N. C. Upon the 23d Major-General Sherman reached that post. Lieutenant Beardslee, having been sent forward by Major-General Terry as bearer of dispatches to the major-general commanding, attended by a small cavalry force, after repeated opposition by the enemy and some skirmishing succeeded in crossing the Neuse River and reached Goldsborough. Upon the 25th of March a portion of the Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch and Brig. Gens. Thomas H.

Ruger and N. C. McLean, moved to Moseley Hall, N. C., upon the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, ten miles below Goldsborough. These forces were so distributed as to protect the railroad from the operations of the guerrilla bands and irregular troops which constantly harassed the flanks of the army and threatened its means of supply. After great labor in felling trees and constructing stations in a level country, all points occupied by these troops were placed in direct communication with the headquarters of Major-General Couch. Reference to Appendix C, Stations No. 11 to 15, will show the points thus occupied, their direction, and the distances signaled. Communication between the headquarters of Major-General Terry, at Faison's Depot, N. C., on the Wilmington railroad, and Goldsborough, N. C., was not impossible, but the immense labor requisite to place the line of stations in working order would have consumed so much time, even with the assistance of a strong pioneer force, to render it of any considerable value before the establishment of telegraphic communication between those points.

Upon the 1st of April the troops of the department having been consolidated in two army corps, the Tenth and Twenty-third, I applied for orders to reorganize the detachment in a manner to meet the requirements of this new organization. Upon the 2d I received Special Orders, No. 19, paragraph 7, headquarters Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, of that date, directing such reorganization. This was accomplished without necessitating the abandonment of the lines then in operation. This revision complete, assigned First Lieut. Thomas P. Rushby, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, to duty as chief signal officer, Tenth Army Corps; First Lieut. Joseph B. Knox, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, to duty as chief signal officer, Twenty-third Army Corps. Each was accompanied by a party of three officers with the complement of enlisted men. A reserve of two officers with a strong force of enlisted men remained at department headquarters. Upon the 9th of April all stations were discontinued, and on the morning of the 10th the army marched upon Raleigh, N. C., occupying that city upon the 13th. A permanent station of observation was at once established upon the dome of the capitol, whence communication was opened upon the 14th of April with the headquarters of the Tenth and Twenty-third Army Corps, then without the city limits. These troops moved upon the 15th so near department headquarters as to render further communication unnecessary. The station of observation was continued. Upon the 20th of April the records of the detachment arrived from Washington, D. C., but the necessary books for their classification did not reach me until three weeks afterward. The delay, confusion, and embarrassment consequent upon the protracted non-arrival of these documents I need not dwell upon, nor remark further than to say their deprivation was in many instances a serious hindrance to the efficiency of the corps.

Upon the 5th of May the Twenty-third Army Corps moved to Greensborough, N. C., the Tenth Army Corps still occupying Raleigh. Upon the 15th, by Special Orders, No. 208, paragraph 2, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, May 5, 1865, all acting signal officers in the department were relieved from signal duty and remanded to their regiments. The signal detachments at army corps headquarters, being no longer available for service as distinct organizations, I recommended they should be consolidated for purposes of better instruction and discipline. Upon the 26th of May Special Orders, No. 70, headquarters Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, dis-

continued these detachments, and they were immediately placed under command of Lieutenant Rushby, in a camp near Raleigh, N. C. The excellent results of this policy became at once apparent in the improved morale and soldierly bearing of the command.

Upon the 5th of June Special Orders, No. 80, paragraph 5, headquarters Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, relieved the detachment from further duty in the Department of North Carolina and directed it to report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Lieutenant Briggs, property officer, and myself were instructed to remain at Raleigh to complete the detachment records and accounts.

The duties of the signal detachment of the Army of the Ohio have ceased. It is dropped from the rolls upon which it has been borne from the earliest inception of that army. Its imperfect records attest that it has performed under many discouragements much laborious and valuable duty which can never be known because never officially represented and which exists only in the memories of gallant men whose talents and devotion to their country have been too often obscured or misdirected by circumstances beyond their control, and of which it is perhaps ungenerous for me to speak. It is proud of its fellowship with that army whose banners it has faithfully followed through the swamps of Carolina and the wild passes of the Tennessee, nor can it sever from its illustrious general without a deeper emotion. The ties which have so long bound the soldier to his chief are not so lightly cherished as to be sundered without sincere regret.

If it be just to discriminate amongst the officers and men whom it has been my honor to command during these few months, I recommend to the favorable consideration of the chief of the corps First Lieut. Joseph B. Knox, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, for his gallantry in occupying Kinston, N. C., upon the 14th of [March], 1865, in advance of the national forces, and First Lieut. Thomas P. Rushby, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, for general efficiency and marked faithfulness in the discharge of duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. RUSSELL,
Capt. and Chief Signal Officer, Department of North Carolina.

Capt. H. R. CLUM,
Office of the Signal Officer, Washington City, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., June 20, 1865.

Approved.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

RALEIGH, N. C., *June 20, 1865.*

The conduct of Captain Russell as chief signal officer of my command has been characterized by great zeal and efficiency. I take great pleasure in recommending him to the favorable notice of his chief.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

No. 233.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, of operations February 8–May 10.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Wilmington, N. C., May 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the manner in which my brigade has been occupied since February 8 last:

From February 8 until February 11 I occupied the right of General Paine's line on the works fronting Wilmington, and was engaged strengthening the works and in picket duty. On the last-named date, by order of Major-General Terry, I reported to Brevet Major-General Ames, and was by him ordered to advance up the beach and press the outposts of the enemy near the head of Myrtle Sound. I accordingly at 10 a. m. threw out the Third New Hampshire, Major Trickey commanding, as skirmishers, and advanced rapidly upon the enemy's outposts. These posts consisted of about 100 men, partly in a heavy earth-work, partly in rifle-pits, on the left of the enemy's line. Major Trickey easily carried the works with his skirmish line, and captured between 50 and 60 prisoners belonging to Kirkland's brigade, of Hoke's division. I then advanced the brigade and held the works, and by order of General Ames at once commenced to press the enemy's inner line by extending a skirmish line from near the Half-Moon Battery, on Myrtle Sound, southwesterly to a point near the eastern angle of the enemy's earth-works. The firing during the day was mostly ineffective, but showed the enemy in considerable strength on my extreme right next the sound. At dark, by order of General Ames, I left a strong picket-line in the works of the enemy which I had taken and retired, holding the point between Ocean Pond and the seashore. This position, with the exception of transferring two regiments to the western side of the pond, I occupied until February 19, fortifying in the meantime. On the 19th, the enemy's line being evacuated, by order of General Terry, I advanced the whole brigade within the works and reported to General Paine. By his order I advanced up what is known as the "military road" about five miles to Gonto's farm, where, by order, I halted until dark, and then, by order of General Terry, threw up light intrenchments.

I remained at Gonto's until 9 a. m. the next morning, my right resting upon the ocean and my left connecting with General Paine's right, when I received orders from General Terry to advance still along the military road about three miles, and if I struck the enemy's left, attack it vigorously and turn it if possible. Advancing accordingly to within about one mile of Whisky Creek I sent out a cavalry scout to the creek, who reported no enemy, but that the bridge across the creek had been destroyed. I then, by order of General Terry, turned to the left until I struck the telegraph road, and following Ames' division advanced and bivouacked for the night in the rear of a new main line already established by Paine's division. On the morning of the 21st I moved into works in the front which had been partiallyconstructed and was occupied during the day in completing them and in annoying the picket-line. On the morning of February 22, it having been discovered that the enemy had evacuated their works in our front, I was ordered by General Terry to lead the advance toward Wilmington. I again threw

out the Third New Hampshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Randlett commanding, as skirmishers, and marched at about 7 a. m. I reached the suburbs of Wilmington at about 10 a. m., drew in the skirmishers and entered and took possession of the town just as the rear guard of the enemy passed out. Marching through the town, I overtook the rear guard of the enemy at Smith's Creek bridge, on the road to Northeast Ferry. They had partially destroyed the bridge and were attempting to complete its destruction, but were driven off after a slight skirmish, the bridge repaired and the advance continued toward Northeast. At this point I relieved the Third New Hampshire from skirmish duty by detachments from the Seventh New Hampshire and Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, but retained Lieutenant-Colonel Randlett in command of the line. No enemy was seen until I arrived at the bridge across a small creek about one mile and a half south of Northeast Ferry, when my skirmish line again encountered their rear guard. Thence to the Northeast Ferry the skirmishing was quite sharp and at the ferry the resistance was obstinate. I, however, speedily reached the river and covered the pontoon bridge and drove the enemy from the opposite bank of the river and remained in that position during the night. In the morning it was found that the main body of the enemy had fallen back several miles. I then proceeded to fortify the position which I held on the southern bank of the river, to arrange a camp, to repair the damaged pontoon so that it [would] be fit for use, and to establish my picket on the other side of the river.

The brigade remained at Northeast Ferry until the 2d day of March, when it was ordered to Wilmington and assigned to the garrison duty of the place, together with that of Fort Fisher, Smithville, and Fort Caswell. The guarding of the railroad between Wilmington and Magnolia is also a part of its duty, as well as furnishing detachments for various minor outposts. In this duty I have remained to the present time.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

Lieut. Col. ADRIAN TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 234.

Report of Capt. William H. Trickey, Third New Hampshire Infantry, of operations February 11.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Federal Point, N. C., February 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to herewith submit a report of the part taken in the reconnaissance of the 11th instant by the Third New Hampshire Volunteers:

I broke camp about 8 a. m., and moved with other regiments of the Second Brigade; marched up the beach about one mile, when I was directed by General Abbott, commanding brigade, to move my command to the front and deploy a skirmish line. I deployed the right wing, holding the left in reserve, Capt. J. H. Edgerly commanding skirmish line, and Lieut. G. H. Giddings reserve.

General Abbott wished me to use my own discretion in maneuvering, and engage the enemy when I found them, but requested me not to press them so closely as to bring on a general engagement, and also to be careful, if I crossed the lagoon near the head of Myrtle Sound, of our right flank, as the enemy might have a force in Half-Moon Battery, about half a mile farther up the beach. Moved forward, and when near the lagoon, no force appearing in the battery, we crossed by making a left half-wheel, then moving a short distance by the left flank. I then halted the line and with Captain Edgerly personally reconnoitered and found the enemy in some force behind the same rifle-pits captured from them on the 19th of January, with additional work on their left and abatis in front. We decided to strengthen the skirmish line by sending Lieutenant Ackerman, with twenty men, to our left flank, which would enfilade the enemy on their right, and move forward. Did so, and when within a few yards of the pits discovered they were very well manned, but thought the firing was not very severe. I was undecided for a moment what further course to pursue, as my directions were not to bring on a general engagement; but I knew if we remained as we were, in an open field, within thirty yards of an enemy well protected, we must suffer severely, and having entire confidence in the men, and knowing Captain Edgerly would do his work, I decided to charge the pits, and within perhaps three minutes we had possession of the work and sixty-four prisoners, which was nearly the number our line consisted of. The promptness of Lieutenant Ackerman in enfilading the left and Captain Edgerly in moving to the right on gaining the work rendered it impossible for the greater portion of the enemy to retreat. Lieutenant Giddings promptly moved up the reserve and planted our colors on the work, sent the prisoners to the rear, threw out vedettes, and proceeded to learn our casualties, which, to my surprise, I found to be only one man wounded in the head. This slight loss cannot be attributed to anything but the extreme promptness and good conduct of the men in getting possession of the work after the order was given.

The brigade now moved up and I was again ordered to advance. We were now in plain view of the enemy's works. Moved a little to the right and across an open field and there met a severe fire, but moved rapidly and obtained cover in the edge of a belt of woods, not more than sixty yards from the enemy's works, which we found to be well manned. Here the undergrowth and swamp rendered it impossible for a farther advance with anything like concert or safety. I therefore halted and reported circumstances. The position was looked over by staff officers of General Abbott and General Ames. It was, I believe, decided that a farther advance with a skirmish line was impracticable, and the object of the reconnaissance having, I think, been accomplished, the line was withdrawn about sunset. I returned with my command to the rifle-pits and was ordered to remain on picket, the other force having been withdrawn.

My casualties in the second advance was 1 man killed and 4 wounded.

I beg leave to further say that in my opinion too much credit cannot be given Captain Edgerly and Lieutenant Ackerman for their conduct throughout the day, though I believe all did their duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. TRICKEY,

Captain, Third New Hampshire Vols., Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. LEWIS MOORE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 24th Army Corps.

No. 235.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations February 8–April 16.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Raleigh, N. C., April 16, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command since February 8, 1865:

February 11, division left camp and moved against enemy's line of works across Federal Point. February 12, moved up sea beach with a view to turning the enemy's position east of Cape Fear River. February 14, moved up sea beach second time with the same object in view as above. February 15, returned to camp. February 17, division crossed Cape Fear River to Smithfield. February 18, division moved at 12 m., and reported to Major-General Cox, near Fort Anderson. February 19, crossed Cape Fear River during night and reported to General Terry. February 20, marched toward Wilmington. February 21, received orders to feel right of enemy's line resting on Cape Fear River. Made a demonstration and found them strong. During night returned to camp left in morning. February 22, marched into Wilmington and to Northeast Station. First Brigade ordered to move out one mile and a half on New Berne road.

March 2, First and Third Brigades moved toward Wilmington and went into camp at Smith's Creek, one mile and a half from the city. March 15, left Wilmington and passed night at Northeast Station. March 16, passed night near Burgaw Creek. March 17, passed night at South Washington. March 18, passed night near Island Creek. March 19, passed night near Naunouga Creek. March 20, passed night near Falling Creek. March 21, passed night near Cox's Bridge. March 25, marched to Faison's Depot. March 26, Third Brigade ordered to Magnolia.

April 9, Third Brigade returned to Faison's Depot. April 10, left Faison's Depot and camped for the night near Falling Creek. Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers ordered to proceed to guard supply train at Cox's Bridge. April 11, passed night two miles west of Hannah's Creek. April 12, camped thirty miles from Raleigh. Second Brigade ordered to await arrival of supply train and then move forward with it. April 13, spent night near Swift Creek. April 14, arrived at Raleigh.

My entire command is now in camp at this point. A nominal list of casualties during the entire period comprised in the above has already been forwarded.

ADELBERT AMES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. ADRIAN TERRY, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Tenth Army Corps.*

No. 236.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles J. Paine, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations February 8–April 24.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Raleigh, N. C., April 24, 1865.

MAJOR: In response to your letter of instructions of the 15th instant I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command since February 8, 1865:

February 11, the division broke camp on Federal Point, where it had remained after the capture of Fort Fisher, and moved toward the

enemy's line at Sugar Loaf, the Second Brigade, Col. J. W. Ames commanding, having the advance. After a brisk skirmish, in which the division suffered a loss of 2 commissioned officers and 14 men killed, and 7 commissioned officers and 69 men wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, commanding Fourth U. S. Colored Troops, with his regiment deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy very handsomely from his intrenched picket-line into his main works. The division constructed a line of works at this point and occupied them until the morning of the 19th of February, when the enemy retiring from his line in our front, the division moved into the rebel works. At this point instructions were received from Major-General Terry to follow the retreating enemy, and the Third Brigade, Col. E. Wright commanding, followed by Myrick's battery and the Second Brigade, immediately moved up the telegraph road toward Wilmington. The march toward Wilmington was unopposed during the 19th, but on the 20th we had brisk skirmishing with the enemy, and about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, when about five miles below Wilmington, came upon an earth-work well manned and showing artillery. The Fifth Regiment of the Third Brigade deployed as skirmishers and was ordered forward to reconnoiter the enemy's position, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which our loss was 1 officer and 1 man killed, and 3 officers and 48 men wounded, including Col. E. Wright, the commander of the Third Brigade.

The enemy's fire along our whole front was found to be that of a single rank or a little more, and his artillery fire was from six or seven guns. A line of intrenchments was then thrown up covering the position of my division on the south side of the telegraph road. The enemy evacuated his line on the night of the 21st, and the division entered Wilmington at 9 o'clock on the morning of February 22. After a short halt beyond the city, in obedience to orders from Major-General Terry, my column, preceded by Brevet Brigadier-General Abbott's brigade, moved forward on the road to Northeast Station. The column encountered no opposition until late in the afternoon, when about a mile from the enemy's pontoon bridge across Northeast River his skirmishers were discovered. The Fourth Regiment of the Second Brigade was promptly thrown forward as skirmishers on the left, with Myrick's battery, Abbott's brigade, Twenty-fourth Corps, being on the right. After a few well-directed shots from the battery, the whole line moved forward, drove the enemy across the river, his pontoons being secured uninjured by General Abbott. The railroad bridge immediately below had been destroyed by the enemy before our advance arrived in sight of it. On the march the headquarters of the First Brigade, the One hundred and seventh Regiment, and several detachments from the Army of the James joined the division at Northeast Station.

March 16, crossed the Northeast River on the pontoon bridge captured February 22 and marched north to Burgaw Creek. March 17, made South Washington. 18th, Island Creek. 19th, reached a point eight miles northwest of Kenansville. 20th, made a march of twenty miles. 21st, arrived at Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse River, and during the night of that day the Second Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. S. A. Duncan commanding, crossed the river on pontoons and intrenched. On 22d March the First Brigade was also thrown across the river and a more extensive line constructed. March 24, the enemy made a reconnaissance in considerable force in our front and made a vigorous attack, opening some artillery upon our picket-line. The attack was repulsed with small loss. On the evening of March 24 the division was with-

drawn from the north side of the Neuse, and on the 25th marched to Faison's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, where it remained in camp until the morning of April 10, when it broke camp and marched northwestward toward Bentonville. Passed Bentonville on the 11th, and with easy marches on the three following days arrived at Raleigh on the afternoon of the 14th instant. The troops went into camp about a mile south of the city, and orders were received to march through the city at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, passing in review before Major-General Sherman. This order was countermanded on the morning of the 15th, and on the afternoon of that day and the morning of the 16th the camps of the First and Third Brigades were removed to better ground.

April 20, the division broke camp and marched through Raleigh, passing in review before Major-General Sherman. After the review it encamped near the main Smithfield road, about two miles outside of the city, where it now is.

I am, major, very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. J. PAINE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. C. H. GRAVES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

ADDENDA.

Casualties in the Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, February 19 to 22, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS.				
203d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers				3
48th Regiment New York Volunteers		2	1	12
47th Regiment New York Volunteers				1
76th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers				2
9th Regiment Maine Volunteers				1
4th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers				2
115th Regiment New York Volunteers			1	1
Total		2	2	22
THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS.				
Second Brigade.				
4th U. S. Colored Troops		1		5
6th U. S. Colored Troops				1
Third Brigade.				
1st U. S. Colored Troops		1	1	10
5th U. S. Colored Troops			2	37
10th U. S. Colored Troops			1	
Total		2	4	53

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General.

No. 237.

Abstract from journal of Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army.

Friday, February 3, 1865.—Go to Alexandria and spend the day in shipping the troops. * * * Sleep on board ship, expecting to start at daylight.

Saturday, February 4.—Fog delays us, but we get off at 10 o'clock, General Schofield going with us. Only two brigades going with me, Casement being sent to Annapolis to embark there. The ice is very bad, but we get down as far as the Kettle Bottom Shoals, where we anchor for the night, the channel being too dangerous for so large a ship to pass in the darkness. Our ship is the Atlantic, formerly a Liverpool and New York steam-packet (Collins line).

Sunday, February 5.—Weigh anchor at daybreak and have a very pleasant and calm voyage to Fortress Monroe, where we stop to take in ammunition. I land and pass through the fort by moonlight.

Monday, February 6.—Leave Hampton Roads at 3 o'clock in the morning and put out to sea. The wind continues off shore so that the sea is unusually smooth. Pass Cape Hatteras about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The weather is still fair and mild for the season.

Tuesday, February 7.—Wake in the morning to find the ship pitching heavily and hear the noise of the rain falling heavily on deck over my head. * * * About 10 o'clock, the rain having stopped, I went on deck and found the sea running high and a heavy fog shutting out all distant view. We are said to be off Fort Fisher, our place of destination, but the thickness of the fog prevents us from running in. About 2 o'clock we anchor in about nine fathoms of water and lie until about 5, when the fog lifting we run in and anchor off the fort about a mile from shore, in seven fathoms.

Wednesday, February 8.—General Schofield went ashore this morning and most of our troops were landed, but no baggage could be got out, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, which was too great for tugs to come alongside. The troops were transferred in small boats. As there is no accommodation on shore I remain on board until our tents can be got out. General Schofield makes his headquarters on a steamer in the river.

Thursday, February 9.—Still too rough to land baggage. Troops all get ashore by transferring them in small boats to the steam-tugs. About sundown the sea went down so that a propeller can lie alongside, and the baggage is transferred to her. We go on board of her about midnight.

Friday, February 10.—After an uncomfortable night in a very dirty bunk on the propeller we pass in over the bar at high-tide—8 o'clock. We find, however, that the propeller draws too much water to get to shore and ourselves and baggage have to be transferred again to a little steam-tug, which manages at last to reach the little dock. We land on a narrow tongue of land called Federal Point, between Cape Fear River and the sea. Visit General Schofield and Admiral Porter on the flag-ship of the squadron. An advance arranged for to-morrow, in which I am to support General Terry's troops.

Saturday, February 11.—Advance made as arranged yesterday. The enemy are driven within their breast-works. A new line established by us about 500 yards from them, and about a mile and a half in front of our former position. No assault on their works is ordered, but my troops are directed to be in readiness to cross to the west side of the

river to-night. This order is countermanded, however, in consequence of the supposed discovery of a favorable way to turn the enemy's left. Their line of works extended quite across the peninsula, from Cape Fear River to Myrtle Sound.

Sunday, February 12.—Ordered to move at dark up the beach on the outside of Myrtle Sound, to a narrow place in the sound about eight miles above us, where boats are to be held in readiness to transport us across the sound and in rear of the rebel lines. We move just after sundown, the wind blowing a gale from the northeast, as searching and cold a blast as I ever felt. We march in silence, and for the first hour in darkness, guiding ourselves by the line of surf. The moon rises just as we are passing the enemy's picket fires and in full view of them, the low sand beach not covering us from their view. The sand driving with the wind cuts like a knife and adds much to the unpleasantness of the night. The enemy takes no notice of us, as we are out of musket range and the sound intervening between us. We march about four miles, when we get orders recalling us. No reason given for the change, so I suspect that the boats could not be put around on account of the surf. We get back to camp about midnight, chilled through. Find part of our tents blown down by the gale, the sand not holding the tent-pins well. We rode horses borrowed from General Terry and his command, our horses not being landed yet.

Monday, February 13.—Quiet in camp; the raw, cold weather continues. No wagons for our division have yet arrived, and we are consequently at a great disadvantage in regard to movements of all sorts.

Tuesday, February 14.—A movement up the beach is again ordered for to-night, with the modification that the boats, instead of being sent around by water, will be taken up with us along the shore on trucks. The wind to-day threatened to be as bad as it was Sunday.

Wednesday, February 15.—We started last night at dark and found the pontoons were very slow in getting up even with our lines. A division of Terry's command preceded mine, having the pontoons in charge. The train became much scattered before it reached our advanced line of works, and part of the boats did not get any farther. It was nearly midnight when the train reached the Half-Moon Battery, about a mile in front of our line, and where our outer picket is placed. We got about a mile beyond this on our former trip, and on this occasion we succeeded in getting about a mile farther than then. Only eighteen of the boats could be got up, and it became evident that no crossing could be effected before daylight, even if the rest of the boats could be got up by that time. It also appeared that the enemy was on the *qui vive*, and we could see their camp-fires on the other side of the sound. As we had not boats enough to make a bridge, and the appearance was that the passage would be disputed, General Schofield again determined to give up the plan, and we countermarched to camp, getting back about 2.30 o'clock in the morning. The weather was pleasanter than we had reason to expect, for it grew mild all night and ended by raining hard this morning. The clouds partly concealed the moon, but it seems to me impossible that the enemy should not have seen us, as the strip of sand is so narrow and the line of surf makes such a white background for the dark masses of the moving column. My own preference would have been to give up the movement as soon as it was evident that the pontoons would be behind time, so as not to let the enemy have any idea of the movement, which from that time [was] certain to prove a failure. I suspect, however, that the plan was a suggestion of Colonel Comstock,

one of Grant's staff, who is with us as engineer, and that General Schofield on that account thought it best not to stop till it had been well tried. The fleet bringing our Second Division is said to have arrived yesterday. The delay of the pontoons above spoken of was owing to the impossibility of dragging a heavy loaded truck in the soft sand with scant teams.

Thursday, February 16.—Moved the command by steam-boat to Smithville, on the other side of the bay, with a view to operate on that side of Cape Fear River. Baggage did not get down till dark. Orders given to move up the river at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

Friday, February 17.—March up the river, meeting the enemy's cavalry as soon as we get three miles from the village. Drive them back till we get within two miles of Fort Anderson, where we go into camp according to orders, and open signal communications with General Schofield on his headquarters steamship, and with the fleet under Admiral Porter. Advanced ten miles to-day.

Saturday, February 18.—Move at 7 o'clock, driving back the enemy and establishing a line of investments on the south side of the fort. Have a lively skirmishing fight. The enemy open with artillery along their line, while our fleet opens heavily on the fort. At 1 o'clock I withdraw Casement's and Reilly's brigades (Colonel Sterl commanding the latter) and move them to the left and rear around the head of Orton Pond. Reach the head of the pond about 5.30 o'clock and find there a strong party of the enemy's cavalry, who oppose our passage. Moore's Creek, running into the pond, has wide, marshy banks, the marsh being filled with thick tangled undergrowth, through which it was almost impossible for skirmishers to make their way. The road is a narrow causeway, only wide enough for one wagon, and the enemy had rifle-pits commanding the exits from the swamps, as well as a second line a little farther back. We are delayed here about an hour. Succeed finally in driving off the rebels with a loss to us of 7 men wounded and 1 killed. Just as we gained the opposite bank General Ames, with his division of Terry's men, came up and reported to me under General Schofield's orders, and we go into camp for the night, the rebel cavalry retreating in the direction of Fort Anderson.

Sunday, February 19.—The train of supplies which was to have come up last night didn't report till 10 o'clock this morning. We resumed our march up the west bank of Orton Pond to turn the enemy's position at Fort Anderson. March about half way, when we meet Captain Lord, of General Schofield's staff, who informs us that the fort is evacuated, the enemy having left it in the night, after hearing of our movement around the pond. General Ames proceeds to the fort with his division, whilst I go on up the river with my command, the two brigades left in front of the fort joining me. I put Henderson in advance, and press the enemy rapidly to Old Town Creek, where we find him in a strong line of works, the bridge being destroyed and the creek being both unfordable and difficult of approach by reason of the marshy banks so common in this region. I learn that there is no ford at which men or horses can pass for fifteen miles above, but find a flat-boat about a mile down the stream which I secure for to-morrow's operations.

Monday, February 20.—Order Henderson to keep the enemy amused by pressing as closely as possible in front, and direct Casement to take his own and Sterl's brigades across by flat-boat to the rice fields on the opposite side of the creek, and thence around to the enemy's rear. A little later I order Moore's brigade, which is temporarily in my command, to follow Casement, and go with it myself. We overtake Case-

ment before he reaches the road to Wilmington behind the rebels. I order Moore across to the old Wilmington road, so called, to stop any retreat in that direction, and with the two brigades under Casement push down upon the rear of the enemy. They are evidently taken by surprise, and we charge over them, capturing their 2 pieces of artillery and nearly 400 prisoners, including the colonel commanding the brigade. We also take 3 battle-flags. Our loss was about 30, caused chiefly by the few discharges of cannon they were able to make before our men could reach their lines. Moore fails to come to time on the old Wilmington road, and the remainder escape that way. The action ended just at nightfall. I have the bridge repaired during the night, ready to move in the morning.

Tuesday, February 21.—Marched toward Wilmington, meeting no opposition. The bridges along the road were destroyed, causing much delay in repairing them, but in spite of delays my advance reached the Brunswick Ferry, opposite Wilmington, a little after noon. The enemy had a few skirmishers on Eagle Island, between us and the city, and had sunk and partly destroyed their pontoon bridge at this place. We get up some of the boats, and with them ferry over a regiment (Sixteenth Kentucky). These skirmish across the island, about one mile and a half, and find some of the enemy on the farther side of it with a piece of artillery posted so as to rake the road, which is very straight and flanked by impassable swamps on both sides. I keep the regiment there, ordering them to make the best cover they can, and set to work to raise and repair the rest of the pontoon-boats. The rebels immediately begin to burn the supplies and stores in Wilmington, the smoke rising in columns more immense than any I have ever seen. I send a dispatch to General Schofield, informing him of my progress and of these indications of evacuation by the enemy, but before I can get an answer I receive his dispatch, sent earlier, in which he informs me that General Terry has made no headway, and orders me to withdraw my command and cross the river to Terry's support. I start one brigade, and send him a dispatch urging him not to remove all of my troops, as I am sure the enemy is evacuating. A second dispatch reiterates the order to move, and I start another brigade at midnight, and prepare to move the rest, when to my great satisfaction I got a third dispatch countermanding the order as to two of the brigades, and stating that my dispatches had not come to hand when the orders to move were sent.

Wednesday, February 22.—As I expected, we enter Wilmington this morning without opposition, and as it is Washington's birthday we hail the event as a good omen. The enemy has retreated up the line of the Goldsborough road. I complete the repair and relaying of the rebel pontoon bridge, and by noon cross the Brunswick River and the island to the ferry across Cape Fear River (the channel on the west of the island is called Brunswick River), and so into Wilmington with my troops. General Terry, being on the same side of the river, marches through in pursuit of Hoke. My troops are put in camp around the town, and I assume command of the place. Assigned One hundred and fourth Ohio to duty as provost-guard, and fix my headquarters temporarily at the house of a Doctor Bellamy, a fugitive rebel.

Saturday, February 25.—Receive orders to proceed to New Berne and take command of the troops there, consisting of General Innis N. Palmer's command, which has been there for some time; General Meagher's Provisional Division, which is made up of detachments belonging to Sherman's army, waiting for an opportunity to rejoin him;

and General Ruger's division, of the Twenty-third Corps. Leave at 3 p. m. on steamer Escort, General Palmer being himself on board with his wife and several of the staff officers and their wives who came on a visit to General Schofield. We reach Federal Point just before dark. The weather is threatening, and the pilot advises to delay going to sea till to-morrow.

Sunday, February 26.—Stormy, and the captain of the vessel will not risk starting. We spend the day pleasantly, visiting the fleet, which is also waiting for better weather to go to sea.

Monday, February 27.—Still stormy in the morning, but clears about the middle of the forenoon. The wind, however, is still so high that both the admiral's fleet and our vessel are kept in port. Take the party to visit Fort Fisher, and witness the terrible effects of the bombardment on that place.

Tuesday, February 28.—Still stormy, but the wind has moderated, and we go to sea. Have rather a rough voyage, but reach Beaufort before dark, and thence take the cars to New Berne; put up at the Gaston Hotel.

Wednesday, March 1.—Issue orders, assuming command, &c. Meagher is relieved and sent home, and his troops are mingled for the present with those of General Palmer, and the whole are divided into two divisions, one of which General Palmer takes, and the other is given to General S. P. Carter, lately from East Tennessee, a commander in the Navy. My task is to cover with my troops the reconstruction of the railroad to Goldsborough as a means of supplying General Sherman when he shall arrive there, and to co-operate with General Terry's column in the advance upon that place. Both columns are almost entirely without wagons, and this will make our movements less rapid and energetic than we should like to have them. Upon the union of our troops at Goldsborough it is arranged that I shall have permanent command of the Twenty-third Corps. At present my command is nominally the District of Beaufort.

Thursday, March 2.—Troops slowly getting in motion. Those which have been a long time in this district require a good deal of time to put themselves in condition for field service. All the departments here are in the same condition, and a movement which our old troops would have made in a day, it will take these two or three days to make.

Friday, March 3.—The movement continues, but the roads are reported very bad, and the bulk of the command will not be beyond Batchelder's Creek to-night, that being nine miles from New Berne. Leave town myself to-night and make headquarters in the old camp of the One hundred and thirty-second New York at Batchelder's Creek. It is one of the neatest permanent camps I have seen. The weather, which has been stormy ever since we left Wilmington, continues rainy to-day, but clears up at nightfall.

Saturday, March 4.—Still at Batchelder's Creek, the command moving up in detachments to Core Creek.

Sunday, March 5.—Leave Batchelder's Creek in the p. m. and make headquarters at Core Creek to-night. The whole country is one great swamp, with occasional dry spots in it, and few roads. The railroad runs through the center, the Neuse road on the right, and the Trent road on the left. A few paths and cart tracks connect these, and troops can only advance by head of column along the roads mentioned.

Monday, March 6.—Move in the p. m. to Gum Swamp, seven miles above Core Creek, where the Dover road crosses the railroad. Palmer's and Carter's divisions are up, but Ruger's is left at Core Creek.

Tuesday, March 7.—My advance from Palmer's division moves up to Wise's Forks, driving out the enemy's pickets, which were found to be part of General Hoke's command, which we learn in this way has come from Wilmington to oppose us. Both Palmer's and Carter's divisions are brought up, the first on the railroad and the other on the wagon road, which here is on the left of the railroad. One brigade from each division is pushed forward to the respective crossings of Southwest Creek, an unfordable stream, behind which the enemy has a strong line of works. The rebels open with cannon from both crossings. Cavalry is sent to guard each flank, and orders given to watch the movements of the enemy closely. General Schofield having arrived at New Berne, I return to Gum Spring to meet him there to-morrow. The railroad is being rebuilt as rapidly as possible, being to-night two miles beyond Core Creek Station.

Wednesday, March 8.—Battle of Kinston. General Schofield comes up about 10 o'clock. Just as he arrives I hear from General Carter that some force of the enemy is supposed to have crossed Southwest Creek, about two miles above his left. I order both cavalry and infantry reconnaissances to be sent out at once, and every precaution taken to meet it. General Schofield and myself start for the front. About half way we meet a prisoner who says Hoke's division is all over the creek and pushing for our left flank. I order up General Ruger's division, order General Palmer to extend his left to connect with Carter's, and ride rapidly forward to General Carter. Find that the outpost duty of the cavalry of the brigade of his division has been so badly done that they have been surprised and that brigade routed. I get Carter's other brigade in position and order a brigade from Palmer's to move to the left and check the enemy so far as to cover retreat of the brigade (Upham's) which has been routed. I hasten up Ruger. The enemy pushes up steadily, but Ruger gets up in time to fill the gap between Carter and Palmer, and the rebels are driven back. They, however, hold a position at the crossing of the British road and throw up breastworks there. Prisoners report that Lee's corps, of Hood's old army, is re-enforcing Hoke. I therefore put myself on the defensive and make a line of earth-works. Our losses to-day appear to be about 600 captured from Upham's brigade and 1 field gun. The cavalry lost 50 men and 2 mounted howitzers. The mischief was caused by the lack of care and the inexperience of that brigade. They had been two years doing garrison duty, and could not believe there was any danger till it was upon them.

Thursday, March 9.—Make reconnaissances in front and on the flank. Find the enemy strong and apparently increasing. Make my own lines stronger, and watch and wait for the rest of the Twenty-third Corps to come up. It left Wilmington on the 6th, and was to be through in six days. Having but ten wagons to each division, it is with the utmost difficulty that I can get up rations enough for my men. The railroad is progressing at the rate of about one mile a day.

Friday, March 10.—Deserters say that Lee's corps, of Hood's army, is here, and more is expected. About 11.30 o'clock I hear picket-firing on my left, and soon after learn that the enemy is pushing in on that flank in force. I had already taken the precaution to have part of my line in such shape that I can withdraw some of the troops as a reserve, and I order McQuiston's brigade, of Ruger's division, over to

the left to repel the assault. I also order a brigade from Palmer, feeling sure that the rebels intend to make their decisive effort on my left. The troops move at double-quick, and I also put three batteries in position on that flank. We had not a minute to spare. The enemy move on rapidly and a very lively battle begins. The artillery fire was very rapid, and the enemy did not reply to it, showing that they could not bring their guns through the woods and swamp, and that they rely on infantry alone. In about an hour they are beaten with severe loss. I check our men in pursuit, fearing an attack elsewhere. Sure enough, it comes in a very few minutes. Our men raised a shout at their success, and the enemy, thinking apparently that it was a signal for their having beaten us, rushed in on Ruger's center with a will and a yell. We soon find from prisoners that both Stewart's and Lee's corps are here, and that we are fighting the bulk of Hood's old army, which we met at Franklin, with Hoke's division besides. The fight in the center is more obstinate than on the left. The troops I had sent to the left I now double-quick back again, moving one battery on the Dover road and one on Ruger's right. In about two hours it is evident that the enemy are beaten, though they give back but slowly, and after getting out of the heat of the fire they form again and wait for us to attack. I do not feel strong enough to do so, and am satisfied with repulsing them, as it is clear that their force is very heavy. I push out my skirmish line, and a warm skirmish fight is kept up till night. General Schofield comes on the field just as I have repulsed the second and last attack. Just at dark we hear that General Couch is at the crossing of Trent River with the rest of the Twenty-third Corps. Schofield sends him orders to come through by forced marches.

Saturday, March 11.—The enemy evacuated last night, retreating north of the Neuse River. Reconnaissances in that direction show that there are none of them on this side of the river. My losses are found to be about 50 killed and 250 wounded in yesterday's fight. Information from citizens and negroes shows that Hoke's division was in complete confusion when it retreated from our left. Had Couch only been nearer we could have made an end of the whole of the enemy's force. Hoke's division is reported to have lost 600. The losses of the rest of the enemy's forces must have been much larger. They left less than 100 dead and wounded on the field, having carried most of them off before they broke. Couch gets within four miles of us to-day.

Sunday, March 12.—Hoke sends in a flag of truce from Kinston, asking to exchange prisoners. I forward the request to General Schofield, who has gone back to New Berne, and he refuses. Scouts inform us that the bridges at Kinston are destroyed, and Major Dow, of my staff, whom I send with an answer to the flag, finds that their picket is on the other side of the river, at the town. We are kept waiting for supplies and wagons, as we cannot move for the lack of commissary stores and transportation. Couch moves up within a mile of us. Our prisoners in the battle of Friday are nearly 400, and would have been much larger could we have had force enough to hold the center without bringing back the troops from the left.

Monday, March 13.—Quiet in camp. Getting up supplies and preparing to move forward to-morrow to Kinston. The rebels seemed to have had an abundance of generals here in the fight of the 10th. Bragg was in command of the whole on the field; A. P. Hill was in command of a corps, besides having the regular commanders of Hood's army here.

Tuesday, March 14.—Move at 6 o'clock in the morning for Kinston. Meet no opposition until we reach the bridge, where we find a cavalry picket, which soon retires, and the small force of cavalry which was in town retreats. The bridge is found to be burned, and we encamp on the south side of the river, waiting for the pontoon train. The town is about half a mile back from the river, and its three spires look very pretty, rising among the evergreen trees.

Wednesday, March 15.—The pontoon bridge is not laid until about 5 o'clock this afternoon, when my command marches over first. I ride out, with the escort, on the Snow Hill road about a mile and a half. Find a bench or upper bottom with plateau above, which is about thirty feet higher than the level of the valley in which the town is, and which would be an admirable military position, facing this way; but it is so far away from the landing and has so little advantage against an enemy coming toward us that we concluded to encamp the troops just around the village, facing outward. A very heavy thunder-storm comes up as I am putting the troops into position, and I get damp before I can get to shelter. Carter's division is on the left, Ruger's in the center, and Palmer's on the right. The town is rather a pleasant one, and had originally about 1,000 inhabitants.

Thursday, March 16.—General Schofield heard from Sherman that he is at Fayetteville and will be at Goldsborough on the 20th or thereabouts. Rebel deserters coming in say that the enemy has fallen back from Goldsborough to Smithfield, on the Raleigh road, and that nothing but a little cavalry is now at Goldsborough. We are pushing forward the railroad as fast as possible, having 2,000 men from the command cutting and hauling ties, &c. With our few wagons it is almost impossible to keep our men in food. The country here is a better one than that which we have seen in coming from New Berne, and foraging parties get some provisions.

Saturday, March 18.—The steam-boats which were ordered up from New Berne four days ago arrived to-day about noon, bringing us 100,000 rations. Under these circumstances it is probable that we shall move soon for Goldsborough. Orders are issued to be ready to move in the morning.

Sunday, March 19.—No move to-day; waiting for more supplies and to hear something from Sherman. Nearly all the afternoon we hear a rapid firing of cannon in the distance, and have no doubt he is fighting a battle with Johnston near Smithfield, toward Raleigh.

Monday, March 20.—March at 6 o'clock in the morning, reaching Rockford, on the Neuse, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, encamping there for the night. Report from rebel citizens that dispatches were received at Goldsborough last night saying that Sherman was whipped in the fight yesterday. We suspect that his advance guard may have received a rap, but know the strength of his army too well to believe that Johnston can whip him. The battle is said to have been near Bentonville. Nothing but cavalry is said to be in Goldsborough. Order of march to-day: Ruger in front, Carter in the center, and Greene (who temporarily takes Palmer's place) in the rear. General Greene is on his way to report to General Slocum, in Sherman's army, and has been with me since we reached Gum Swamp. Had his horse shot under him as he sat beside me on the 10th and acted as volunteer aide. He is an old West Point officer, having graduated in 1828* (the year I was born), and having been out of service for a long time until the

* Greene was graduated in 1823.

beginning of the war. He was engineer of Croton Water-works, in New York. Palmer has been quite ill since the 10th, and was yesterday assigned to the district command, and all the troops were reorganized; all the provisional troops, or those returning to Sherman's army, being put into one division under Greene, Carter taking all the old troops which belonged to the district. Palmer remains behind.

Tuesday, March 21.—Continue the march, meeting a few cavalry, who run at our approach till they get quite near the town of Goldsborough, when we have a brisk little skirmish. Enter the town in a rain-storm about 4 p. m., Carter's division in advance, Ruger in the rear, and Greene in the center. I put them in position on the north side of the town, covering the Smithfield road: Greene on left, Carter in center, Ruger on the right. The town is much scattered, and is, therefore, a difficult one to cover properly. It has been a place of about 3,000 people, but has no mark of being particularly attractive. Hear fighting in the direction of Smithfield most of the day, and feel some anxiety till we get dispatches from Sherman in the evening saying he has beaten Johnston.

Wednesday, March 22.—Colonel Twining, of General Schofield's staff, returns from General Sherman with full particulars from him of the battle of Bentonville. Johnston attacked Slocum, who commands the two corps of the Army of the Cumberland (called Army of Georgia), and hit the head of the column with all his force, doubling up the leading division (Morgan's, of the Fourteenth Corps) and causing it to retire about half a mile. By this time the rest of Slocum's army was in position and checked the rebels easily. The next morning the Army of the Tennessee (Howard's) came up and struck Johnston's left flank, driving that wing back till his line was nearly in the form of a horse-shoe. Yesterday Sherman followed up the movement, partly turning Johnston's position, and last night the enemy retreated in haste, leaving his dead, of whom Slocum reports that he has buried more than his own entire loss in killed, wounded, and missing. Nearly 1,000 prisoners are also taken.

Thursday, March 23.—General Sherman arrived in person this morning. He is full of health and spirits, and is confident that his army is now able to meet the combined forces of Lee and Johnston if necessary. I have spent most of the day and evening with him, and have been much interested in his account of the march from Savannah and his anecdotes of the campaign. The Army of the Cumberland has been moving into town all day and going into camp just beyond my lines.

Friday, March 24.—The First and Second Divisions (Twenty-third Corps) are ordered down the railroad about half-way to Kinston, and the Third Division (my own) is ordered to report to me in place of the First. The Provisional Division of convalescents and recruits for the Armies of the Cumberland (Georgia) and Tennessee, commanded by General Greene, is dissolved and ordered to report to the several commands to which the men belong. This leaves two divisions, my own and Carter's, under my command. The Army of the Tennessee is coming into town to-day and encamping near the Army of the Cumberland (Georgia). General Schofield informs me that General Sherman sent a dispatch yesterday to the War Department urging immediate action in regard to putting me in permanent command of the Twenty-third Corps.

Saturday, March 25.—General Sherman goes north to have a consultation with General Grant at Fortress Monroe, leaving General Schofield in command of all the forces here as senior army commander.

Tuesday, March 28.—No change in position. There is a rumor that the enemy is making a demonstration in some force at Kinston, but I put little confidence in the report.

Friday, March 31.—Receive my appointment as permanent commander of the Twenty-third Corps. The application which General Schofield made on this subject from Wilmington did not reach Washington, hence the delay, the matter not having been acted upon till General Sherman went up to see General Grant.

Thursday, April 6.—Receive news of the fall of Richmond and of a complete victory won by General Grant. This seems almost too good to be true, but comes in a way that looks authentic. We are nearly ready to move, and the army is pretty well rested, so that we can undertake our part of a new campaign at any time with good confidence of success.

Monday, April 10.—The last few days have been full of news. The rout of Lee's army after the fall of Richmond is confirmed, and everything indicates that the final scene of the drama of the Confederacy is at hand. On Saturday night our camp was all alive with an extempore jubilee, and the blaze of rockets, the music of the brass bands, and the firing of guns filled the air. To-day we move out for Raleigh. The Army of Georgia, under Slocum, moves on Smithfield in two columns, the Army of the Tennessee moves by roads to the right of Slocum, and I follow on the left of Slocum's two columns on the old Neuse road. Terry, with the Tenth Corps (now part of the Army of the Ohio), goes up on the other side of the Neuse. General Carter has been assigned to the Third Division, Twenty-third Corps. Reilly has resigned. Couch continues with the Second and Ruger with the First. The divisions move to-day in the order of their numbers. Marched at 1 o'clock and made eight miles, reaching the cross-road which leads to Cox's Bridge; the Twentieth Corps, ahead of us, having some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. A drizzling rain all the p. m. making the roads very bad and marching unpleasant.

Tuesday, April 11.—Marched at daylight, but the pontoon and other trains ahead of us delayed us so that we did not make over three miles before noon and not over ten miles in the whole day. The stragglers of the army have become much worse than they were in the Atlanta campaign. Two of the best residences along our road were burned to-day. One, the house of a Mr. Atkinson, where I stopped at noon to take lunch, was in flames half an hour after we left it; the soldiers suspect him of being a conscription agent for the rebel government, and this may account for his house being burned. Camp to-night at Mr. Whitley's, eight miles from Smithfield. The roads are in a horrible condition. The soil is of such a consistency that it cuts through even when it is dry, and the rain we have had makes it, of course, no better. The news from Grant continues to be cheering. Lee is said to be not far from Danville, and his army fast going to ruin.

Wednesday, April 12.—Marched at 7 o'clock and made eighteen miles, reaching the junction of the Wilmington and Raleigh road with the road from Turner's Bridge. On the way we received the news of the surrender of Lee, and the army went nearly crazy with joy. Johnston has retreated to Raleigh, leaving Smithfield yesterday morning. We are full of hope that the last battle of the war has been fought. The surrender of Lee leaves Davis where further resistance is worse than useless, and it will be impossible for him to get the army of Johnston to fight under such circumstances. The country begins to be a little

more rolling as we get up from the seashore. Instead of being in the center of the whole army, where we belong, we are on the left, and Slocum in the center. He is moving on the direct road from Smithfield to Raleigh. Howard keeps on the east side of the Neuse. We crossed at Turner's Bridge upon a pontoon, which we laid, the bridge having been burned by the rebels.

Thursday, April 13.—Marched at 6.30 o'clock and made nineteen miles, encamping two miles from Raleigh. Our troops took quiet possession of the town this morning, Johnston retreating toward Hillsborough. Governor Vance met General Sherman under a flag of truce and surrendered the town. He made some propositions looking toward peace, the particulars of which we have not yet learned. It is clear that Johnston dare not risk a battle.

Friday, April 14.—In camp just east of Raleigh. The town is the most attractive I have seen in the South. It is simply a large village, with wide streets, each house having a good-sized dooryard, and fine forest trees embowering the place in the most beautiful foliage. Under General Sherman's orders no mischief has been done the town, and perfect protection has been given to all. Governor Vance left the city with the rebel troops, but it is said that he is determined at once to take steps to return the State to the Union if Davis does not do so with the whole Confederacy.

Saturday, April 15.—Started to march this morning at 8 o'clock, but the order was countermanded just as we got out of camp on account of overtures received from Johnston looking toward surrender. The final disposition of the matter will be made within twenty-four hours, and we shall either have an end of the war at once, or we shall push on after Johnston's army. The rain was falling in torrents when we pulled out this morning, and it has been raining all day.

Sunday, April 16.—A lovely spring day. The bright sunshine and brisk breeze are fast disposing of the mud made by yesterday's rain. * * * Sherman has sent a reply to Johnston and expects his answer this evening.

Monday, April 17.—Another beautiful day. No conclusion yet in the negotiations with Johnston. He requested an interview and Sherman has gone up to see him. Terrible news received of the assassination of the President.

Tuesday, April 18.—Sherman has gone back this morning to see Johnston again. In the interview yesterday Johnston professed himself satisfied that the rebellion is a failure and practically ended, but desired time to consult with Davis and Breckinridge as to the surrender of the whole rebel army at once (*i. e.*, in other parts of the country as well as here). He professed himself concerned as much as any of us at the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and said it would be condemned by the mass of the Southern people. The effect of the news of the assassination is very great in the army, and if active operations were to commence again it would be impossible to restrain the troops from great outrages. The fact that the plan seems to have been to kill also members of the Cabinet and General Grant adds much to the exasperation, and indicates a plot going further than the tools who were to execute it, and involves the South in the responsibility for such systematic barbarism.

Wednesday, April 19.—Sherman and Johnston have settled upon preliminaries of peace, which have been forwarded to Washington for the action of the President. It is understood that the terms are practi-

cally these: Johnston's army is to separate, the troops going to their several States. At the State capitals they are to surrender their arms and all public property. Part of the arms are to be left to the State governments and the rest turned over to the United States. The officers and soldiers are not to be punished by the United States Government for their part in the war, but all are left liable to private prosecution and indictment in the courts. We shall hear in about a week what action they have taken at Washington, and, if they ratify, we shall march northward at once. No further news as to the President's murder.

Thursday, April 20.—The Tenth Corps (General Terry's) was reviewed to-day. It consisted of two divisions—one white and the other black.

Friday, April 21.—General Sherman reviewed the Twenty-third Corps to-day. General Sherman was stationed at the south side of the capitol, and the troops marched by from east to west. The day has been favorable, and everything went off very well. No further news from Washington, and we are hoping that the report of the President's murder may yet prove false.

Saturday, April 22.—The Twentieth Corps, General Mower, reviewed. Papers from the North fully confirm the assassination of the President. No reply yet from the peace negotiations forwarded to Washington by General Sherman.

Monday, April 24.—General Grant arrived this morning just before the review of the Seventeenth Corps, General Blair's. He brings the decision of the Government not to approve of the terms agreed upon by Sherman and Johnston. The ground of the refusal is understood to be that the terms in some sense recognize the Confederate and State governments of the Southern States, which the administration is determined not to do. They fear such a recognition would involve a danger of liability for the debts of the Confederate States. I know so little of the exact nature of the terms that I cannot form an opinion as to the validity of their objections. It is clear to my mind, however, that none but the most serious reasons should induce the Government to refuse to ratify peace, and so continue the war with its terrible consequences and great expenditure. Sherman has now offered to Johnston the same terms for himself and his army that were given to Lee. We shall probably hear from him to-night, and if he refuses we will march the day after to-morrow.

Tuesday, April 25.—No news from Johnston, and orders are issued to march to-morrow, if we do not hear from the rebels before that time. The weather is fine, the roads becoming dusty, and if we are to move this is the very time to do it. There is so little hope for Johnston in fighting that it hardly seems possible he will refuse for his army the terms which were given to Lee.

Wednesday, April 26.—Johnston sends a flag asking for another personal interview, and Sherman and Schofield go out to meet him. Marching orders are countermanded until we hear what Johnston will now do. General Grant is still here.

Thursday, April 27.—Johnston surrendered to-day on the terms offered. This definitely ends the fighting here and practically ends the war. Arrangements will be made immediately to send most of the troops North.

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No. 238.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, of operations March 3–10.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Raleigh, N. C., April 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, in the movement of the column operating from New Berne, N. C., up the Neuse River, under the command of Major-General Cox, then commanding the District of Beaufort, from the time of leaving New Berne to and including the 10th day of March, 1865, and the action fought on that day near Kinston, N. C.:

The division left New Berne in obedience to orders on the 3d day of March and marched to Batchelder's Creek, a distance of nine miles. Transportation being limited, the troops carried, in compliance with orders from Major-General Cox, seventy rounds of ammunition per man on the person. I also required to be carried intrenching [tools] to the amount of 100 axes, 100 shovels, and 20 pickaxes to each brigade.

The organization of the division was as follows: First Brigade—Col. John M. Orr, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanding: One hundred and twentieth Indiana Volunteers, Col. A. W. Prather; One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. H. Neff; One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Jasper Packard; One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteers, Col. Willard Warner. Second Brigade—Col. John C. McQuiston, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, commanding; One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. D. C. Walters; One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Capt. David Bennett; One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, Col. Charles S. Parrish; Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteers, Col. W. W. Wheeler. Third Brigade—Col. Minor T. Thomas, Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding; Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, Maj. George A. Camp; One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, Col. J. S. Jones; One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteers, Col. J. A. Stafford; Company F, First Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, Capt. B. D. Paddock; Fifth Illinois Light Battery (Elgin Battery), Capt. A. M. Wood.

On the 4th day of March the division marched to Core Creek, a distance of nine miles. On the 7th day of March it marched to Gum Swamp, a distance of five miles. The movement thus far was without incident worthy of particular mention so far as the division is concerned. The limited amount of transportation prevented any movement separating the column any considerable distance from the point of completion of the repair of the railroad. On the 8th of March I received orders about 11.30 a. m. from Major-General Cox to move with two brigades from my camp at Gum Swamp to Wise's Cross-Roads, where he then was at the position occupied by General Carter's command. Orders were soon after given to leave but one regiment at Gum Swamp.

The division moved as ordered. Upon arriving at Wise's Forks I was ordered to pass my command by the right flank of General Carter's command, which was covering the roads converging to that point known as the Dover and Trent roads, and strike the enemy on the flank. The enemy, afterward found to be Hoke's (rebel) division, had attacked and captured or dispersed two regiments of General Car-

ter's command, which was near the crossing of the Southwest Creek by the Dover road, and were then, with other rebel troops, moving down the Dover road toward the position occupied by General Carter. I moved out with the First and Second Brigades to attack the enemy. Drove in his skirmishers, but found that he had developed more to his left than was anticipated, or else had changed direction in consequence of a movement by a portion of General Palmer's command to my right. Whatever the cause his left was beyond my reach and extended to the line held by General Palmer on the right. Deeming it inexpedient to attack under the condition of things presented unless the troops to my right should attack simultaneously, I halted and reported the situation to Major-General Cox. It being then nearly dark, orders were received by me to intrench strongly the position then occupied so that the line could be held by a portion of the force if occasion required.

General Palmer's troops made connection with my right and General Carter's command, which had followed the movement on my left, continued the breast-works to the left. The Third Brigade, which meantime had come up, remained near the left of the main line. The two batteries I also ordered to park in rear of the left of General Carter's position, to be used as occasion should offer. During the evening the breast-works were extended on General Carter's left to what is known as the lower Trent road by the Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Wheeler, and the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Jones, which latter named regiment had in the early part of the evening been in position on the right until General Palmer made connection. Matters remained without change during the night, the enemy making a few dashes at the skirmish line of the First and Second Brigades, without success. On the 9th of March, about 10 a. m., I received orders from Major-General Cox to send what troops I could of the Third Brigade, Colonel Thomas, to report to General Palmer on the right. Colonel Thomas, with the One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Stafford, and the Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Wheeler, temporarily under command of Colonel Thomas, reported to General Palmer accordingly. Nothing of particular importance occurred during this day. The enemy pressed the skirmish line pretty severely a number of times and seemed meditating an attack. At about 11 p. m. the One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Warner, Second [First] Brigade, was, in obedience to orders, directed to take position on the extreme left, half a mile from General Carter's left, and extend the skirmish line from General Carter's left sufficiently far to cover the hospital, some half a mile down the Dover road toward the railroad.

On the 10th day of March the enemy attacked the left in strong force about 10 a. m. The first intimation of his approach was a rattling fire of musketry on the lower Trent road, on the skirmish line, the cavalry posted to give warning of any approach by the enemy in that direction having been driven off, and did not succeed in communicating until the force of the enemy was well developed. As the main line extended but a short distance to the left of the road on which the enemy was moving to the attack, I reported to Major-General Cox that I thought one of my brigades could, for the time being, hold the line in the center, then occupied by the First and Second Brigades. Whereupon I was directed to send one brigade to the left of General Carter's troops. I immediately ordered Colonel McQuiston, commanding Second [Brigade], to move his brigade toward the left as soon as relieved by Colonel Orr, commanding First Brigade,

and Colonel Orr to relieve the Second Brigade by extending his own line. Colonel McQuiston, on arriving at the position on the left, was ordered by me to advance a skirmish line well extended to the left, using what skirmish force was already there of the One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteers, and ascertain how far to our left the right of the enemy's skirmishers extended. In the meantime I had placed the two batteries in position on the Trent road. The enemy had by this time advanced so as to be within the effective fire from the artillery of General Carter, in position on the Trent road, which, together with the two batteries of my division, was opened on his column.

Colonel McQuiston reported that the left of his skirmish line met with no opposition; that on the right he found the enemy's line. I at once, with the approbation of Major-General Cox, ordered him to advance the left of his skirmish line, double up the skirmish line of the enemy, and attack him in flank if possible, which was done just as the enemy had found the fire from the breast-works in his front on the Trent road more than he could live under. The result was a quick and disorderly flight of the enemy, with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. This attack was made by Hoke's rebel division. No sooner was the attack on the left repulsed than an attack was made on that portion of the center held by the First Brigade, Colonel Orr, to which point I at once moved and ordered the Fifth Illinois Battery, Captain Wood, to move toward the right and go into position near the right of the First Brigade. The enemy in this attack drove in the skirmish line, and, apparently, being disappointed in drawing the fire of a line of battle behind breast-works, or else finding the fire too severe, retired precipitately very soon after coming well under fire of the line, and did not again renew the attack in force. The Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, General Palmer's command, reported to me, by direction of Major-General Cox, just as the attack of the enemy on the center was repulsed and was assigned to position with Colonel Orr's brigade and soon after relieved by troops of the division and ordered to report back to General Palmer. As ascertained from prisoners taken, this attack was made by the rebel divisions of Generals Clayton and Loring. The plan of action of the rebels was said by some prisoners to be that by moving on the lower Trent road it would lead in rear of the left of our line of breast-works and cause us to change front to rear, so that the attack in the center would find only a skirmish line, or, at most, a feeble line, and thus they could crush us between the two attacking forces. If such was the plan it failed, and their own right flank was turned instead. Skirmishing, sometimes quite spirited, occurred from time to time until dark. The rebel forces, so far as I could ascertain, consisted of Hood's old army, with the exception of Cheatham's corps, Hoke's division, and the troops formerly around Kinston, in all about 15,000, commanded by General Braxton Bragg in person. The attack was a failure and the enemy retreated during the night of the 10th.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded I have not the means of knowing. It must, from the relative situation of the forces, have been considerably greater than ours.

The number of prisoners turned over to the provost-marshal of the division was 10 commissioned officers and 235 enlisted men. There were also in addition at the division hospital 1 commissioned officer and 21 enlisted men severely wounded. Of those there are known to have been captured by this division 193 officers and men.

I bear glad testimony to the excellent conduct, in all respects, of the officers and men of my division in this their first engagement under their present division organization. Colonels Orr, McQuiston, and Thomas handled their brigades with skill and courage. The artillery—Battery F, First Michigan, Capt. B. D. Paddock, and the Fifth Illinois Battery, Capt. A. M. Wood—behaved well under the circumstances, trying to that arm of the service. The ground afforded little or no shelter to men or material, and the batteries were exposed to an annoying musketry fire.

There were present with me of my staff Maj. Joshua Healey, One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. Henry A. Hale, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers; Capt. June E. Cravens, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. Andrew Davis, One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, provost-marshal; Lieuts. George L. Binney, Second Massachusetts, and Edwin G. Fay, One hundred and seventh New York, aides-de-camp; Lieut. Miles Hollister, Eighth Minnesota, acting ordnance officer; Surg. John H. Spurrier, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, medical director, to whom I am indebted for much assistance and commend for faithful and fearless performance of duty.

Accompanying are the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, to which I respecttully refer for details concerning their respective commands; also a list of casualties.*

Among the worthy ones lost to their country was Lieutenant-Colonel McKay, One hundred and eightieth Ohio Infantry, a capable and brave young man, who was mortally wounded while in charge of the skirmish line of his brigade on the evening of the 9th of March.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding First Division.

Maj. THEODORE COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 239.

Report of Col. John M. Orr, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 8–10.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Near Lenoir Institute, N. C., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the operations near Kinston, N. C., on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of March, 1865:

The brigade moved into position near Wise's Forks, on Trent road, making front of three regiments, the One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry being held in position in reserve. The right of my brigade connected with General Palmer's left, my left connecting with the right of Second Brigade, the line being in the following order: One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers on right, One hundred and twentieth Indiana Volunteers in center, One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteers on left, One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteers in reserve. Four companies from the brigade (one from each regiment) were deployed as skirmishers, and immediately engaged the enemy, keeping up a brisk fire while the brigade built works. At

* Embodied in table, p. 60.

dark, the connection with General Palmer's left not being perfect, the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers reported to me and built works in reserve for support of right flank, but in three hours were ordered by me to report to Colonel Thomas. On the 9th advanced our skirmish line 300 yards and found the enemy's pickets; built barricades on the skirmish line; strengthened main line of works; placed a strong palisade along entire front. Occasional sharpshooting was kept up until 4 p. m., when the enemy made a strong but unsuccessful attack upon our line; sharp skirmishing continued until after dark. At midnight of the 9th the One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteers were ordered to report to General T. H. Ruger, and were sent by him to extend and strengthen General Carter's left, their company of skirmishers still remaining in front of my brigade.

On the 10th instant, at 11 a. m., Colonel McQuiston's brigade moved out, and I was ordered to extend my lines so as to occupy my own works and those vacated by Second Brigade, which I did without a moment's delay, the three regiments in the same order as before. At 12 m. the enemy advanced on our whole front in line of battle, driving our skirmishers before them. When within 100 yards of my works my whole line opened upon them, and after a moment's struggle their line was broken and they fell back in disorder, whereupon we pursued them with a strong skirmish line, taking 1 lieutenant and 34 enlisted men prisoners within 100 yards of our works. By steadily pushing forward, with sharp skirmishing, we at length retook our original line of skirmish pits, and soon after dark firing ceased. Just as the enemy were repulsed the Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteers and One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers reported to me and were assigned to position along the main line. Soon afterward the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers and one section of Elgin Battery reported to me and were ordered by me to strengthen the main line. The two guns being placed in position on the right rendered important service by shelling the woods and enabling my skirmishers to advance. At 4 p. m. the One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers reported to me and relieved the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers. At dusk the One hundred and twenty-ninth and One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers and Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteers were ordered by me to report to Colonel McQuiston. During the time the One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteers were detached from the brigade they were engaged in severe skirmishing on the left and captured 31 prisoners, making total number taken by brigade 1 lieutenant and 65 enlisted men. The number [killed and] wounded in my brigade during the three days' engagements is as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
120th Indiana Volunteers	------	7	3	27	------	------	3	34	37
124th Indiana Volunteers *a*	1	3	2	33	------	------	3	36	39
128th Indiana Volunteers *b*	------	1	2	11	------	------	2	12	14
180th Ohio Volunteers *c*	------	3	2	8	------	------	2	11	13
Total	1	14	9	79	------	------	10	93	103

a Four men since died.
b One commissioned officer since died from wounds.
c One commissioned officer since died.

I desire especially to call attention to the prompt, steady, earnest, and persevering co-operation of regimental and company commanders, and to thank the troops for their gallant conduct during this spirited contest.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. ORR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade During Engagement.

Capt. HENRY A. HALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, 23d Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 1ST DIV., 23D A. C., *In the Field, near Wise's Forks, N. C., March 11, 1865.*

The colonel commanding desires to congratulate the officers and men of this brigade on account of their splendid success in repulsing the assaults of the enemy in the action yesterday, and to express his high appreciation and warm thanks for their coolness, gallantry, courage, and faithful obedience to orders. Our loss, though not severe, has deprived us of some of the best and bravest men of this command, and every token and mark of respect practicable must be shown the gallant dead, while every kindness and attention must be given to those who are suffering from wounds received while bravely repulsing the enemy. He takes great pleasure in announcing that General Cox, in presence of the division commander, complimented him personally on the gallant conduct of his command, saying that he never saw better fighting, and that they had nobly sustained the personal reputation gained during the first year's service on the Atlanta campaign. He desires especially to thank regimental commanders for the prompt, steady, earnest, and persevering co-operation with which they have supported himself and each other, and he trusts that the same hearty co-operation will extend to him while he continues to command this brigade.

By command of Col. J. M. Orr, commanding brigade:

JNO. W. WALKER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 240.

Report of Col. Allen W. Prather, One hundred and twentieth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

HEADQUARTERS 120TH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
March 30, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the One hundred and twentieth Indiana Infantry in the engagement near Kinston, N. C., during the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant.

I moved out from camp on Gum Swamp with the brigade. Arriving at General Schofield's headquarters I was left in readiness to proceed to the line when required. In a few minutes I received orders from Colonel Orr, commanding brigade, to move my regiment on the line. I did so, to the right of the One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry, across a small stream; this done under a pretty heavy fire. Our skirmishers were being driven back. By direction of Colonel Orr I strengthened the line by two companies and soon quieted the enemy. In the meantime I had my men to throw up a rude breast-work; this

done under fire. I strengthened the works during the night. The night was passed in picket-firing, some straggling shots taking effect in the works. During that night the rebels undertook to force our picket-line and were repulsed several times, but at length I saw men coming back in great haste, and, finding that they were from the left of our brigade, I then took two companies and went in person to the line. I found to the left the line had fallen back 200 or 300 yards, but the line of the First Brigade had not been moved. My pickets were on the left of brigade line. The two additional companies were then deployed, refusing to the left, so as to cover the left flank of our pickets. I saw Lieutenant-Colonel Bruner, brigade picket officer of the day, Second Brigade, and directed him to move his pickets forward again to their old line and I would assist him with my two companies. He gave the order and we moved on in fine style, in the face of a heavy fire, and soon re-established the line. Great credit is due Lieut. Col. R. C. Kise, picket officer of the day for First Brigade, and the officers in command of the detachment from different regiments in brigade, for their coolness and bravery on that occasion.

During the 10th there was heavy skirmishing, and about noon the enemy came in force. About 9 a. m. I received directions that I would probably have to occupy the works of the One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana and half of my own, as the Second Brigade would probably have to be withdrawn. At about 11 a. m. the movement was made, and when the rebels made the assault my regiment was in single rank, covering about 250 yards of works; the result was the enemy badly whipped and driven off the field. As soon as the enemy gave way I was ordered to charge, which I did, driving the enemy before me for some distance, passing through their line of battle, and the enemy to my left commenced firing into my left and rear. I then retired, bringing off some thirty-two prisoners and all my wounded. I then threw out two companies as skirmishers, who gradually drove the enemy in conjunction with other skirmishers back to our old line, but with some loss.

I think I never saw men act with greater coolness and daring than mine did. You see by the report of casualties that my loss was 2 officers and 35 enlisted men. So ended another of the great victories.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. PRATHER,
Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. J. W. WALKER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 241.

Report of Maj. Henry S. Gibson, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 8–11.

HEADQUARTERS 124TH INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
March 12, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders received this day I have the honor to submit the following report of active operations of my command since March 8, 1865:

On the evening of March 8 we took position in the edge of a pine grove directly to the left of British road, near two miles from the rail-

road, where we found the enemy in strong force in our immediate front. Companies A and D were immediately deployed in our front as skirmishers and advanced. Upon doing so they received quite a severe fire from the skirmishers of the enemy, but kept steadily on their course until they had gained a position near their lines, from which they could pour in a well-directed fire upon the enemy, which succeeded in keeping them at bay until darkness set in, at which time we built skirmish pits on the line for the protection of skirmishers. In this evening's engagement our loss was 1 first lieutenant and 8 enlisted men wounded. The men were nearly all night long employed in building breast-works for their protection on the morrow; but when morning dawned it was ascertained that the line previously occupied by the enemy's skirmishers had during the night been evacuated by them. Companies B and F were immediately advanced, proceeding about 400 yards. They were found occupying a strong position on the northwest slope of a hill in our immediate front. Our line of skirmishers now occupied the works which had been during the night evacuated by that of the enemy's line, some 100 to 150 yards of each other. During the day considerable firing was kept up on either side without any very extensive demonstration from the enemy until near 4 p. m. (9th), when the enemy charged our line, but unsuccessfully. B and F handsomely repulsed this demonstration on their part. The firing was kept up until near 10 p. m., when it ceased for the night, with the exception of an occasional shot from one party or the other. During this day's skirmish our loss was 4 enlisted men wounded and 1 killed.

Near 11 a. m. 10th the lines were again charged by the enemy; our lines on the left giving way they were somewhat more successful than the day previous. G and H being on the line this day they were outflanked by the left giving way. Not until then did they succeed in driving our skirmishers in; no sooner had they gained the main line of defense than a strong line of battle was discovered advancing against us; we now opened fire upon them, most handsomely repulsing them. Capt. Asa Teal, commanding Company G, followed by Capt. James L. Neff, commanding Company H, now again endeavored to re-establish their line in the front, but were unsuccessful, and again driven back to the breast-works; after which the command was ordered to move forward, which order was no sooner received than responded to by the men clearing the works and furiously rushing after the enemy. We had not, however, proceeded far when a strong force, far outnumbering us, came against us; we now again fell back to the defenses, awaiting their approach anxiously, but, fortunately for them, they very prudently abandoned charging us. Again our skirmish line was advanced; being re-enforced by a detail from the command, Captain Teal jumped over the works, followed by his company, and H, under Captain Neff, following. Those gallant officers soon had their line formed and attempted to advance, but the enemy being too strong for them they could not retake their former line, but determined to hold the line they now had.

While going from one end of his line to the other, cheering and encouraging his men to hold their position, Captain Neff unfortunately received a shot in his neck, passing clear through, causing instant death. No officer ever died braver than did Capt. James L. Neff. Young, brave, and intelligent, his death is lamented by all who knew him.

Too much cannot be said of any participants of this day's fight.

Concluding to abandon the attempt of retaking our former position, it was determined to hold our present line. After night set in rifle-pits were accordingly erected by the skirmishers. During this day's operations our loss was: 1 captain and 2 men killed, and 26 enlisted men wounded. During the night no firing could be heard; all was quiet along our lines, with the exception of two shots from a piece of artillery. When day dawned it was discovered that the enemy had again abandoned their works. On the morning of the 11th the skirmish line was again advanced, finding the enemy entirely gone, having evacuated their works during the night, making good their escape across Neuse River, burning the bridge in their rear.

Our losses during operations are: 1 captain and 3 enlisted men killed, and 37 enlisted men wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

H. S. GIBSON,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN W. WALKER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 242.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jasper Packard, One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

HDQRS. 128TH REGIMENT INDIANA VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Wise's Forks, March 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the engagement which closed on the 10th instant.

On the 8th my regiment moved with the brigade from the camp on Gum Creek rapidly to the front; took position and intrenched the line running nearly north and south, and a company was sent out as skirmishers. During the advance I had two men wounded and another was wounded on the skirmish line. On the 9th the line was held, and in the evening, just after dark, a heavy attack on the picket-line caused the skirmishers on the left, of a company from my regiment, to fall back, but I am proud to say that my men bravely stood to their posts, firing to their flank, and held the enemy in check until a company could be sent to their support. In this connection I desire to make favorable mention of Sergeant Ball, of Company G, and Private Abraham Shaver, of the same company. In this attack one man was wounded. On the 10th, about noon, my command was moved to the left and occupied the works that had been covered by the One hundred and twenty-third and One hundred and thirtieth Indiana. This position was held during the engagement, and as soon as the foe was repulsed three companies were sent out as skirmishers, who, advancing with the other parts of the line, took possession of all the battle-field.

My casualties were: 2 officers wounded, one severely, the other mortally (since dead), and 1 enlisted man killed and 6 wounded, all severely.

All my officers and men behaved with commendable bravery.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JASPER PACKARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. W. WALKER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 243.

Report of Col. Willard Warner, One hundred and eightieth Ohio Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

HEADQUARTERS 180TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Wise's Forks, N. C., March 12, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the action of the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant at this place, as follows:

On the afternoon of the 8th I was first put into position about 100 yards in rear of the center of the brigade, with Company A, Captain Holland, and Company D, Captain Mills, in the front as skirmishers, both in charge of Major Wood, of my regiment. I intrenched immediately, in pursuance of orders, and remained in this position until midnight of the 9th instant, having, after the night of the 8th, one company on the skirmish line, when I was ordered by General Ruger to post my regiment in front of the Dover road and about half a mile to the south of the Trent road and beyond the left of General Carter's division, and to establish a strong intrenched picket-line from General Carter's left, parallel with and about half a mile in front and to the west of the Dover road, with the left refused and resting on the road in rear of the ammunition train and hospital of the First Division, with notice that an attack on our left or attempt to flank in that direction was anticipated, and that I was expected to resist stubbornly any approach of the enemy to the Dover road, in order that time might be had to send other troops to meet the attack, should it be made. While passing to my position I was directed by a staff officer of General Cox to bivouac for the night near the hospital and await further orders.

On the morning of the 10th instant General Carter's refused picket-line on his left was thrown forward parallel with the Dover road, and I was ordered by General Ruger to continue that line in the manner before stated. I at once, in person, commenced establishing an intrenched picket-line of groups of four men from forty to fifty yards apart, and had nearly finished when the enemy's attack commenced on the Trent road, and I was ordered to follow, with my regiment, the left of the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Corps, and to receive orders from Colonel McQuiston, commanding. A few minutes after joining the left of the Second Brigade I was ordered by General Ruger to double-quick to the support of the First Brigade, and had nearly reached it when I was ordered back by General Cox and held in reserve at the forks of the roads, where I remained until near night, when I was ordered by General Ruger to report to Colonel Thomas, commanding Third Brigade, and was by him put in position on the left of his line south of the Trent road and west of and parallel with the Dover road, and remained until the afternoon of the 11th instant, when I was ordered to report with my regiment to my own brigade commander. During the day of the 10th I had two companies on the skirmish line, and during the night of the 10th and 11th four companies. Company A, Captain Holland, captured on the 10th, on the skirmish line, 31 prisoners, and Company C, Lieutenant Lemert, 2.

My casualties during the three days are as follows: 3 enlisted men killed, 2 officers and 11 enlisted men wounded.

Lieut. Col. Hiram McKay was dangerously wounded on the 9th on the skirmish line while in charge as brigade officer of the day. Brave,

cool, and skillful as an officer of three years' experience in all grades from private to his present rank, and of a noble, manly character, I deeply mourn his suffering and the loss of his services.

Lieut. T. C. Hirst, Company D, was severely wounded on the 8th while bravely and skillfully directing the men of his company on the skirmish line under a sharp fire.

I bear glad testimony to the courage and faithfulness of all my officers and men, many of whom had never before been under fire. Every company but one, Company K, was at some time during the fight on the skirmish line.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLARD WARNER,
Colonel 180th Ohio, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN W. WALKER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 244.

Report of Col. John C. McQuiston, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 8–10.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Lenoir Institute, N. C., April 4, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Second Brigade, First Division, in the engagements near Kinston, N. C., March 8, 9, and 10, 1865:

At noon of the 8th of March, in pursuance to your orders, I moved Second Brigade from camp, near Dover Station, to Wise's Forks, a distance of four miles; formed line of battle; sent forward one company from each regiment of the brigade as skirmishers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walters, followed by the brigade. The skirmish line soon engaged the enemy, driving him about half a mile, the brigade taking position between the Dover and Trent roads, the right joining First Brigade, the left resting near General Carter's command, where we constructed works in front of our line of battle. At dark, in pursuance to orders, I directed the Twenty-eighth Michigan Regiment, Col. W. W. Wheeler commanding, to report to Colonel Thomas, on the right of General Palmer's command. The enemy during the night, and also several times during the next day, made attempts to drive in our skirmishers, but were repulsed. On the 10th instant, at 11 a. m., it became evident that the enemy were moving on our extreme left flank in direction of Dover Crossing. Leaving my skirmishers under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bruner, of One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, in front of the works, I halted the regiments when the right rested near the extreme left of General Carter's command. Sent forward one company as skirmishers from each of the three regiments, the whole under command of Major Robbins, of the One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers. Formed line of battle; moved on the flank of the enemy, completely routing them, capturing about 240 prisoners.

The command having arrived on the Trent road I was ordered by Colonel Stiles, acting aide on General Cox's staff, to halt my command and remain until further orders. At 4 p. m. the One hundred

and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, Col. Charles S. Parrish commanding, and the One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel McGuire commanding, were moved to our former position behind the works. The One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Walters commanding, went into and fortified a position on the left of the Trent road. One company (H), One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. W. F. Burk commanding, was sent forward one mile, and found the enemy had abandoned his position in our front. The command remained in position, as above stated, during the night.

In closing this report I wish to say that the officers and men, without exception, acted with coolness and bravery, and promptly executed every movement ordered, and in my opinion merit the confidence of our commanding general.

Herewith I send the reports of regimental commanders, and append a complete list of casualties of the brigade.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. McQUISTON,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,
Commanding First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

Recapitulation.

Troops.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Brigade headquarters	1						1		1
123d Indiana Volunteer Infantry		1	1	7			1	8	9
129th Indiana Volunteer Infantry		1		10				11	11
130th Indiana Volunteer Infantry				5				5	5
28th Michigan Volunteer Infantry	1	5	1	11			2	16	18
Total	2	7	2	33			4	40	44

JOHN C. McQUISTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 245.

Report of Lieut. Col. Dewitt C. Walters, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

HDQRS. 123D REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Lenoir Institute, N. C., March 31, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the series of engagements beginning on the 8th and ending on the 10th instant:

About 11 a. m. of the 8th instant I broke camp, by your order, at Dover Station, some ten miles southeast of Kinston, N. C., and moved

*Nominal list omitted; see recapitulation following.

by the right flank, on double-quick, four miles in the direction of Kinston, following the One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, of your brigade. Arriving at Wise's Cross-Roads, at the right of General Carter's division, the command halted, and I was detailed to command the skirmish line, consisting of one company from each regiment of your brigade, Company F, Captain Donnohue commanding, being taken from my regiment. I deployed the skirmish line and moved forward, striking the enemy's skirmish line and driving them to their main line of battle. The regiment, under command of Major Robbins, moved forward in support of the skirmish line until ordered to halt and throw up works, which was accomplished before night. Heavy firing was kept up on the skirmish line during the night and following day, fresh men being sent out from the works. About 3 p. m. of the 9th instant I was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruner, of the One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, and resumed command of my regiment, remaining in position behind the works until about 11 a. m. of the 10th instant, when, by your order, I moved by the left flank on double-quick, following One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers to the left of General Carter's division on the Dover road. At this point Major Robbins, of my regiment, was placed in command of four companies for skirmish duty, including Company C, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, Captain Utter commanding. His line advanced on the enemy, supported by my command, and, striking the right flank of Hoke's division, we drove them rapidly back in confusion, capturing several prisoners and all their dead and wounded. Then, by your order, I halted, and sent Company H, Second Lieut. W. F. Burk commanding, one mile, who found that the enemy had abandoned his position in front of us. I then moved my command back to the Trent road, where I halted until ordered to the left of the One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteers. At this point I threw up works during the night.

I herewith append a list of casualties in my command during the three days.*

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. WALTERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 123d Indiana Volunteers.

Col. JOHN C. MCQUISTON,
Comdg. Second Brig., First Div., Twenty-third Army Corps.

No. 246.

Report of Capt. David Bennett, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

HEADQUARTERS 129TH INDIANA INFANTRY,
Moseley Hall, N. C., April 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry during the engagements near Kinston, N. C., March 8, 9, and 10, 1865:

We broke camp March 8, 1865, about noon, marched down the railroad, near Generals Carter's and Palmer's divisions, sent Company A in advance as skirmishers, following close up with the regiment in line

* Embodied in table, p. 61.

of battle. The skirmishers soon developed the enemy in strong force. I halted the regiment in line with the rest of the brigade, and immediately commenced throwing up works; the skirmishers keeping up a constant fire in front. The company (A) I had on the skirmish line had seven men wounded on the 8th. Company B had one wounded while building works in line with the rest of the regiment. March 9, nothing of interest occurred. I had the works strengthened, &c. March 10, early in the morning I received orders to be ready to move at a moment's warning. I held my regiment in readiness till 11 o'clock, when the order came to move by the left flank to the left of Carter's division. I moved with the rest of the brigade at a double-quick, formed in line and advanced in line with the brigade about three-quarters of a mile, halted, sent companies I and H in advance as skirmishers. The skirmishers took a number of prisoners, remained till 4 o'clock, moved to the right, and reported to Colonel Orr, commanding First Brigade; strengthened the works in our front, cut the brush in front of the works for 300 yards, went into camp in rear of the works.

The following is a list of casualties during the three days in the One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana: 1 enlisted man killed and 10 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID BENNETT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

First Lieut. W. H. COVERT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 247.

Report of Col. Charles S. Parrish, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

HDQRS. 130TH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Kinston, N. C., April 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations against the enemy near Kinston, N. C., on the 8th, 9th, and 10th ultimo:

On the 8th broke camp on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and marched to Wise's Forks, a distance of five miles, where we found the command of General Palmer skirmishing with the enemy; under direction of the brigade commander threw out Company A to the front as skirmishers, who were soon engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy. Constructed breast-works in front of our line of battle, the enemy during the night and also several times during the next day making several persistent but ineffectual attempts to drive in our skirmishers. On the 10th it became evident that the enemy were moving to the right for the purpose of turning our extreme left flank, when, by order of the brigade commander, I moved my command to the left, occupying the left of the brigade and of the division; sent out Company D as skirmishers, who soon engaged the enemy in their new position, when I was ordered to report with my command to the commanding officer of the Second Brigade, First Division, and with that command moved back to my original position in rear of my breast-works.

I send herewith a list of casualties occurring in my command during these operations.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. PARRISH,
Colonel, Comdg. 130th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. W. H. COVERT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 248.

Report of Col. William W. Wheeler, Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY VOLS.,
In the Field, N. C., March 31, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at noon of the 8th day of March this regiment, then lying at the crossing of the Dover road and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, received orders to move and immediately proceeded with the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, of which it forms a part, to Wise's Forks. About 3 p. m. of the same day the brigade was assigned position and this regiment was ordered to fill a vacancy between the right of the brigade line and the left of the line to our right occupied by General Palmer's forces, but was speedily withdrawn from that position and placed in reserve to the Second Brigade. About dark this regiment was ordered to report to Colonel Thomas, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and under his direction took and fortified a position on the left of the line occupied by Brigadier-General Carter's troops. At 7 a. m. March 9, this regiment under direction of Colonel Thomas moved to and fortified a position on the extreme right of the lines then occupied by our forces; remained in said position until 9 a. m. March 10, when it was moved rapidly to the support of the left of our lines, then threatened by the enemy. Here by orders of the general commanding division it was ordered to report to Colonel Orr, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and by his orders moved to the lines held by First Brigade. While taking position, by the directorders of some one of Colonel Orr's staff to the company officers and men, the right wing and colors of this regiment crossed the line of our works and drove the enemy from the line of rifle-pits occupied by them in our front, taking eleven prisoners, and were with difficulty withdrawn.

I have the honor to refer you to a schedule of losses, hereto annexed, suffered by the regiment.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. WHEELER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Lieut. W. H. COVERT,]
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 23d Army Corps.

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*Embodied in table, p. 61.

No. 249.

Report of Col. Minor T. Thomas, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 8–10.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Wheat Swamp Meeting-House, N. C., April 2, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command at Wise's Forks, near Kinston, N. C., on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of March:

On the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., received orders to move immediately from Gum Swamp, leaving one regiment on duty at that point, and marched with the One hundred and seventy-fourth and One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Regiments, escorting two batteries of artillery, to Wise's Forks, at which point were held in reserve until 5 p. m., when the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio reported to Colonel Orr, commanding the First Brigade. It was placed on the right of his line and remained in that position until 9 p. m., at which time it reported to me on the left of General Carter's command, when it and the Twenty-eighth Michigan Regiment, it also having reported to me, were put in position and works were constructed, refusing the left of the line until it joined the Trent road. On the 9th instant, at 10 a. m., I was ordered to report to General Greene and marched under his direction to the support of General Palmer's division on the extreme right; marched with One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio and Twenty-eighth Michigan Regiments and reported to General Palmer at 11 a. m.; constructed works on his right for two regiments and remained in this position until 4 p. m., at which time I was ordered to send a regiment down to the Neuse River and hold a point on the road near the mouth of the Southwest Creek. This duty was performed by Colonel Stafford's (One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio) regiment. Remained in this position until 10.30 a. m. March 10, at which time I was ordered to return with my command to the left as rapidly as possible. Moved at once with the Twenty-eighth Michigan Regiment as rapidly as it was possible for troops to move over the ground and arrived just as the enemy had been repulsed on the left, and in obedience to orders directed Colonel Wheeler to report his regiment to his brigade commander, which he did.

In the assault on the left the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Regiment occupied a position in the center of the line attacked, and behaved with its accustomed gallantry. Attached to this regiment was Captain Wells, One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio, with sixty men of his [regiment], who also did excellent service.

At 5 p. m. the One hundred and eightieth Ohio and One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Regiments reported to me and were placed in position on the left of the Trent road, where they constructed works for the protection of the left and rear of the position.

I forward herewith a report of casualties during the engagement.*

In conclusion permit me to say that the behavior of my command and also the regiments temporarily attached to it, was prompt and effective in the execution of all orders received.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. THOMAS,
Colonel Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. HENRY A. HALE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

* Embodied in table, p. 61.

No. 250.

Report of Maj. George A. Camp, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, of operations March 31.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Wheat Swamp, N. C., April 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Ruger, I marched at 3 p. m. from this place yesterday in the direction of Hookerton, on the Contentnea Creek. Upon arrival on the direct road from Snow Hill to Kinston, seven miles from this place, I found a cavalry picket of thirty-five men under the command of Capt. H. A. Hubbard, Company L, Twelfth New York Cavalry, which had that day been withdrawn from Hookerton. Captain Hubbard volunteered to scout the road in advance of my command, and I proceeded without anything occurring worthy of notice to within one-half a mile to Hookerton, where I found the enemy's pickets. Captain Hubbard immediately charged them, driving them through the town and scattering them in every direction, capturing 2 commissioned officers and 2 enlisted men. The enemy's force engaged consisted of two companies of Whitford's cavalry and numbered about eighty men. Captain Hubbard charged and routed them with thirty men, and the charge was creditable to Captain Hubbard and the men of his command. I found the bridge at Hookerton intact, and learned from Captain Hubbard and others that Edwards' Bridge had been partially destroyed, also that the bridge between Hookerton and Snow Hill had been burned. I then returned three miles to the Snow Hill and Kinston road, arriving at 8.30 p. m., where I camped for the night. This morning I moved at 7 a. m. to Snow Hill, where I found the bridge in good condition, but no enemy in the vicinity. I learned that five of the enemy's scouts were in that place yesterday. Captain Hubbard withdrew his pickets from the Snow Hill and Kinston road and I met them about three miles from this place on my return. There are no cavalry pickets east of the direct road from this place to Snow Hill. I returned to camp at 3 p. m. to-day, having marched twenty-four miles without seeing any stragglers from our army, and from the best information I could get there have been none in the vicinity traveled by my command for the last three days.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. A. CAMP,
Major Eighth Minnesota Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BUTTERFIELD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 251.

Report of Col. John S. Jones, One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

HEADQUARTERS 174TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Wheat Creek Church, N. C., March 30, 1865.

In obedience to orders I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the action at Wise's Forks, March 8, 9, and 10, 1865:

Reached the front at 3 p. m., March 8, and received orders to move with my regiment to the right of the First Division, Twenty-third

Army Corps, and report to Colonel Orr, commanding First Brigade. In obedience to his orders, I formed line immediately on the right of the One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, reforming my right in order to meet any movement that might be made by the enemy against our right flank; threw forward one company (B) under command of Lieutenant Harriman, as skirmishers; threw up a strong line of works. Remained in this position until 8.30 p. m. Received orders at 8.30 p. m. to report back to Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas, commanding Third Brigade. Reported at 9 p. m., and formed line on the left of General Carter's division, my left extending very nearly to the Trent road; threw up a strong line of works. At 9 a. m. March 9, was notified that Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas would move with his brigade (except my regiment) to the right, and that I would receive orders direct from Major-General Cox. Remained with my entire command behind our works until about 11 p. m., when I was notified by Major ———, acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Carter, that the picket-line in front of their division, and on my right, was broken, and at his request I sent a detachment of my command to restore the line. I sent with this force my major, W. G. Beatty, a gallant and energetic officer, with instructions to re-establish the line and report as soon as it was accomplished.

At 2 a. m. March 10 he reported the line re-established; and for the purpose of greater security, and at the request of the officer of the day from the command on our right, the detachment from my command was left on the line until morning. About 9 a. m. March 10 Captain Wells, One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding a detachment of sixty men from that regiment, reported to me for orders; I assigned him a position immediately on my left, this making the line complete to the Trent road. About 11 a. m. a furious and determined assault was made upon our front by the enemy. The assault was persistent, lasting until 12.30 p. m. but was repulsed with heavy loss to the assailants. During the assault we took over our works 142 prisoners. Immediately upon repulsing the enemy I threw forward two companies, Captain Campbell (E) and Captain Garrett (I), under Major Beatty, and many stragglers were picked up and 132 Enfield rifles were secured. The rebels left in front of my regiment thirty dead and a large number of wounded. The assault was made by Hoke's division, posted as follows: Their right, Colonel Simonton's brigade; center, General Colquitt's; and their left, General Kirkland's, commanded by General Hoke in person.

The number engaged in my regiment was 17 commissioned officers and 422 enlisted men.

Under my command during the engagement was Captain Wells, One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, an able and experienced officer, with sixty men of his regiment, who did gallant and efficient service in repelling the assault of the enemy.

The officers and men of my regiment behaved with coolness and gallantry, and it would be improper to make distinction by special mention.

The following is the list of casualties in the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN S. JONES,

Colonel, Commanding 174th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieutenant BUTTERFIELD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* Embodied in table, p. 61.

No. 252.

Report of Col. Joab A. Stafford, One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations March 8–10.

HEADQUARTERS 178TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp in the Field, April 1, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment during the engagement of the 9th and 10th of March, 1865:

In the evening of the 8th I was ordered by you to hold this regiment in reserve to the brigade, also to report to your headquarters seventy men, under a good officer, for picket duty. I did so, sending Capt. George L. Wells, Company A, in charge of the pickets. These pickets were not relieved until after the action, but took part in the engagement on the left, and did good service, losing one man, wounded. On the morning of the 9th I moved to the right of the lines under directions from General Thomas, and built a line of works, but scarcely had them finished when I received orders to report at once to General Palmer, and from him I received instructions to move my regiment over on the Neuse road, fortify, and guard the road. I arrived at road about dark and immediately threw up a line of works. In this position my regiment remained, without being molested, until about 11 o'clock the next day (10th), when I received orders from General Palmer to move back to the position occupied by this regiment the day previous. I did so, remaining there until after the engagement. The line which I occupied was not engaged. The next morning, the 11th, I received orders from General Thomas to rejoin the brigade, which I did at once.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. STAFFORD,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BUTTERFIELD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 253.

Report of Lieut. Timothy Cannon, One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Infantry, Third Brigade, Second Division, of operations March 29–30.

HEADQUARTERS 181ST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Best Station, N. C., March 31, 1865.

SIR: Pursuant to orders from the commanding officer of my regiment, received at 1.30 o'clock yesterday, I proceeded with forty men to scout the country in the direction of Snow Hill. I reached Bates' house, some twelve miles from here, at dark, and bivouacked, this being convenient to a part of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, under command of Captain Horn. At 2 a. m. last night the cavalry outposts were attacked, but repulsed the enemy. About 3 a. m. the enemy's cavalry commenced feeling our advanced posts, but made no further demonstration. At 6.30 a. m. my servant, going down to buy some victuals at a house situated 200 yards from my lines, was captured, and two of our cavalry that attempted to save him were taken at the same time. About 7 a. m. they pushed toward us about 100 cavalry, which was

immediately attacked by our forces, driving them completely, our infantry deploying and charging in conjunction with the thirty cavalry under Captain Horn. We drove them some two miles, when, my men being without rations for some twenty-four hours, and being greatly fatigued, and the time allotted for my absence from camp having expired, I drew in my men and returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

TIMOTHY CANNON,
First Lieutenant Company K, 181st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. CHARLES A. VAN DEURSEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 254.

Report of Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations February 8–22.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Greensborough, N. C., May 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Division of this corps and other forces under my command during the operations in front of Wilmington, in February last:

The Third Division of the corps, then under my command, after a rapid movement by steam-boats and railroads from Clifton, Tenn., to Washington and thence by sea to the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C., landed at Fort Fisher on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February, from ocean steam-transports. The organization of the division was as follows:

First Brigade, Col. O. W. Sterl, One hundred and fourth Ohio, commanding: One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Twelfth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry (detached).

Second Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. S. Casement, colonel One hundred and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding: Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry (detached).

Third Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, colonel One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers, commanding: One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Effective force of the division, 4,458.

The field artillery had not yet arrived.

On the 11th of February, in accordance with orders received from the general commanding the Army of the Ohio, the division was advanced along the east side of Cape Fear River in support of a movement of the troops under command of Major-General Terry, who made a forced reconnaissance of the rebel lines and established themselves in a new line of intrenchments, reaching across the peninsula about four miles from Federal Point. After General Terry's troops were in position my command was withdrawn to the old lines of Terry's command, like-

wise crossing the peninsula, and about one mile and a half in rear of the advanced intrenchments. On the 12th I received orders to march at dusk in the evening, moving up the beach on the outside of Myrtle Sound, on the inside of which the enemy's left rested, to a point about four miles above General Terry's lines, where the sound was very narrow, and where pontoons for a bridge, towed around by sea by steamers of the Navy, would meet us, to cross the sound during the night, and to move upon the enemy's rear by or before daybreak. The peninsula at the lower extremity of Myrtle Sound is from a mile and a half to two miles in width, and is a mere tongue of sand beach between the ocean and the river, very low and flat. For two miles from Federal Point there is no vegetation except low bushes of the shrub live-oak; above that some pines appear and at the lower extremity of Myrtle Sound the land between the sound and the river becomes tolerably well wooded with pine. Between the swamp and the ocean is a narrow strip of sand beach, perfectly bare, and varying from 100 to 300 or 400 yards in width. Soon after sunset the division moved out, marching as low down upon the beach as possible, upon the sand left bare by the tide, so as to be as little exposed to view as might be from the opposite side of Myrtle Sound, where the enemy's camp-fires were in full view. The wind, which had been increasing through the afternoon, was blowing a gale from the northeast and the heavy surf drowned all the sounds of marching, though the gale made the march very slow and difficult for the troops. When the head of the column had reached a point one mile and a half beyond the lower point of Myrtle Sound and about four miles from camp I received orders countermanding the movement on account of the impossibility of towing the pontoons through the heavy sea. The column was therefore countermarched to camp, and we saw no evidences of the movement having been discovered by the enemy, although the moon had risen before the return march commenced.

On the 14th of February I received orders to renew the movement of the 12th, following the division of General Ames from General Terry's command, the pontoon train at this time accompanying the column upon the beach. The weather was more favorable than on the night of the 12th and the troops marched without discomfort. Leaving camp at dusk the division moved to the outer lines occupied by General Terry, where it was halted for the pontoon train and Ames' division to pass. It was found that the pontoon wagons sank deeply into the sand, and their progress was so slow that although they had left Federal Point before dark it was midnight before they passed my command, where halted, a distance of about four miles. The troops were then moved forward parallel to the train about three miles farther, and were again halted. About 2 o'clock, it becoming evident that no sufficient number of the pontoons could be got up to warrant the attempt to cross before day, the movement was abandoned by command of Major-General Schofield, who had accompanied the march in person. There was on this occasion pretty strong evidence that the movement was known to the enemy and that dispositions were made by him to oppose our crossing the sound. On the 16th the division was moved by steamboats to Smithville, on the west side of the bay, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, where it was joined by Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, the only battery of the division which had as yet arrived; at the same place the First Brigade of the Second Division of the corps, Colonel Moore, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, commanding, reported to me by order of the general commanding the department.

On the 17th at 8 a. m. I moved with four brigades and battery upon the Wilmington road under orders to advance toward Fort Anderson, with a view to develop the nature of the approaches to that work and the force holding it, also at or near Reeves' Point, to communicate with the general commanding department, who was upon a vessel in the river, and to receive new orders according to circumstances. About three miles from Smithville we encountered the enemy's cavalry outposts, which retired skirmishing. The country being an almost continuous swamp the march was slow. It was found also that the road did not approach the river near Reeves' Point, difficult swamps and morasses intervening until the Wilmington road crosses Governor's Creek, where it forked, the right fork turning toward the river and the left keeping on to Orton Pond, the two roads meeting at Fort Anderson and then crossing Orton Creek. At the crossing of Governor's Creek some stand was made by a battalion of the enemy's cavalry, but they retreated on the advance of the column after a slight skirmish. At this point I ordered Casement's, Sterl's, and Moore's brigades to advance till they should pass the junction of the Brunswick road with the left—principal—fork of the Wilmington road, and with Henderson's brigade I advanced on the right fork until we approached the river about two miles below Fort Anderson and three miles above Reeves' Point. Here I opened signal communication with the fleet under Admiral Porter and with the flag-ship of the general commanding the department, who himself joined us when our approach to the river was known. Communication was made with the column on the west fork of the road and a line of vedettes across the whole front established, when, it being nightfall, the command encamped under orders to advance at 7 o'clock in the morning. Distance marched during the day, ten miles.

In accordance with orders the command advanced on the morning of the 18th. The enemy's line of infantry vedettes was met about half a mile in front of their works and were quickly driven into their line of intrenchments, which were found to extend continuously from Fort Anderson, on the river, to the foot of Orton Pond, a distance of 800 yards. The ground in front of the works was entirely open for 200 or 300 yards, and the breast-works themselves were well made, covered with abatis, and commanded by the artillery fire of the fort. The enemy also opened a brisk artillery fire from a battery in position near the right—our left—of their line. After a personal reconnaissance the general commanding the department directed that two brigades intrench a line at the edge of the open ground in front of the enemy and reaching from Orton Pond to the river, and that when this line should be so far progressed that that force could safely hold it I should proceed with the two remaining brigades and battery to the head of Orton Pond, there to be joined by Ames' division of General Terry's command, and with the whole to proceed by way of Russell's plantation around Orton and Terrapin Ponds to the rear of Fort Anderson, the whole distance supposed to be about twenty-five miles, and no practicable route through the swamps between Orton and Terrapin Ponds being at that time heard of. Moore's and Henderson's brigades were detailed to remain in the trenches, which at 2 o'clock were reported sufficiently progressed to be held, and Casement's and Sterl's brigades, with the battery, were drawn out and put in motion for the head of Orton Pond. After a march of six miles the head of the pond was reached and was found to be fed by a creek bordered by a deep marsh about 100 yards in width and crossed only by a narrow causeway. Some cavalry vedettes of the enemy were met just before reaching the creek,

and the farther bank was found to be occupied by a considerable detachment, occupying several detached trenches on the rising ground commanding the débouché of the road. Our advanced guard was deployed as skirmishers and ordered to seek ways through the marsh considerably to right and left of the road, whilst a small party under Lieutenant Reed, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers, attempted to pass near the road itself under cover of the tangled undergrowth of the swamp. After a brisk skirmish of half an hour a passage was effected, with 1 killed and 4 wounded, Lieutenant Reed, who showed much gallantry, being among the latter. The causeway was rebuilt to enable the artillery to cross, the work being finished about 9 p. m. Meanwhile General Ames joined me with his division, having marched from Smithville by way of Westcott's. (See map.*) I here learned from a negro guide that a practicable, though very blind, way led between Orton and Terrapin Ponds, saving a great part of the distance by way of Russell's, and reported to the commanding general that I should take that route unless disapproved by him.

On the morning of the 19th the whole force moved up the left side of Orton Pond, and on approaching the foot of it learned that Fort Anderson had been evacuated during the night and had been occupied by Moore's and Henderson's brigades at daybreak. I also received orders to send Ames' division to Fort Anderson to be put over the river and rejoin General Terry, whilst with the remainder of the forces I should follow the enemy up the west bank of the river. Pushing on rapidly, the enemy's rear guard was reached about three miles above Fort Anderson, but it made no attempt to stand until it reached Town Creek, a very deep, unfordable stream, eight miles above the fort and where a heavy line of field fortifications had been prepared some time before the evacuation of Fort Anderson. This stream, like most in this region, had marshy banks, approached by a causeway of considerable length. The timber and undergrowth had been cleared and three pieces of artillery in the fortifications—one Whitworth rifle and two brass 12-pounders—swept the approaches to the bridge, from which the plank had been removed. The enemy's infantry force was learned to be Hagood's brigade, of Hoke's division, together with the Fiftieth North Carolina Regiment, reported at from 1,200 to 1,600 men. Henderson's brigade being in advance occupied a moderate ridge some 500 yards south of the creek, overlooking the marsh, and pushed skirmishers well into the edge of the low ground. The northern bank of the creek at this point is bluff, the enemy's fortifications being immediately above the water's edge, upon a gentle elevation from twenty to thirty feet high. The enemy opened with his artillery upon Henderson's command as it went into position, but without effect. The other brigades were kept out of sight and under cover in rear of Henderson and encamped for the night. During the night a flat-boat was discovered in the creek about a mile below Henderson's position, and on his reporting the fact I ordered it carefully secured and guarded by a strong picket, having learned that all the bridges on the stream were destroyed and that there was no ford for fifteen miles above. The situation was reported by courier to the commanding general and orders received to make use of the best means I could devise for dislodging the enemy.

Early in the morning of the 20th I ordered Brevet Brigadier-General Casement to cross the creek in the scow with his brigade and that of Colonel Sterl. Brevet Brigadier-General Henderson was ordered to

* Plate CV, Map 8 of the Atlas.

push his skirmish line in as close to the creek as possible and to make such demonstrations as would keep the enemy's attention fastened upon the crossing at the bridge. Moore's brigade was held during the forenoon in reserve. The high ground upon which the enemy was terminated near his left flank, which was then covered by swamps covered with dense undergrowth and small timber. Between this and the river the ground was low, widening out toward the mouth of the creek with extensive rice fields and swamps. The enemy did not extend his pickets through the swamp on his left, trusting to the impracticable nature of the ground, which made a long detour necessary on that side to reach his position. This fact enabled us to cross the two brigades without the movement being observed by the rebels. Meanwhile Henderson's skirmishers gradually advanced by alternate lines, each group digging a small rifle-pit at each successive advance till they had approached within very close musket range of the enemy's works, and were enabled to prevent the rebels from showing themselves above the parapet. The artillery also kept up a slow but accurate practice, by which the rebels' Whitworth gun was disabled, and about noon it was sent to the rear. It subsequently appeared that Brigadier-General Hagood, the rebel commander, himself went to the rear about the same time, leaving their forces under command of Colonel Simonton, of South Carolina. The operation of crossing troops in the one small scow proved a tedious one, and it was past noon before the two brigades under General Casement were entirely over. I then ordered Moore's brigade to join them by the same means, and crossed with them myself, uniting the three brigades on the north side of the creek. The ground was such that no horses could be used and all officers were dismounted. With some difficulty the command passed through the rice swamps, moving obliquely to the right till we reached dry land about a mile from the place of crossing. Here a lane was found leading from a plantation on the river to the Wilmington road, and striking it about two miles in rear of the enemy's position; the distance from where we then were being about two miles also. The Sixty-fifth Indiana, as advanced guard, was ordered to move rapidly forward by the lane, deploying as skirmishers on the left of the road as fast as the firm ground opened. The remainder of the troops moved in column along the road about a mile, when the advanced guard finding a strong picket of the enemy, which retired skirmishing, Casement's and Sterl's brigades were deployed in double line on the left of the road and at right angles to it, Moore's being moved as before by the right flank upon the road itself.

At 4 p. m. the Wilmington road was gained, the enemy being apparently so confident of the impossibility of an attack in force from that direction that they had opposed no serious resistance to our advance. On reaching the Wilmington road, known as the telegraph road, I learned from some negroes that another road leading from Town Creek bridge to Wilmington, known as the old public road, was about a mile farther to the west, the two roads forking about one-half mile from the creek. I immediately ordered Colonel Moore to march his brigade across to that other road, and, having reached it, to move cautiously down upon it toward the creek, whilst with the other two brigades I should advance and attack the rear of the enemy's position, the object of Colonel Moore's movement being to cut off the retreat of the enemy by that road. Casement's and Sterl's brigades were at the same time formed in two lines and moved down upon the rear of the enemy's position. They had formed in a line of breast-works, partially completed, facing to the rear, and opened with spherical case and canister from their two brass pieces as we advanced. The lines were ordered to

charge, which they did with admirable spirit, breaking the enemy's line, capturing both the pieces of artillery and 375 prisoners, amongst whom were Colonel Simonton, commanding the brigade, and nearly all the officers. The pursuit was continued till dark. Colonel Moore did not succeed in getting his brigade across to the old public road, finding a difficult swamp in his way, which he did not succeed in passing before night coming on made farther advance in the pathless thicket impracticable, and the remainder of the enemy's force escaped in utter rout and confusion. During the night the bridge over Town Creek was repaired to permit the artillery and Henderson's brigade to pass, and on the morning of the 21st I advanced with my command under orders from the general commanding the department to move cautiously forward toward Wilmington with a view to ascertain the condition of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and, if practicable, to get possession of the crossing of Brunswick River, as the arm of Cape Fear River on the west side of Eagle Island is called.

About noon we reached Mill Creek, six miles from Town Creek, where we were delayed two hours to reconstruct the bridge which had been burned. This repair completed, the column moved forward to Brunswick Ferry without opposition. The Manchester railroad bridge was in ruins, having been burned by the rebels during the morning. They had also scuttled the boats of a pontoon bridge which had been at the ferry, and cutting the lashings had set the material adrift, not having time to destroy it. A few shots were fired from some rebel vedettes on Eagle Island, but they immediately retired across the island toward Wilmington. Some of the pontoons were found so little injured that they were soon made serviceable, and I at once ordered fifty men of the Sixteenth Kentucky across to the island, which was found to be a mile and a half in width, crossed by a single road, on either side of which the swamps were entirely impassable. More of the pontoon-boats were soon repaired and the whole of the Sixteenth Kentucky Regiment was put over on the island. These advanced rather more than half way over when they were fired upon by a battery at the river's edge in Wilmington, so placed as to enfilade the road. Fortunately but a single man was killed, and the regiment was ordered to throw up a traverse of earth across the road to cover them, and to endeavor to find ways through the swamp by which skirmishers might be deployed and advanced across the island. A few long-range shots were also fired from our rifled battery, which proved that the town was within reach. But few shots were fired by the rebels and no further injury done us. They immediately set fire to immense amounts of naval stores and cotton, both on the island immediately in front of the town and in the city itself. Satisfied by these indications, as well as by reports of citizens living in the vicinity, that the enemy were about to evacuate, I ordered the One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio, Colonel Wilcox commanding, to assist the New York Engineers, under Lieutenant O'Keefe, in getting together and repairing the pontoons and bridge material left by the enemy, and in relaying the bridge. Considerable progress had been made in this before dark, when, at 6 p. m., I received a dispatch from the commanding general, dated at noon, informing me that General Terry had information that Hardee's forces had joined Hoke in his front, and directing me to return to Town Creek for the purpose of crossing at daybreak to General Terry's assistance.

Feeling confident from the indications before me, and from what I regarded as reliable information, that Hardee had not arrived and that the evacuation had already begun, and knowing that my own dis-

patches sent during the day had not reached department headquarters when the orderly bringing this order—and who had strangely lost his way—left the commanding general, I ordered only Moore's brigade to march, sending at the same time a full report of the situation and of my information. At 11.45 p. m. I received another dispatch from the commanding general, dated 7.15 p. m. He had received no news from me, and General Terry having further information deemed corroborative of that before given, and regarding his situation as critical, the commanding general again directed the return of my troops. Orders were accordingly given for Henderson's brigade to move and the rest to be ready to follow, when, shortly after midnight, I received a third dispatch, in answer to mine of 6 p. m., approving my delay, and authorizing my remaining in position and pushing into the city as early as possible. The swamps intervening between the river and the road left very few places where messengers could reach the river-bank from the road, and the same difficulty had prevented the maintenance of signal communication with the department flag-ship as we advanced up the river. This had unfortunately occasioned the difficulties and miscarriage in communicating, and had caused the great delays in the dispatches noticed above.

At daybreak on the morning of the 22d it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated during the night, and some of the skirmishers of the Sixteenth Kentucky entered the town in a skiff, all the boats of any size having been previously secured on the city side of the river by the enemy, and there being no bridge over the principal river at the city. Early in the forenoon the columns of General Terry's command entered the city, and immediately after noon, the pontoon bridge being completed over Brunswick River and a sufficient ferry over Cape Fear River, my command was crossed into the town, of which it was made temporary garrison by order of the general commanding the department.

The movements described were accomplished with very trifling loss, the total number of casualties in the division being only sixty-six, of which a statement is annexed.

In the attack upon the enemy's position at Town Creek the wooded nature of the field gave our troops good cover in advancing and made the fire of the enemy so uncertain that it produced little damage, our loss in that charge being but thirty in killed and wounded. The positions of the enemy were captured by rendering them untenable, and the labor and courage of the troops were expended rather in overcoming the great physical obstacles in the nature of the country than in hard fighting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of North Carolina.

Table of casualties.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
First Brigade	4	40	44
Second Brigade		16	16
Third Brigade	1	5	6
Total	5	61	66

No. 255.

Reports of Col. Oscar W. Sterl, One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 8–22 and April 14.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Raleigh, N. C., April 28, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the time it landed at Fort Fisher until we entered Wilmington, N. C., on the morning of February 22, 1865:

On the 8th and 9th of February the troops of this brigade were landed and went into camp about one mile and a half inland, between Cape Fear River and Masonborough Sound, where it remained until the 11th, when it marched in support of the troops of General Terry while advancing his lines. With the exception of two night expeditions up Masonborough Sound, the brigade was inactive until the 16th, when we were transported to Smithville, and there camped for the night. On the 17th we moved on the road to Fort Anderson, having the advance. We soon struck the enemy's pickets and skirmished with them (three companies of the Sixteenth Kentucky acting as skirmishers) to within about two miles of the fort, where we threw up temporary works and bivouacked for the night. The 18th we moved up in sight of the enemy's works covering the fort; remained but a short time, when ordered back on the same road about four miles, then taking across the country to the left, we encountered the enemy's outpost strongly posted on the other side of an almost impassable swamp. After a little delay a sufficient force was got over, man by man, under cover of the brush, to charge their rifle-pits. The charge was made successfully by Lieut. H. L. Reed, with fifteen men of the One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, that regiment being in advance. In the affair the charging party lost 1 man killed and 4 wounded, Lieutenant Reed being shot in both legs. The command was then crossed, meeting General Terry's troops on the other side, and both commands camped for the night. On the 19th I sent out the Twelfth Kentucky Veteran Volunteers (this brigade still being in advance) some miles ahead, and ascertaining that the road was clear pushed on the direct road to Wilmington, the rebels having evacuated Fort Anderson during the night. We marched about ten miles and camped near Town Creek.

On the 20th we pushed on the main road till nearing the Old Town Creek bridge, on the Wilmington road, we found the enemy posted on the opposite side; the Third Brigade, of our division, behind works on this. Here we were ordered to the right, and, striking the creek between Cape Fear River and the road, crossed in a flat-boat after the Second Brigade, which was in advance. After getting all the troops across we moved forward about a quarter of a mile, where we formed a line of battle in support of the Second Brigade and moved forward through a thick woods toward the road leading to the rear of the enemy's position, at Town Creek bridge. The enemy, discovering us, opened a piece of artillery. We moved in the direction of the firing for some distance, but the artillery becoming entirely silent it was concluded the enemy had retired, and preparations were made to go into camp for the night. The One hundredth Ohio, being sent forward to ascertain if the road was clear between us and Town Creek bridge, discovered the enemy's position. Receiving orders to attack we at once reformed our lines and charged the enemy, driving him and capturing

3 pieces of artillery, several horses and sets of artillery harness, 2 stand of colors, and between 300 and 400 prisoners. Our loss in the charge was 3 killed and 31 wounded. On the 21st the command moved forward to Brunswick Ferry. The Sixteenth Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John S. White commanding, taking the left fork of the road, as ordered, reached the ferry before the advance, Brigadier-General Casement, and assisted in the construction of a temporary bridge made of partially destroyed flat-boats and other material found near the ferry. The regiment was then crossed and proceeded on in the direction of Wilmington. When they arrived within three-quarters of a mile of the city the enemy opened a piece of artillery on the head of the column, and as the road was straight and through a thick swamp it was impossible to go forward without great loss of life. So, in obedience to orders, the regiment was withdrawn half a mile back, to the bend of the road, which afforded more protection to the men. Here they built breast-works and remained until dark, when the regiment was withdrawn, except two companies, in consequence of orders to withdraw from Brunswick Ferry and cross Cape Fear River and join the troops of General Terry. In this movement the regiment lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. The march to Cape Fear River to join General Terry was commenced about 10 p. m., and about 11.30 p. m. received orders countermanding the movement and again returned to the ferry.

On the morning of the 22d, shortly after 8 o'clock, the advance pickets of the Sixteenth Kentucky entered Wilmington, having discovered that the enemy had abandoned the place during the night. On the forenoon the One hundred and fourth Ohio was crossed to the city in flat-boats and was assigned to provost duty.

As regards the behavior of the troops, both officers and men acted with their usual promptness and courage and were always ready for any emergency.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. W. STERL,

Colonel 104th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. THEODORE COX,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-third Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,

Ten miles from Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that just as we arrived in camp at this point information was received that the rebels had attacked the train five miles in the rear. On sending back it was ascertained that Captain Garoutte, Twenty-third Army Corps' supply train, in charge of Mr. Harper, on coming up to the forks of the road, near the farm of Mrs. Saunders, was decoyed on the left fork by a man dressed in the uniform of a lieutenant in the Federal service, who told the driver that he must take that road, and before the guards suspected anything wrong some sixty wagons had been taken off and the guards overpowered and captured by rebels in ambush. A few shots, however, were fired, the reports of which were heard by Captain Rundell, who commanded his regiment as rear guard, and he at once deployed two companies and started in pursuit, came up to, and attacked the rebels, driving them off; not, however, before they had burned, as near as we can find out, some sixteen wagons, and carried off seven. All the rest

were recaptured, but from fifteen the mules were cut loose. Most of the guards who were captured escaped, and a few of the mules were recaptured, but the harness was generally cut up and destroyed. The rebels shot such mules as they could not carry off. The guards who were captured and escaped report the enemy to number about seventy. Citizens report a cavalry force upon that road this morning of from 400 to 600. Captain Rundell captured at the scene of action a man, claiming to be a citizen, who was engaged in leading off some of the mules, and who admits that he informed the commanding officer of a rebel cavalry force (which he thinks numbered about 600) that our trains were then passing upon the road. The drivers and wagon-masters of the corps supply train are all citizens, and no quartermaster or commissioned officer in charge, and they have persisted, contrary to repeated orders, in stopping to water their mules, thus leaving gaps within the train. Such was the case in this instance. Had the train been kept closed up properly the accident could not have occurred, as the guards would have suspected something wrong in the rear of the train going on a different road to the advance. I sent mules to the rear for the fifteen wagons from which the mules were cut, and they are being brought to camp.

I would here mention that I have three regiments to guard these trains, in all about 290 wagons. They were disposed of as follows: One regiment in advance, one in the center, and the third in the rear of the train, with skirmishers or guards from each accompanying the wagons along the whole train.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. W. STERL,

Colonel 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. H. THOMAS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twenty-third Army Corps.

No. 256

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John S. Casement, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 17–22.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 9, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the time of leaving Smithville to the occupation of Wilmington, N. C.:

Brigade broke camp at Smithville February 17, 1865, moving on Wilmington road; marched nine miles and bivouacked for the night in front of and three miles from Fort Anderson. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th the brigade advanced on road leading to Fort Anderson. The Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John W. Hammond commanding, were deployed as skirmishers, who attacked the enemy in their rifle-pits, and, after a sharp skirmish, drove them in confusion to their main defenses and established their skirmish line within musket-range of the enemy's works. The brigade then moved up and went into position in the edge of a piece of woods on the right of the Wilmington road, fronting the enemy's works, covering said road. At 12 m. the brigade was relieved by Colonel Moore, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and

marched five miles to the left and rear of Fort Anderson and bivouacked for the night. The following day the brigade moved forward, passing in rear of the fort, which had been evacuated during the night, striking the Wilmington road, pushing vigorously forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and went into camp for the night near Town Creek. Early on the morning of the 20th an advance was made, disclosing the enemy in position on the north bank of Town Creek, disputing in force the crossing of the bridge. The brigade then moved down the creek one mile and crossed the creek by means of an old flatboat. Works were thrown up immediately, which were abandoned on moving around in rear of enemy's position. The Sixty-fifth Indiana were here thrown forward as skirmishers, who advanced rapidly, driving the enemy's skirmishers to their main line, thus opening the road for the troops to come into position. Our line of battle was immediately formed, with right resting on the road and joining First Brigade, Colonel Sterl commanding. At 4 p. m. a charge was ordered, which resulted in the complete rout and capture of an entire rebel brigade. Of the prisoners, about 175 were captured by this brigade.

Both officers and men behaved with great gallantry.

February 21, moved toward Wilmington without opposition, and reached Brunswick River. The One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio were ordered to construct a crossing, which was completed at 9 p. m. February 22, entered the city of Wilmington.

Our loss is as follows: Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, 13 enlisted men wounded; Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, 3 enlisted men wounded; total, 16 enlisted men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. CASEMENT,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. H. H. THOMAS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twenty-third Army Corps.

No. 257.

Reports of Col. Thomas J. Henderson, One hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 17–23 and March 31.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 6, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor very respectfully to report the operations of my brigade from Smithville to Wilmington, N. C., in the month of February last:

On the morning of the 17th of February, in obedience to orders, I moved my brigade out on the Fort Anderson road, following the First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Sterl, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After marching out about five miles, by direction of the major-general commanding I moved my brigade on a right-hand road, leading also to Fort Anderson, but approaching Cape Fear River some two or three miles below the fort. We found rebel cavalry pickets soon after leaving the main road, and at Governor's Creek four companies of rebel cavalry were stationed. They were, however, easily driven back, and on approaching the river (Cape Fear) I halted my com-

mand and went into camp under orders, taking the precaution to throw up works in my front. On the morning of the 18th, advancing a strong skirmish line, I moved forward by the right of companies to the front, wherever it was practicable to do so, and when within about a mile of Fort Anderson a connection was made between my skirmish line and that of Brevet Brigadier-General Casement, commanding the forces which moved up on the main road. The whole line was then advanced until within from 600 to 800 yards of the fort. My skirmish line was advanced until the right, resting on the river, reached a point not more than 300 yards from the fort, but the men being severely exposed to the fire from our gun-boats, and one man being severely wounded, I withdrew the line somewhat and threw the right back a short distance from the river. About 11 a. m. my brigade and Colonel Moore's brigade, of the Second Division, were left in position under command of Colonel Moore, with orders to throw up works, while the First and Second Brigades moved around so as to get in rear of the fort, and if possible to prevent the retreat of the enemy. We immediately constructed good strong works and advanced the skirmish line as far as it could be with safety; but during the night the fort was evacuated, and on the morning of the 19th, about 5 o'clock, the skirmishers entered the fort without opposition. The evacuation was no doubt induced by the movement of the column under the command of Major-General Cox, which otherwise would have got in rear of the fort and cut off the retreat of the garrison.

Under orders from Colonel Moore I immediately moved my brigade in pursuit of the enemy, who had taken in their retreat the Town Creek road; but after marching out about three miles I halted my command, by orders of Major-General Schofield, until the other forces should get up. About 2 p. m. I received orders from Major-General Cox to move forward cautiously and to advance as near to the enemy as practicable before night, when I again moved forward, meeting with but little opposition until I got near Town Creek bridge, where I found a strong rebel picket. They, however, soon ran back to the opposite bank of the creek, under the fire of our skirmishers, taking the plank off of the bridge after them, and the enemy opened upon us a fire from his artillery. I at once formed the troops in line, occupying the crest of a ridge running nearly parallel to the creek, and commenced fortifying. At the same time I pushed my skirmish line as far forward as it could be before dark. The enemy occupied a very strong position on the left or opposite bank of the creek; had thrown up very heavy works and had three pieces of artillery, covering well the bridge and its approaches. The creek was not wide, but deep, and could not be passed by troops without a bridge or boat, and between my line and the creek there was an almost impassable swamp, so the only practicable approach to the bridge or creek, in front of the enemy's works, was the causeway constructed through it. Being informed that there was a warehouse a short distance below us, on the creek, in which there was rebel commissary stores, and that there was also a flat-boat or scow in the creek by it, brought there for the purpose of removing the stores, I ordered a guard to take possession of them and hold them, which was done.

On the morning of the 20th I commenced advancing my skirmish line, and although the ground over which they must advance was open and level and afforded no cover to the men, and they were exposed to a constant fire from the enemy behind his works, the skirmishers succeeded in approaching within from 150 to 200 yards of the bridge, so as to cover it and prevent the enemy from destroying it. While doing

this, and while the skirmishers, as well as Battery D, First Ohio Artillery, kept up a very constant fire upon the enemy, the First and Second Brigades, Third Division, and Colonel Moore's brigade, Second Division, crossed the creek some distance below the bridge, in the scow or flat-boat secured the night before, and got in the rear of the enemy and compelled his hasty retreat. About 5 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding the skirmishers, succeeded in crossing over the creek by the bridge, which was not injured otherwise than by removing the plank and taking off some of the stringers, and with a portion of the skirmishers took possession of the enemy's works and captured thirty-one prisoners.

On the 21st I moved my brigade toward Wilmington, marching in rear of the division. On arriving at Brunswick River, and in sight of the town of Wilmington, it was found that the bridges over that stream had been destroyed by the enemy, and in obedience to orders I put my brigade in position, facing to the rear, and threw up very strong works, covering the road upon which we had moved, but at 12 o'clock at night I received orders to move to the mouth of Town Creek, or near it, and to report there to Major-General Schofield, which I did, reaching Cape Fear River, just above the mouth of Town Creek, a little after daylight on the morning of the 22d, and immediately reported to General Schofield. But about that time information was received that the enemy had left General Terry's front and that Wilmington was probably evacuated, so that I was ordered to remain where I was until further orders. On the morning of the 23d, having received orders to move my command to Wilmington, I did so, leaving the One hundred and twelfth Illinois, as directed, at Brunswick River to guard the bridge, and arrived in the city about 3 p. m., thus terminating a short but active and successful campaign.

The country from Smithville to Wilmington was very unfavorable for military movements, and may be generally described as low, flat, and full of swamps, many of which the men had to wade—some of them quite impassable.

If any credit attaches for the occupation of Fort Anderson, after its evacuation, it is perhaps due to those under my command to say that the skirmishers of my brigade were among the first, if not the first, to enter the fort, and that the garrison flag, which was a very fine one, and had been left by the enemy in their hasty retreat, was captured by one of the soldiers of the One hundred and fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was sent by Colonel Brady, commanding the regiment, to Governor Morton of that State.

The officers and men of my command are generally entitled to great credit for patient endurance of the hardships and exposures to which they were subject, and for the energetic, faithful manner in which they discharged their respective duties during the campaign. It is sufficient to say that every duty required at their hands was cheerfully and promptly performed.

I append herewith a list of casualties in the brigade.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. HENDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. THEODORE COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-third Army Corps.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 5 men wounded.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, very respectfully, to report that, in obedience to orders from division headquarters, I to-day made a reconnaissance beyond Little River with my brigade and one section of artillery, under command of Lieutenant Reed, Battery D, First Ohio Artillery. In the first place I moved out on the Smithfield road, commonly known as the river road, some six miles. We found cavalry pickets or scouts of the enemy soon after crossing the river, but not in any great force. Where the road crosses the railroad we found, perhaps, a company of cavalry on picket and had some skirmishing with them, in which we killed one rebel and captured three others, driving the rest back to a cross-road intersecting the Smithfield and Raleigh roads. Here, finding no forage whatever on this road, it having been taken by General Sherman's army, which passed over it, and by the enemy, I turned back to the Raleigh road, where I left one regiment, and with the remaining two regiments and the artillery moved out on the Raleigh road about four miles. On this road we found a wagon train and guard of the Fourteenth Army Corps in our advance. They were skirmishing with rebel cavalry, and drove them back to the cross-road before mentioned, at Doctor Gulley's, where the rebels had a strong barricade of rails and where they made a somewhat determined stand. I then moved up my command and with a few shots from the artillery soon drove the enemy back on the Raleigh road. Negroes represented that some 500 or 600 rebel cavalry had been at Doctor Gulley's all day; that they had been hauling off corn, &c. From what information I could get, and from what I saw, there was nothing but cavalry in our front, and that not in any large force, for several miles beyond our advance.

The prisoners we captured belonged, as they said, to the First Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, part of Wade Hampton's command, and from their statements their regiment was in camp some five or six miles beyond where they were on picket. No infantry had been in the neighborhood of our march for several days, so far as I could learn.

The country on both roads we found was almost entirely destitute of forage of any description. The wagon train of the Fourteenth Corps, which we found in our advance, had obtained but five wagon loads of corn. We got nothing whatever. I learned from negroes, as well as citizens, that the rebels had been hauling off all the corn and other forage of the country through which we passed for several days.

We lost none killed, wounded, or captured during the day.

I append herewith a diagram* of the roads and country, made by Captain Scofield, division topographical engineer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. HENDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. C. D. RHODES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

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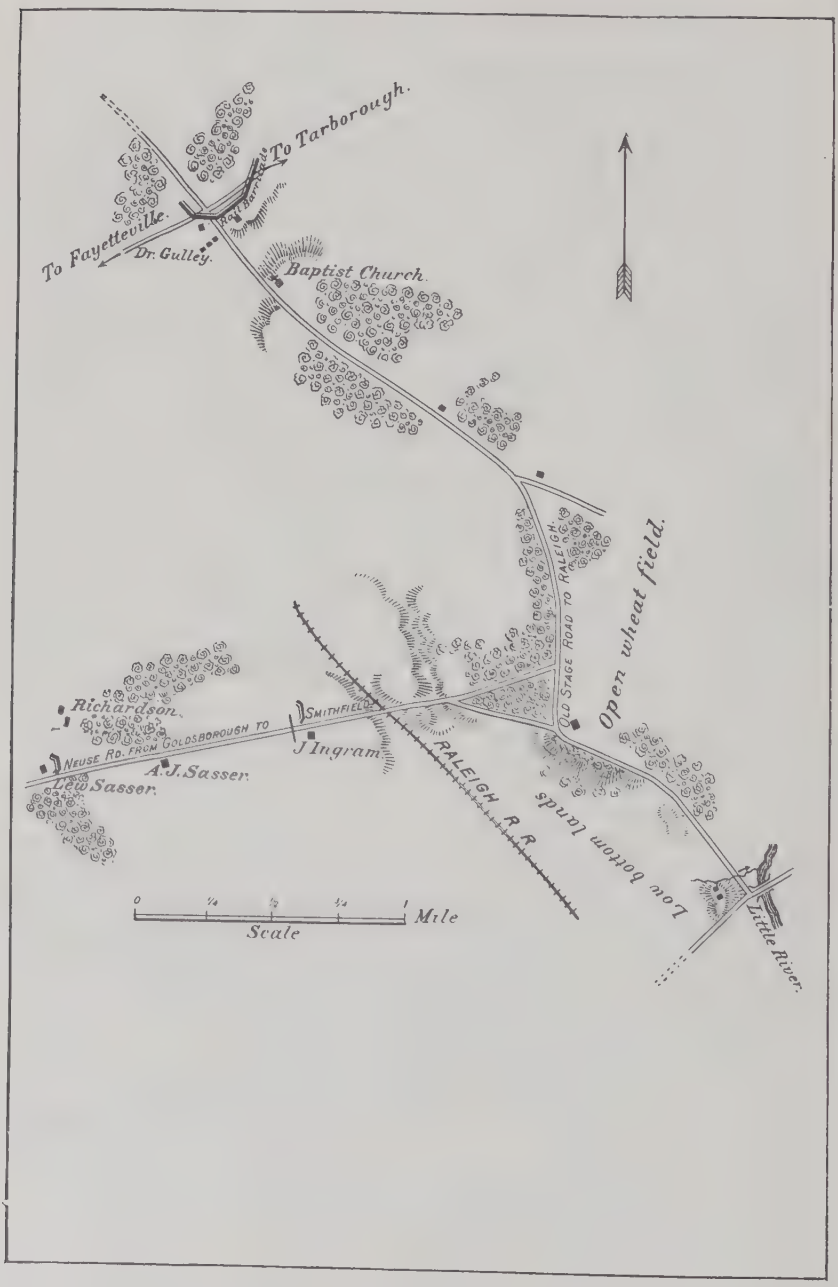
* See p. 972.


To Tarborough.
To Fayetteville.
Dr. Gulley.
Baptist Church.
Open wheat field.
Old Stage Road to Raleigh
Richardson.
Smithfield
Neuse Rd. from Goldsborough to
J Ingram.
A.J. Sasser.
Lew Sasser.
Raleigh R R.
Low bottom lands
Little River.
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile
Scale

No. 258.

Report of Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, commanding Provisional Corps, of operations March 1–31.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Greensborough, N. C., May 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Provisional Corps, under my command, from the 1st day of March last to the occupation of Goldsborough and my permanent assignment to this corps:

On the 26th of February, being in command of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Wilmington, I received orders from the commanding general to proceed at once by sea to Beaufort and New Berne, N. C., and assume command of the District of Beaufort, comprising that portion of the State which was the theater of operations of our forces at Beaufort and northward of that point within the State of North Carolina, to organize the troops there, together with the First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps—which was ordered to report to me there—into a Provisional Corps; and after assigning such garrisons as might be necessary to the important points near the sea-board, to advance with the rest toward Kinston, covering the reconstruction of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, which was to be rebuilt and put in order by a construction corps of Col. W. W. Wright, chief engineer of the military railways of General Sherman's command. I was further instructed that the chief object of the movement was to open to the army of General Sherman, then moving from Savannah, a new base of supplies at Beaufort Harbor, and to press the reconstruction of the road and its protection till we should unite with the remainder of the grand army at Goldsborough, which we were expected to do between the 15th and 20th of March.

Sailing that evening I reached New Berne in the night of the 28th of February, and on the following day, March 1, assumed command and organized the forces. The troops at that time within the district consisted of, first, the garrisons, which for nearly two years had been stationary at New Berne, Morehead, Fort Macon, Roanoke Island, and Plymouth, the whole under command of Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer, and consisting of about 6,000 effectives; and, second, a body of convalescents and furloughed men of all the regiments in General Sherman's army returning to their commands, and provisionally organized into battalions and brigades under convalescent and other returning officers of the same army, numbering in all about 3,000 effectives.

The First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, had not yet arrived, but landed in the course of the next two days.

The provisionally organized brigades of convalescents, &c., and the troops of the old district, which could be mobilized by reducing all garrisons to a minimum, were then organized into two divisions, of which the First was assigned to Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer and the Second to Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter. The following table exhibits the organization as completed:

First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger commanding: First Brigade, Col. John M. Orr, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana, commanding till March 12, then Bvt. Brig. Gen. I. N. Stiles—One hundred and twentieth Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and eightieth

Ohio Volunteers. Second Brigade, Col. John C. McQuiston, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana, commanding—One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteers. Third Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. T. Thomas, colonel Eighth Minnesota, commanding—Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

Company F, First Michigan Light Artillery, and the Elgin Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, were attached to the division.

First Division, District of Beaufort, Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer commanding: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. E. Harland, commanding—Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (serving as infantry). Second Brigade, Col. P. J. Claassen, One hundred and thirty-second New York, commanding—One hundred and thirty-second New York Volunteers, battalion of provisional troops, convalescents, &c. Third Brigade, Col. Horace Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York, commanding—Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, two battalions provisional troops. Artillery—Batteries C and D, Third New York Light Artillery.

Second Division, District of Beaufort, Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter commanding: First Brigade, Col. A. G. Malloy, Seventeenth Wisconsin, commanding—Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, two battalions provisional troops. Second Brigade, Col. C. L. Upham, Fifteenth Connecticut, commanding—Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers. Third Brigade, Lieut. Col. H. Splaine, Seventeenth Massachusetts, commanding—Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers. Artillery—Batteries A, I, and G, Third New York Light Artillery. Cavalry—Twelfth New York Cavalry, Colonel Savage, commanding; Captain Graham's Independent Troop North Carolina Cavalry.

The organization as above given is exclusive of the garrisons left at the posts before enumerated, which consisted of 2,000 effective men, and the total effective force of the corps so organized was 13,056.

The troops had been hastily collected, and the only transportation in the quartermaster's department was fifty wagons and teams for all purposes. This almost total lack of train for baggage and supplies made it necessary to keep the troops upon the line of the railroad, and rendered it impossible at any time before the 11th of March, when we were joined by the other division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, to advance more than six miles beyond the terminus of the railroad for the time being.

On the 1st of March the organization of the command was made; the detachments withdrawn from the various garrisons were ordered to put themselves en route to join their proper brigades at once; Claassen's brigade, of Palmer's division, was ordered to advance to Core Creek, seventeen miles above New Berne, following the line of the railroad in their march. The cavalry was ordered to move up the Trent River road until opposite to the Core Creek Station—to communicate with that point by such paths as they might be able to find through Dover Swamp, and to push small parties of reconnaissance as far forward as practicable. The only force of the enemy at this time known to be in our front was Whitford's brigade of North Carolina troops, stationed at Southwest Creek and Kinston, and having outposts at Wise's Forks, Gum Swamp, and the crossing of Moseley Creek, on the Neuse road. Reliable information, which was proven accurate subsequently,

showed that a heavy line of intrenchments covered the line of Southwest Creek, from the upper Trent road crossing to the Neuse River, and that Kinston was also fortified by a well-constructed bridge-head on the south side of the Neuse, flanked by extensive field-works on the north bank of the river. On the 2d of March Carter's division was ordered to move by the Neuse road to the intersection of the Dover road, and leaving one brigade there, move thence by the Dover road to the crossing of Core Creek, Palmer's division to march by the railroad, sending artillery and wagons under escort in rear of Carter's division. Heavy rains so increased the difficulties of moving through a country, which at best is an almost continuous swamp, that it was not until the evening of the 4th that the two divisions reached their destination.

On the 4th Ruger's division, having arrived at New Berne, was ordered to join Palmer's at Core Creek, which it did on the evening of the 5th, at which time also the repair of the railroad was completed to Core Creek. On the 6th Palmer's and Carter's divisions were moved to Gum Swamp, seven miles above Core Creek, where the Dover road crosses the railroad. The cavalry on the Trent road was ordered to advance as far as possible and open communication with the column by way of Wise's Forks if practicable. One squadron and the company of Captain Graham, with two mountain howitzers, were detached and ordered across to the Neuse road to picket and observe it, and the brigade of Carter's division rejoined the command. Claassen's brigade, of Palmer's division, being thrown forward as an advanced guard, reached Wise's Forks, three miles above Gum Swamp, and opened communication with our cavalry on the lower Trent road, driving back an outpost of the enemy at the forks after a brisk skirmish. It was then definitely ascertained that Hoke's division had arrived at Kinston, from before Wilmington, and joined Whitford's brigade. Regarding it important to get command of the position at Southwest Creek, in order to control roads which would enable us to move to right or left, which could not be done in the swamps, and although the railroad had only been completed two miles beyond Core Creek, and our troops were short of rations, I ordered, on the morning of the 7th, a farther advance. Palmer was ordered to send Claassen's brigade forward to the Dover road crossing of Southwest Creek, one mile and a half in front of Wise's Forks, and to send his other two brigades up the railroad to the same stream; to put one of them in position upon the best ground he could find to command that crossing, and this being done to send the other to hold in like manner the crossing at the Neuse road. Carter's division was ordered to support Palmer. The cavalry on the left was ordered to reconnoiter the road known as the British road and, if possible, to gain possession of the crossings of Southwest Creek at the upper Trent road, two miles to the left of the Dover road crossing, and at the Wilmington road, two miles and a half still farther to the left. Ruger's division was ordered from Core Creek to Gum Swamp, and reached the latter place about noon.

The quartermaster's department at New Berne was ordered to prepare some light-draft steamers with barges to ascend the Neuse River with supplies whenever we should obtain a position near the mouth of Southwest Creek, where the stores could be landed and the boats used to effect a crossing of the river in case it should become advisable to operate by the northern (left) bank of that stream. The rebels were known to have an iron-clad steamer at Kinston, but it was supposed to draw too much water to descend the river, although the recent rains had at that time swelled the stream to such an extent that it was regarded

possible that the enemy would move her down, and it was not thought advisable to send vessels up before good positions for batteries commanding the channel should be occupied by us. As a preparatory step, I had, on leaving New Berne, ordered the obstructions to navigation placed formerly by our forces in the river above the town to be removed. These had proven more difficult of removal than was expected, and the channel was not open until the 6th.

In the movement of the 7th, ordered as above stated, Claassen's brigade pushed forward to the intersection of the British and Dover roads, where he was checked by a fire of two pieces of artillery from the enemy's works on the farther side of Southwest Creek. The other brigades of General Palmer's division were met with a similar fire as they advanced along the railroad at about 800 yards from the creek. I thereupon ordered General Carter to advance his whole division to Wise's Forks to relieve Claassen's brigade with one of his, and ordered General Palmer upon Claassen reporting to him to send one regiment to support the cavalry on the Neuse road, and to endeavor to drive the enemy from his positions at the creek. Toward evening the skirmish lines of both divisions succeeded in approaching quite near the creek. The three bridges—at the Dover road, railroad, and Neuse road crossings—were found to be destroyed, and the observation of the reconnoitering parties, as well as information from citizens, showed the stream to be unfordable. The cavalry reached the upper Trent road crossing of the creek; found only a picket there, which they drove off. They then took up the plank of the bridge and established their own outposts at that point, sending forward small scouting parties, who reported no enemy at the Wilmington road crossing. Before evening the enemy's artillery fire ceased, and Generals Carter and Palmer reported their picket-line established along the creek continuously from the right to left. No force of the enemy was found at Neuse road bridge. I then ordered the whole line of the creek carefully reconnoitered and if possible a bridge for footmen made at some narrow point by felling trees across it. The cavalry was ordered to observe carefully the Wilmington road on the left and to picket the crossings of the creek, giving prompt notice of any movement toward that flank. All the troops were ordered to be on the alert, though the command was not expected to take the aggressive until the railroad should be farther advanced or supplies received by the river, since it had been found impossible to feed the troops regularly where they were.

The general commanding the department having arrived at New Berne and being expected at Gum Swamp that evening, I rode back to meet him at the railway train. On the morning of the 8th, the commanding general being with me on the road to General Palmer's headquarters, a dispatch reached me from General Carter stating that the cavalry reported information given them by a negro that a heavy column of the enemy had crossed the creek at the Wilmington road at daybreak and moved down toward the upper Trent road. As it was 10 o'clock when this dispatch was received, and the report was one of a sort often received before, and especially as the cavalry, who were under orders themselves to observe the Wilmington road and had a post at the upper Trent crossing, reported nothing of their own knowledge, the report was regarded exaggerated. General Carter was, however, immediately ordered to push the cavalry boldly out in that direction, supporting them by a regiment of infantry, and ascertain definitely the truth, holding his whole command in readiness for action. Almost immediately after General Carter reported the enemy moving in heavy

force between Upham's brigade, which had relieved Claassen's on the preceding day, and the remainder of the division, they making their appearance there almost simultaneously with the reception of a report by him from the cavalry that their post was driven away from the upper Trent crossing. The distance from Upham's brigade to the upper Trent road being two miles and to the Wilmington road being four miles and a half, the conclusion cannot be avoided that the duty assigned the cavalry on that road had been grossly neglected, as obedience to orders before given could not have failed to result in such early notice of the movement as to have given abundant opportunity either for the withdrawal of Upham's brigade or for supporting it with the remainder of Carter's division. General Carter was at once ordered to reopen communication with Upham if possible, and concentrate his division. General Palmer was ordered to move one brigade rapidly to the left to assist General Carter and with the rest to make a vigorous demonstration of crossing the creek in front. General Ruger was ordered to move two brigades of his division to Wise's Forks with speed, and with the general commanding the department I rode rapidly to the scene of action in front of Wise's Forks.

At the same time General Palmer reported the enemy as having driven his pickets from the creek and to have crossed upon a foot bridge hastily constructed by them, showing considerable force. It being apparent that a much larger force than one division was engaging us, and General Carter reporting that he was unable to reopen connection with Colonel Upham, he and General Palmer were directed to strengthen their position as rapidly as possible, on the favorable line from Wise's Forks to the railroad, and Ruger was directed as soon as he should arrive to form in the space between the two other divisions. Meanwhile, as General Carter's left rested upon difficult swampy ground, a portion of the cavalry were ordered into the center to check the enemy's advance there until General Ruger should reach the front. The tangled nature of the ground enabled us to retard the enemy's advance so that it was nearly 1 o'clock before he was within musket-range from the line of breast-works constructed by our troops. By this time Ruger's division (a subsequent order to that before mentioned having directed him to bring his whole division excepting one regiment) had come up and filled the interval between Carter and Palmer, and promptly checked the advance of the enemy. Colonel Upham, with one of the regiments of his brigade and one piece of artillery, reached the main line. The other regiment (Fifteenth Connecticut) was broken and nearly all captured. One piece of artillery was lost, the horses being all killed, and the piece therefore abandoned. The regiment, which was broken, was largely composed of new recruits, and being surprised could not be rallied or handled. Prisoners which were captured and negroes who came within our lines reported that Hoke had been re-enforced by a portion of the Army of Tennessee, formerly under Hood, and that the rebel force was commanded in person by General Bragg. The enemy continued to make attempts to drive us from the position held, but the ground being favorable and the breast-works being rapidly strengthened they were easily held at bay. The demonstration on General Palmer's front was not serious, and toward evening the rebel line apparently extended diagonally across our left, covering both the Dover road and the British road, both of which were safe lines of retreat for them, the bridges being repaired.

During the 9th a continued warm skirmish was kept up by the enemy, but no serious attack was made. A report of a force threatening to turn the right of General Palmer, by the Neuse road, induced me to send Thomas' brigade, of Ruger's division, to support that flank, but the enemy's movement proved to be in no great force, and our outposts and patrols on the Neuse road were re-established without difficulty.

Apprehending a new attack on the left, and being now well assured by positive information that Lee's and Stewart's corps of the rebel army, as well as the force under Hoke, was in our front, I ordered the line of breast-works to be well extended to the left, and they were accordingly extended by General Carter even beyond and across the lower Trent road. I also ordered abatis and entanglements of felled timber to be made along the whole line, and directed General Ruger to put one brigade of his division in reserve, thinning out the others so as to hold his whole line. The cavalry was ordered to picket the country beyond the left to the upper Trent road, and an infantry skirmish line was also extended beyond that flank. Late in the evening one regiment of Ruger's division was put in position in rear of the extreme left, near the Dover road. No attack occurred, however, until half an hour before noon of the 10th, when a vigorous assault was made upon the extreme left of our line, the advance of the enemy being resolute and determined. McQuiston's brigade, of Ruger's division, was ordered on the double-quick to the left of General Carter's line; Thomas' brigade, of the same division, was ordered back from General Palmer, and several battalions were brought from the right to be used as reserve at the center and left. The assault on the left was made by Hoke's division, and extended from General Carter's center somewhat beyond his left. McQuiston's brigade was pushed beyond the lines and ordered to attack the enemy in flank, which it did very handsomely. At the same time the batteries of both Ruger's and Carter's divisions were concentrated to bear upon the enemy, and opened with rapidity and good effect. The engagement at this point continued about an hour, when the enemy gave way in confusion and left the field, hotly pursued by McQuiston's brigade, the rest of the command being ordered to remain in the breast-works. Hardly was this attack repulsed when the enemy attacked General Ruger's front, the line of attack extending to the right brigade of Carter's division and partly upon the left brigade of Palmer's. His attack was made with portions of Lee's and Stewart's corps, but was less vigorous than that upon the left.

McQuiston's brigade was at once recalled and all the reserves moved rapidly to the center, where Ruger's breast-works were held by a single rank. The artillery of both divisions was again concentrated on Ruger's front. The enemy was again repulsed and though there were several partial renewals of the attack the position was easily held, these later efforts having little vigor or persistence on the part of the enemy. The attack upon the center, by necessitating the withdrawal of McQuiston's brigade from the pursuit on the left, prevented our capturing as many prisoners as we might otherwise have taken, 266 being the total number which fell into our hands. The same cause enabled them to remove most of their dead and wounded, though about 100 dead were left by them on the field. The commanding general of the department, who had returned to New Berne on the evening of the 8th, arrived on the field during the attack on the center and was with us in person during the remainder of the day. During the night the

enemy evacuated their lines and retired beyond the Neuse River. The casualties in the command from the 8th to the 10th, inclusive, were as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Palmer's division	.....	18	5	77	1	27	6	122
Ruger's division	3	26	13	131	.....	.....	16	157
Carter's division	1	9	2	37	25	882	28	928
Total *	4	53	20	245	26	909	50	1,207

Making a total of 1,257, out of which nearly 900 were captured in the surprise of Upham's brigade on the 8th.

I owe it to the troops of the provisional brigades to say that, although they were without regular organization and commanded by officers who were strangers to them, they nevertheless behaved in the most soldierly manner and acquitted themselves well in every situation.

The commanders of divisions distinguished themselves both for personal gallantry and judicious handling of their troops.

The only members of my staff with me were Maj. T. T. Dow, my inspector-general; Maj. Theodore Cox, assistant adjutant-general; and Capts. E. E. Tracy and Hobart Ford, my aides, upon all of whom devolved an unusual amount of labor and of peril, and whose good conduct was conspicuous throughout the series of engagements.

I am also under special obligations to Brigadier-General Greene, who, being on his way to join the army of General Sherman, volunteered for general staff duty. His horse was shot under him during the engagement of the 10th. Bvt. Brig. Gen. I. N. Stiles, who had been ordered to report to me, but was yet unassigned, likewise volunteered for staff duty, and exhibited great gallantry.

For particular mention of meritorious conduct in the divisions, I beg leave to refer to the division and brigade reports accompanying.

The enemy's force is now known to have consisted of about 16,000 men under General Bragg, their organization being that given above. Their manifest object was to defeat and drive back upon New Berne my command before it could be joined by the other divisions of the Twenty-third Army Corps, then known to be on their way from Wilmington, and which in fact joined us on the 12th. The rebels were foiled in their purpose and severely punished. We have no accurate mode of estimating their losses, though from the manner in which they attacked a line of intrenchments all our past experience warrants the assertion that it must have been much heavier than our own.

On the 14th my command moved to Kinston, under orders from the commanding general, and was followed by the Twenty-third Corps. A small body of cavalry occupied the place, but left on our approach after a slight skirmish. The bridges over the Neuse were all destroyed and the rebel iron-clad gun-boat was burned and sunk. A pontoon bridge was laid on the 15th and the troops crossed the Neuse and encamped beyond the town, where they remained till the railroad reached the Neuse River, on the 20th, when it moved with the rest of the Army of the Ohio for Goldsborough, Palmer's division, however, being partly left to occupy the District of Beaufort. The whole of the provi-

* But see revised table, p. 62.

sional troops were put into one division and General Greene assigned to the command, whilst all the remaining troops of the District of Beaufort, not left with General Palmer, were assigned to General Carter. Goldsborough was entered without serious opposition on the 21st of March, and in two days thereafter the concentration of the grand army was effected there. The Provisional Corps was broken up, the convalescents, &c., sent to their regiments, and on the 31st I assumed permanent command of the Twenty-third Corps under orders of the President.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio.

No. 259.

Report of Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, District of Beaufort, of operations March 1–10.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT,
New Berne, N. C., March 28, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of the First Division, District of Beaufort, under my command from the organization of the division on the 1st day of March up to and including the battle of Kinston:

My division was organized into three brigades, commanded, respectively, by Brig. Gen. E. Harland, U. S. Volunteers, Col. P. J. Claassen, One hundred and thirty-second New York Volunteers, and Col. Horace Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers. General Orders, No. 1, from headquarters of my division, a copy of which is appended, gives in detail the organization of the brigades. In addition to the troops therein mentioned a small battalion of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, commanded by Maj. Floyd Clarkson, of that regiment, and Captain Graham's cavalry company and mountain howitzer section of the First North Carolina Union Volunteers, were attached to my command and were engaged a greater part of the time in operating in all directions from my front. I may mention here that the Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers (a remnant of a regiment), announced in the order as belonging to General Harland's brigade, never joined this command, but were verbally assigned by the major-general commanding to the division of General Carter.

As soon as the organization of the division was completed at New Berne, Colonel Claassen, commanding the line of outposts at Batchelder's Creek, was telegraphed on the evening of the 1st of March to at once move forward his command to the front and occupy the crossing of the railroad at Core Creek. This order was promptly executed by noon of the following day. Shortly after the remaining troops of the brigade assigned to him, including the 3-inch battery, were upon the ground.

On the morning of the 3d instant the brigade of General Harland took up the line of march to Core Creek, but owing to the heavy condi-

* For sketch of country from New Berne to Kinston, N. C., accompanying this report, see Plate CV, Map 5 of the Atlas.

tion of the roads did not reach that point until the night of the 4th. On the morning of the 4th instant the brigade of Colonel Boughton left New Berne and moved forward to the division rendezvous at Core Creek, forming a junction with the remainder of the division at about noon of the 5th, at which time I arrived with my staff. Just before sunset on this day a detachment of the One hundred and thirty-second New York Volunteers of the brigade of Colonel Claassen moved up the railroad and occupied the abandoned intrenchments of the enemy at Gum Swamp, and at daylight the next morning the remainder of that regiment re-enforced this detachment at the front mentioned, thus making that position secure. At 9 a. m. of this day the infantry of the brigades of General Harland and Colonel Boughton moved up the railroad to Gum Swamp, while the artillery, cavalry, and wagon trains of the division marched up the Dover road to the same place, at which point the First and Third Brigades bivouacked for the night. The provisional troops of Colonel Claassen's brigade were engaged the greater part of the night in repairing the roads between Core Creek and the division camp, and the One hundred and thirty-second New York Volunteers of the same brigade, with Graham's cavalry, moved up the Dover road toward Wise's Forks. At the railroad crossing at Tracy's Swamp a small force of the enemy was found intrenched, but Colonel Claassen's skirmish line and the howitzers of Captain Graham soon opened the road to Wise's Forks, which point was reached at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Colonel Claassen immediately threw out strong parties on the Trent, Dover, British, and other roads to secure the position.

In accordance with orders from the major-general commanding the brigades of General Harland and Colonel Boughton left camp about 9 o'clock and moved up the railroad for the purpose of establishing a line on which to operate against the enemy's position at Southwest Creek. The First Brigade took the advance with orders to move up the railroad to the intersection of the railroad and the Trent road, thence down the Trent road to the junction of the Trent and Neuse roads, thence up the Neuse road to the crossing of Southwest Creek. General Harland was directed, as soon as he arrived, to report at once if he saw signs of the enemy. Colonel Boughton, commanding Second [Third] Brigade, followed immediately in the rear of General Harland, and was directed to move forward to a position on Southwest Creek at the crossing of the railroad. General Harland was directed, in his part of the execution of the movement, not to leave the railroad, to go down the Trent road until Colonel Boughton was established at the position before referred to. As the column advanced the advance guard encountered the pickets of the enemy near the British road; the skirmish line was vigorously pushed forward and by 2 o'clock had driven the enemy across Southwest Creek into their works, which appeared to be very strong. The enemy immediately opened with two guns. One section of General Harland's battery went into position on the railroad and immediately returned the fire, endeavoring to silence their guns, but this was not accomplished. The section was then withdrawn. Shortly after General Harland sent another section through the woods to a position on the right of the railroad, and with the assistance of the skirmishers of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers soon succeeded in silencing the enemy's guns. The enemy were discovered strongly intrenched all along the Kinston side of Southwest Creek. For this reason the line was formed as follows: First Brigade on right of the railroad, the left resting on the railroad

at the railroad crossing of the British road, the right extending down the British road toward the Neuse road, and connecting with Claassen's brigade on the extreme right. Infantry pickets were well thrown out to the right and up toward Southwest Creek, both on the Neuse road and the railroad, covering all approaches from those directions. The cavalry after furnishing the necessary vedettes were actively engaged in scouting the various roads in front. The two batteries of the division were placed in a position to command the railroad and the approaches to the right. The Third Brigade formed on the left of the First in a line nearly perpendicular to Southwest Creek, the left connected with the right of General Carter's division. The Second Brigade about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th moved from Wise's Forks and formed on the right of the First Brigade. The picket-line in front of the division was continuous and connected with that of General Carter.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant the enemy attacked our pickets on the Trent road, on the right of the railroad, and also the extreme right resting on the Neuse road. The attack was heavy and our line thin, and for this reason the force was concentrated on the British road. Shortly after heavy and continuous firing was heard in the direction of Wise's Forks. The division was immediately under arms. As soon as the disaster occurred to Upham's brigade, of General Carter's division, a regiment of General Harland's brigade was sent to report to Colonel Boughton. This regiment he placed on the left of his brigade. The brigade of Colonel Claassen, by direction of General Cox, moved down the neighborhood road toward Jackson's Mills, but after proceeding a short distance encountered the enemy moving in force down the Dover road. Colonel Claassen fell back slowly toward the British road, and had hardly got into position when he was attacked. After a brisk fight the advance of the enemy was checked. All this time earth-works were rapidly being thrown up along the whole line, and in a few hours the division was strongly intrenched. The artillery was distributed at the most favorable points along the line. At the railroad crossing of the British road two rifled pieces were run in battery, masked, pointing up the railroad toward the enemy's battery on the railroad at Southwest Creek. Throughout the day, on the left of the railroad, shots were frequently exchanged with the enemy's batteries with excellent effect. Well-directed shots were thrown into the enemy's infantry as opportunity afforded. The enemy's batteries frequently throughout the day dropped shells about General Harland's brigade, evidently intending to develop our right. As orders were given not to return the fire they did not succeed. There was constant picket-firing throughout the day and the greater part of the night, occasionally quite heavy, resulting in very little damage to us. In the morning both our picket-line and main line were strongly intrenched. During the day the One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteers and Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteers, under command of Brigadier-General Thomas, reported to me for duty. One regiment was sent to the extreme right, occupying the Neuse road, fully protecting that flank. The other regiment was placed on the right of the First Brigade.

At daylight of the 9th Colonel Boughton reported a small force of the enemy moving around to my right toward the Neuse road, but my cavalry scouts found nothing; no skirmishers could be seen on my right of the railroad and on the left of the railroad in front of Colonel Boughton their skirmishers had retired some distance and Boughton

had advanced. Every precaution was taken to prevent the enemy turning the right of my position. During this day, with the exception of some slight skirmishing on my left, the enemy did not disturb us. At noon on the 10th orders were received from the major-general commanding to send at least a regiment to the extreme left, where the enemy had made a heavy attack. This was promptly complied with. At 12.30 o'clock another order was received, directing a brigade to be sent to Wise's Forks. One large regiment of General Harland's brigade and a regiment of General Thomas' brigade were sent at once. This left my force on the right quite small, but it was kept well in hand and prepared for anything. The regiment first sent to the extreme left had hardly resumed its old position in Colonel Claassen's line when the enemy made a heavy demonstration on my left, but were repulsed with small loss to us. Toward evening the enemy gained possession of a portion of Claassen's skirmish line, but it was speedily regained. At night our lines remained intact. Nothing of importance occurred during the night. During the evening and the next morning my troops returned from the left and the remaining regiment of General Thomas' brigade was sent to report to the proper officer.

Inclosed herewith are the reports of the brigade commanders and list of casualties.

During these operations the conduct of the officers and men of the division was all that could be desired. Brigadier-General Harland, Colonel Claassen, and Colonel Boughton, commanding brigades, were watchful and attentive, and the officers and men of their commands performed their work promptly and gallantly.

To the officers of my staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, assistant inspector-general; Captain Judson, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Fish, ordnance officer, and Lieutenants Goodrich and Ketcham, aides-de-camp—I am indebted for valuable assistance.

To Surgeon Rice, chief medical officer of the division, just praise is due for the prompt measures taken for the care of the wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. THEODORE COX,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Provisional Corps, Army of the Ohio,
Late Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Beaufort.

[Inclosure.]

List of casualties in the First Division, District of Beaufort, from March 2 to March 11, 1865, including the battle of Kinston.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Brigade	------	13	3	53	1	21	4	87
Second Brigade	------	3	2	19	------	4	2	26
Third Brigade	------	2	------	5	------	2	------	9
Total	------	18	5	77	1	27	6	122

No. 260.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward Harland, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 2–10.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., DIST. OF BEAUFORT,
Near Kinston, N. C., March 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I herewith submit the following report of the operations of this command from the time of leaving New Berne to the battle of Kinston, inclusive:

On the 2d instant I received General Orders, No. 1, from headquarters First Division, District of Beaufort, placing me in command of this brigade, and at the same time a communication from the same headquarters, directing me to get my brigade under arms and on the way as soon as possible, all concentrating at Core Creek railroad crossing. The troops were ordered to be supplied with three days' rations and seventy rounds of ammunition. It will be observed that the troops comprising my command consisted of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, the Eighty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Battery C, Third New York Artillery. The battery was a six-gun battery, armed with 3-inch rifled pieces, known as the ordnance gun. Of these troops the Second Massachusetts, the Twenty-third Massachusetts, and Battery C, Third New York Artillery, were under my command previous to the present organization. The Ninth New Jersey was at Carolina City, and the Eighty-fifth New York at Roanoke Island, both outside of my command, but ordered to report to me, as I was informed, as soon as possible. Colonel Stewart, commanding the Ninth New Jersey, reported to me on the 5th instant, at Core Creek railroad crossing. The Eighty-fifth New York has never reported. On the 3d instant I left New Berne with my command, but owing to the heavy condition of the roads did not reach Core Creek until the night of the 4th. On the 5th instant the brigade went into camp near the railroad crossing, where Colonel Stewart, commanding the Ninth New Jersey, reported with his regiment for duty. The brigade then consisted of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, Col. J. Stewart commanding, 516 strong; the Second Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. A. B. R. Sprague commanding, 499 strong; the Twenty-third Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. J. W. Raymond commanding, 392 strong; and Battery C, Third New York Artillery, Capt. W. E. Mercer commanding, 131 strong; in all 1,407 effective men, exclusive of the battery.

On the morning of the 6th the command marched up the railroad to Gum Swamp, where they bivouacked that night. Tuesday morning, the 7th instant, I received orders from General Palmer, commanding First Division, to move my brigade up the railroad to the intersection of the railroad and the Trent road, thence down the Trent road to the junction of the Trent and Neuse roads, and from there up the Neuse road to the crossing of Southwest Creek, and if I found no signs of the enemy to inform him at once. I was directed, however, not to leave the railroad and go down the Trent road until Colonel Boughton, commanding Second [Third] Brigade, who followed immediately in my rear, was established at the crossing of the railroad and Southwest Creek. In pursuance of the above orders I moved up the railroad with the Ninth New Jersey, Colonel Stewart commanding, in the advance. The advance guard encountered the pickets of the enemy near the British road. Our skirmishers pressed on vigorously, and by

2 p. m. had driven the enemy across Southwest Creek and into their works on the west side of the creek. The enemy discovered a very strong work, about 100 yards from the creek, mounting two guns, from which they opened fire upon our advance, and which proved to be a 3-inch rifled piece and a 12-pounder smooth-bore. I sent one section of Captain Mercer's battery up the railroad to a point about halfway between the British and Trent roads to endeavor, if possible, to silence the enemy's guns. Making apparently no impression upon them, I withdrew the section, and shortly after I sent another section by a road through the woods to the right of the railroad, which joined the Trent road near where the Trent road crossed the railroad. This section was placed in position at this point and succeeded, with the assistance of Colonel Stewart's skirmishers, in silencing the guns of the enemy. The Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, furnished the support for this section. The Second Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague commanding, was thrown out on the left to a point just beyond the junction of the Trent and British roads. About 6 p. m. I received an order from General Palmer, commanding division, to place my brigade on the right of the railroad and to instruct Colonel Boughton, commanding Second [Third] Brigade, to occupy to the left of the railroad, his right connecting with my left. I then withdrew Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague's regiment and sent him down the British road to picket the extreme right. Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, commanding Twenty-third Massachusetts, was sent to the Trent road on the right of the railroad, with instructions to throw out his pickets so that his right would connect with Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague's pickets and his left with those of Colonel Stewart, whose pickets occupied the position which his skirmishers had maintained during the latter part of the day. Colonel Stewart's reserve was a short distance in front of the Trent road. The section of Mercer's battery was withdrawn from the Trent road after dark.

Everything remained quiet during the night. In the morning Colonel Stewart was relieved by a portion of Colonel Claassen's brigade, and was placed in reserve, with his left resting on the railroad just in rear of the British road. About 10 o'clock in the morning the enemy attacked our pickets on the Trent road, where Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond was stationed, and also Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague's extreme right, which rested on the Neuse road. The line held by the brigade was so long and necessarily so weak and the enemy showed so considerable a force both in my front and on my left, that I deemed it prudent to have my force more concentrated and more in hand. I accordingly ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, to withdraw his regiment from the Trent road to the British road. On his arrival he was placed in position on the right of Colonel Stewart. At the same time I withdrew that portion of Colonel Claassen's brigade that relieved Colonel Stewart that morning, and sent them to report to Colonel Claassen. I also directed Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague to fall back to the British road to a point near the railroad, intending to place him on the right of Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond's regiment. Before he arrived, however, I was directed to send his regiment to report to Colonel Boughton, which I did. Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague remained with Colonel Boughton until after the close of the battle. Colonel Stewart and Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond immediately threw up strong defensive works on the crest of the hill in their respective fronts. This position was held by the brigade during the rest of the battle.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 10th, I sent, by the order of General Palmer, Colonel Stewart's regiment to report to Major-General Cox on the left of the line. The regiment returned that same day. On the morning of the 11th instant I pushed my pickets up to and across Southwest Creek. They reported the works of the enemy abandoned.

The reports of the regimental commanders and that of Captain Mercer are herewith forwarded; also a list of casualties in the brigade.

To Colonel Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague, Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, and Captain Mercer I desire to express my obligations for their prompt and cheerful co-operation.

The various members of my staff—Captain Parker, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Arms, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Hyde, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Hillman, acting assistant quartermaster, and Lieutenant Peirce, acting commissary of subsistence—rendered valuable assistance.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Burnham, of the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers, who was acting as assistant inspector-general, I am under especial obligations. During the whole of Tuesday, the 7th instant, he was the only staff officer present, and his services were invaluable.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. HARLAND,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. A. JUDSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, District of Beaufort.

No. 261.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Raymond, Twenty-third Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 3–9.

CAMP TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, N. C., March 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this regiment from the 3d to the 9th instant:

In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters the regiment left Camp Chambers, near New Berne, N. C., on the 3d instant, and marched by way of railroad to Batchelder's Creek and encamped for the night. On the morning of the 4th left the railroad at Batchelder's Creek and marched by way of Neuse road to within about two miles of Core Creek. Next morning moved up to Core Creek and encamped. Left Core Creek next morning and marched to Gum Swamp by way of railroad. On the 7th instant moved up the railroad to the crossing of the British road. While here sent four companies to support a section of artillery which engaged the enemy. About 2 p. m., in accordance with orders, the regiment moved up the Trent road to a point near Southwest Creek, met the enemy's skirmishers and drove them behind their intrenchments across the creek and established a picket-line connecting on the left with the Ninth New Jersey. On the morning of the 8th the enemy charged our picket-line and forced it back on the reserve. We held this position until about 2 p. m.; then, in accordance with orders, fell back to the crossing of the British road.

Our loss in the engagement was as follows: 6 men killed, 1 officer and 18 men wounded, and 2 missing; total, 1 officer and 26 men.

JOHN W. RAYMOND,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers.

Capt. J. D. PARKER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., Dist. of Beaufort, N. C.

No. 262.

Report of Lieut. Col. Augustus B. R. Sprague, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, of operations March 3–10.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY,
Kinston, N. C., March 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular of March 13, from headquarters First Brigade, First Division, District of Beaufort, I have the honor to report the operations of my command from the time of leaving New Berne to include the battle of Kinston as follows:

In accordance with verbal orders received from General Harland, my command, consisting of five companies (B, C, F, I, and M) of this regiment, left New Berne about 1 p. m. on the 3d instant, and marched to within about half a mile of Batchelder's Creek and bivouacked for the night. The march of the 3d instant brought the command to within about two miles of Core Creek. Both of these days were extremely stormy and the roads were very bad, so that the marching was excessively difficult and the progress of the command much delayed by wagon trains in front of it. On the 5th instant the command reached the brigade bivouac, near Core Creek. The following day, the 6th instant, my command marched with the brigade up the line of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to Gum Swamp. On the 7th instant broke camp at 8.30 a. m. and marched up the railroad about five miles. Two sections of Mercer's battery (C), Third New York Artillery, were drawn up in a field on the left of the railroad track and my command was ordered to support them. After supporting the battery in position for about two hours the regiment was relieved by a portion of Colonel Boughton's brigade, and was ordered to picket the British road on the right of the railroad with one company on the Neuse road, and lay quietly all night.

The following morning, the 8th instant, about 10 o'clock, I was ordered to advance a portion of my command up the Neuse road to make a reconnaissance and connect with the right of Twenty-third Massachusetts line of skirmishers. I went myself, taking with me Major Amory and Companies F and M of my command. Met the enemy on the Neuse road; had quite a severe skirmish, losing 3 men killed and having 1 wounded. At this time I received orders that if I was attacked I should withdraw my advance and report with my entire command at brigade headquarters. This I did, when I was ordered to support Van Heusen's battery (D), Third New York Artillery, on the left of the British road, near the railroad. The enemy having made an attack in force upon Colonel Claassen's front, I was ordered by General Palmer to proceed immediately to the left of Colonel Boughton's brigade for the purpose of filling a gap in the line between Colonel Boughton's brigade and that of Colonel Claassen. Filing into a field on the left of the British road and of Colonel Boughton's command, the regiment lay in line under fire of the enemy, supporting a section of Van Heusen's battery (until the section retired disabled, three horses being killed) until dark, when I advanced my lines until my connection was perfect between Colonel Boughton's brigade, on my right, and Colonel Claassen's, upon my left, and threw up breast-works. A line of skirmishers was then thrown out to the edge of the woods in front of the regiment, to connect with those of the brigades upon my right and left. The night was stormy, and there was almost constant skirmishing. The next day, the 9th instant, all was quiet along the lines, with occasional

firing from the skirmishers on both sides, and the weather was quite stormy. During the night the picket-firing was very heavy indeed, and the officer in charge of the skirmish line reported to me that quite a force of the enemy, apparently a regiment, came down as far as the enemy's skirmish line, as if to make an assault upon the works, but retired.

During the 10th instant there was very heavy skirmishing along the whole line of works, particularly while the assault was being made by the enemy upon the left of the line. This ceased, however, about dark, and all was quiet during the night along my front. The next morning, the 11th instant, the officer in charge of my skirmish line reported that the enemy's skirmishers had disappeared. I therefore sent out a party and had a reconnaissance made as far as the rebel works in the woods in front of my line, which were found to have been abandoned by the enemy.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. B. R. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. D. PARKER, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., Dist. of Beaufort.

No. 263.

Report of Col. Peter J. Claassen, One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 2-10.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
In the Field, Kinston, N. C., March 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith report of Second Brigade, First Division, District of Beaufort, from leaving New Berne, N. C., March 2, 1865, to and inclusive of the battle of Kinston, N. C., March 10, 1865, with list of casualties attached.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel 132d New York Regiment, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., DIST. OF BEAUFORT,
Before Kinston, March 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular dated March 12, 1865, I have the honor to report the doings of my brigade, and parts of it, as well as other forces under my command:

At 11 p. m. March 1 I received a telegram from General Palmer directing me to advance to Core Creek railroad crossing; at 2 a. m. March 2 Capt. Thomas B. Green, One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry, left camp at Batchelder's Creek with Companies D, K, C, and E, up the railroad, occupying the position desired at 7 a. m. The other companies of the One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchcock, with wagons, &c., took up the march at 4 a. m. March 2, taking the Dover road, arriving at Core Creek railroad at 11 a. m., myself leaving camp at daybreak with

Company B, of the Twelfth Cavalry. The line of outposts of New Berne, N. C., at Batchelder's Creek, were held intact, besides occupying all the approaches of Core Creek. At this latter point I was honored with the command of a brigade, composed of the One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry, and the Second Brigade of General Meagher's provisional division (infantry), and Battery D, Third New York Artillery. At 7 p. m. March 5 I again directed Capt. Thomas B. Green, with Companies D, C, E, and K, to march up the railroad from Core Creek to Gum Swamp, taking possession of and holding the enemy's works at that point, which was done. At precisely 7 a. m. March 6 I marched the balance of the One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry up the railroad, joining Captain Green at 11 a. m. same day, trains and artillery moving up the Dover road to this point, leaving my Second Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Curtiss, as directed, to repair the roads, &c. At Gum Swamp a rest was ordered, after establishing strong pickets covering all the approaches from the enemy.

Shortly afterward General Palmer and staff arrived, under whose direction Captain Graham's howitzer battery and the One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry, both under my command, started about 2.30 p. m. March 6, 1865, toward Wise's Forks, at a point called Tracy's Swamp. My command met the enemy in a pretty strong position at the point where the Dover road crosses the railroad. Captain Graham, however, with his howitzers, aided by two companies of the One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry, under Captain Green, drove the enemy from position to position, until finally Wise's Forks was reached at about 4.30 p. m. March 6. I saw at the head of the Dover road that the enemy's skirmishers fell back very regularly and steadily, indicative to me that he had reserve force either at or this side of Southwest Creek. Feeling my way carefully with a strong skirmish line, and well supported as far toward Southwest Creek, to cover the road running to the enemy's right, where I posted 300 men on constant duty, sending at the same time 100 men down the British road to cover the enemy's left approach; also 100 men down the Trent road, covering an approach through the woods, should he find the direct road guarded. These points I covered under my personal direction in order to enable me to report to General Palmer that I held Wise's Forks, making all the dispositions in case of an attack to fall back, if necessary, toward Gum Swamp. Not knowing how far our force had gone up the railroad, I sent a small force down the Dover road to watch the enemy at the "steam mill." During the night the enemy felt of me at all points, but finding that every approach was strongly guarded, he, not knowing what force I had at Wise's Forks, no doubt concluded not to molest me.

At about 2 p. m. March 7 General Palmer ordered a reconnaissance toward Southwest Creek, for which purpose Major Clarkson, Twelfth New York Cavalry, who had formed a junction with me at about 9 a. m. March 7, by the Trent road, with his battalion, four companies of the One hundred and thirty-second New York, under Captain Green, and one section of my battery, the whole under the immediate command of Major Clarkson, made said reconnaissance, developing the fact that the enemy were in force. I followed the reconnaissance in order to direct any re-enforcement if needed, returning to Wise's Forks about 4 p. m., when I was ordered to take my brigade on the British road about half a mile north of the railroad, where my brigade encamped for the night as a reserve. March 8, at 12 m., heavy mus-

ketry firing was heard on the left toward Wise's Forks, and my brigade, with the exception of Companies E and I, of the One hundred and thirty-second New York, and 200 men of Lieutenant-Colonel Curtiss' command, who were on picket duty on the railroad, were at once ordered under arms and, by direction of Brigadier-General Harland, took position in line of battle on the right of the railroad. At 1 p. m., at the request of Major-General Cox, my brigade, with the exception of my battery and companies on picket, were moved out under the guidance of Captain Tracy, aide-de-camp, on the neighborhood road toward Jackson's Mill, but after proceeding half a mile encountered the enemy moving in force down the Dover road. A small force was sent out by Captain Smith, of my staff, to observe the enemy on my right, it being evident that it was the purpose of the enemy to get in our rear, and to prevent this a retreat in good order was made toward the British road, which had been previously chosen by all the other forces as the line of defense. My brigade was only partially established on this line when the enemy appeared opposite and attacked with artillery and infantry, but was repulsed after a brisk fight, during which my battery, which rejoined us here, lost three horses killed. We were also joined at this point by the companies which had been on picket, and the position was maintained until night, when my command was moved farther to the left, on the prolongation of the same line. Earth-works were thrown up and a line of skirmishers advanced in conjunction with the brigade on my left.

March 9, the position of my brigade was unchanged. Nothing of much importance occurred except occasional brisk firing on the skirmish lines. March 10, at about noon a sudden attack was made by the enemy in the direction of Wise's Forks, and the brigade on my left, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel Curtiss' command, of my brigade, on my right, were drawn off to re-enforce that point, leaving the One hundred and thirty-second New York to defend the entire line held heretofore by these troops. The command of Lieutenant-Colonel Curtiss' was absent an hour, and had scarcely returned to their old position when the enemy made a heavy demonstration on our immediate front, but were repulsed by the aid of the Fifth Illinois Independent Battery, and did not succeed in the first attack in driving in our skirmish line. The fire of the enemy's sharpshooters was very annoying and destructive in this engagement, and resulted in numerous casualties to the men of my command. Toward evening the enemy gained possession of a portion of our skirmish line, but the line was re-enforced by fifty men from the One hundred and thirty-second New York, and speedily regained under the protection of our artillery fire.

In closing this report I desire to bear testimony to the universal gallantry and good conduct displayed by my command.

Statement of casualties herewith appended. Ordnance collected was turned over to division ordnance officer. Prisoners were sent to division headquarters.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel 132d New York, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. A. JUDSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of casualties in the Second Brigade, First Division, District of Beaufort, from leaving Batchelder's Creek, and including the battle of Kinston.

Troops.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
132d New York	.....	1	*a* 2	17	.....	4	2	22
2d Regiment	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	3	2	19	.....	4	2	26

a Lieutenants Haring and Gearing wounded and sent to hospital at New Berne, N. C.

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel 132d New York, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
In the Field, March 13, 1865.

No. 264.

Report of Col. Horace Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 4–10.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., DIST. OF BEAUFORT,
In the Field, near Southwest Creek, N. C., March 13, 1865.

In compliance with a circular from headquarters First Division, District of Beaufort, issued yesterday, I have the honor to report as follows:

On the morning of the 4th instant, at 9 o'clock, my brigade, consisting of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and the First and Second Battalions of the late Provisional Division, Army of the Tennessee, moved from its camp at New Berne, N. C., marching in the direction of Kinston on the railroad track. At sunset it bivouacked about one mile east of Core Creek, and early in the morning of the 5th marched forward to Core Creek where the remainder of the division was encamped. I encamped on the south side of and near the railroad immediately joining the Second (Colonel Claassen's) Brigade. At 9 a. m. of the 6th we were again under way still following the railroad, and in rear of General Harland's brigade. After a march of about six miles we encamped at Gum Swamp and remained until the following morning at 9 o'clock. I was ordered to move forward to a position on Southwest Creek at the crossing of the railroad. The enemy was however found to be in position at the point designated. As he appeared to be in force and supported by artillery it was deemed impracticable to attempt to carry the position, and my brigade was formed by orders of General Palmer in the following order: Eighteenth Wisconsin on the right, First Battalion in the center, and the Second Battalion on the left, on the south side of the railroad at the British road crossing. My right rested about 100 yards from the railroad and my line was formed perpendicular to it and about one mile from Southwest Creek, the left connecting with Colonel Upham's brigade, of General Carter's division, and the right with General Harland's brigade.

All remained quiet, with the exception of an occasional shot on the picket-line, until about 11.30 a. m. of the following day (the 8th instant),

when the enemy made a sudden and unexpected attack on Colonel Upham's brigade, capturing the greater portion of it and completely dispersing the remainder. Perceiving by the direction of the firing that the enemy was getting in the rear of my left, I ordered that it be so refused as to cross the British road and directed that a temporary barricade be constructed of rails, which was speedily done. I was informed that Colonel Claassen's brigade would be placed on my left as a support; it, however, marched to the front of my works and took position in the woods. Shortly after Colonel Claassen's brigade entered the woods, a portion of the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, numbering about 500 men, reported to me and were placed in position on my left, prolonging the line already established by Major Stimming's battalion. While it was getting into position Colonel Claassen's brigade, which had come in contact with the enemy in front, retired from the woods and were closely followed by the advancing rebels. It formed on the left of the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, with the exception of Colonel Curtiss' battalion, which filled an opening which had been left between the right of the Second Massachusetts and the left of Major Stimming's battalion. Before it was in position the rebel line appeared in the edge of the woods within 400 yards of my front and in plain sight. They were elated by their success and evidently intended to charge my line, but not liking the appearance of the works I had so hastily constructed returned without making the attack. At this time I should have opened with musketry had I not known that the supply of ammunition was limited. Two sections of artillery from Battery C, Third New York Artillery, having reported, I placed one in position on the British road and the other near the right of my line, covering the open field in front.

About 2 p. m. I ordered a few shots from the section which had been placed on the road to open on the enemy, who appeared to be getting into position in the woods in my front. They were promptly replied to by a rebel battery in my immediate front with such effect as to speedily silence the section which was opposing it. I directed that the section on the right of my line open upon it. At the same time a section on Colonel Claassen's line opened, and the section which had been on the road in my line, having been moved about thirty yards to the right, again opened. I hoped that all these pieces would be able to silence the rebel battery, but was disappointed. It was shortly after reported that but one of the six pieces could be served, and I directed that it cease firing. This was nearly 5 p. m. The rebel battery ceased about the same time and all remained quiet with the exception of picket-firing. I was directed to send out a reconnoitering party to ascertain if possible where the left of the enemy rested. I sent Captain Moore with thirty men, who procured the information desired, and returned, having lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded. In the evening Colonel Curtiss' battalion of Colonel Claassen's brigade was taken from my line and the interval was filled by an extension of my line. As the works on my right had been enfiladed by the fire of the enemy I determined to construct a new line, which was commenced immediately after dark and rendered quite defensible before morning. This was done without intrenching tools, but with shovels made from boards for the occasion. Nothing but skirmishing occurred on the 8th [9th]. In the evening, however, it became brisk and continued at intervals all night, with very little effect. A few shots from the artillery on the right of my line, which were well directed, had the effect to quiet them for a short time.

On the morning of the 9th [10th] heavy firing was heard on the left, which gradually approached the right but did not reach my line. During the night of the 9th [10th] and 10th [11th] the enemy disappeared from my front, and soon after daylight my skirmishers were ordered to advance, and found no enemy on this side of the creek, he having completely evacuated his position during the night.

In closing this I must express my perfect satisfaction with the conduct of both the officers and men under my command. They were prompt, willing, and effective in the execution of all my orders. All were obliged to be on the alert both night and day, and appeared to appreciate the necessity of promptly responding to every demand that was made for their assistance.

The losses in my brigade proper were 2 killed, 2 missing, and 5 wounded. I have not received the reports of casualties in the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, nor those in the batteries which were temporarily assigned to my command.*

Very respectfully submitted.

HORACE BOUGHTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain JUDSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 265.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations March 7–10.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT,
In the Field, Kinston, N. C., March 18, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of this division from the 7th instant to the battle of Kinston on the 10th:

On the 7th instant the command moved from Gum Swamp (where it had encamped the preceding night) toward Wise's Forks. By direction of the major-general commanding the district the Second Brigade (Colonel Upham) moved down the British road, from the point where it enters the Trent road, and relieved the Second Brigade, First Division, which held the east bank of Southwest Creek near Jackson's Mill. This point is about two miles west of Wise's Forks, on the Dover road. The brigade was directed to guard the British road, south of the Dover road, and the country between it and Southwest Creek, by having strong pickets from left of the skirmish line, in the direction of, and if possible extending to, the British road. One section of Battery I, Third New York Light Artillery, was ordered to report to Colonel Upham, to aid him in maintaining his position. He was directed to advance his skirmishers as close to Southwest Creek as possible, and throw up rifle-pits for their protection, their right to connect with the left of the skirmishers of the First Division. A detachment of Twelfth New York Cavalry was sent by the major-general commanding to scout the country well to the left of Colonel Upham's command and to protect that flank. The rebels occupied the west bank of Southwest Creek at Jackson's Mill, and had several guns planted, in strong earth-works, a little to the rear of the defenses in which their infantry was placed. Their force was not thought to be

* But see p. 61.

large, as only an inconsiderable number showed themselves. The First Brigade (Colonel Malloy) was placed in position some 200 yards west of Wise's Forks with their left resting on the Dover road and at right angles to it. The Third Brigade (Lieutenant-Colonel Splaine) was on the south side of same road nearly in line with the First Brigade. Both commands commenced at once to throw up defensive works in their front and on their flanks. The night of the 7th passed quietly.

On the morning of the 8th Colonel Upham reported that during the night he had advanced his skirmish line to within a short distance of the creek, and that the men were well protected by rifle-pits. There was some artillery firing, principally by the rebels, but only an occasional shot from the skirmish line. In the forenoon I rode up the Dover road and examined a portion of Colonel Upham's line, and had from him a statement that the orders of preceding day had been carried out. While there I received a note from Major Clarkson, Twelfth New York Cavalry, advising me that negroes reported some 2,000 rebels had passed down the Trent road early that morning. I showed the note to Colonel Upham and advised the major-general commanding of the fact. I sent at once to headquarters and ordered 200 men of Seventeenth Massachusetts Infantry to be moved up to strengthen the post at intersection of British and Dover roads. After advising Colonel Upham to use great vigilance, and directing the picket at intersection of British and Dover roads to throw up works for their protection, I started on my return to Wise's Forks. Just before reaching that point I was overtaken by Major West, of Twelfth New York Cavalry, who reported his pickets were being driven in at the bridge. Immediately on reaching headquarters a note was dispatched to Colonel Upham advising him of the fact, but as the orderly has not returned it is supposed he was captured. The Eighty-fifth New York Infantry (Captain King) was hurried up the Dover road to report to him, with instructions to be ready for immediate action, as the rebels were reported moving in direction of road on which he was marching. Soon afterward a staff officer of Colonel Upham rode up and reported that their brigade had been attacked, and nearly the whole of it killed, wounded, or captured, and one gun, Battery I, Third New York Light Artillery, lost. I at once started up the Dover road to learn for myself the true state of affairs. When near the intersection of British and Dover roads I came in sight of the abandoned gun, which had been retaken by the detachment from Seventeenth Massachusetts Infantry, but before they could cut the traces of the dead horses, by which it was encumbered, they were attacked in such heavy force that they were forced back in direction of Wise's Forks. After falling back a short distance they were reformed on each side of the road, a line of skirmishers advanced, and a portion of our lost ground regained. The Eighty-fifth New York Infantry failed to form a junction with Colonel Upham, and returned through the woods with small loss. A strong line of skirmishers was, in the meantime, thrown out well in our front, connecting on our right with those of First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and extending to our left across the Trent road. By these, and the appearance of the troops of the Twenty-third Army Corps, the enemy's advance was checked. During afternoon and night of 8th nothing beyond occasional skirmish firing took place.

The 9th was employed in extending and strengthening our works. The enemy at one time drove our skirmishers from their advance rifle-pits, but they were soon afterward retaken. The works of my left were

carried, with the approval of the major-general commanding, east of the Trent road, and were providentially so formed as to aid materially in repulsing the rebel attack on the following day. Troops from Colonel Malloy's brigade, under Captain Howard, were assigned to the defense of this extension of our lines. The One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Colonel Jones) was placed in the line of this division to fill the gap between the left of the Third Brigade and the Trent road. About noon of the 10th the left of our skirmish line was driven in by the enemy, who advanced in strong force (understood to be Hoke's division) up the Trent road and attacked our left with vigor. In less than an hour they were repulsed and driven back with loss and in confusion. Soon afterward an attack was made by the enemy on our right, but was easily repulsed. Between 200 and 300 prisoners were captured in front of the lines of this division, including that part which was occupied by the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When the skirmishers were advanced, early on the morning of the 11th, it was found that the rebels had retreated during the night toward Kinston.

While my thanks are due to all the officers of my command for the gallant manner in which they performed their duty during the attack and repulse of the enemy, I desire to make particular mention of Colonel Malloy, of Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Splaine, Seventeenth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade. They were cool, energetic, and prompt in the performance of their whole duty. It is hoped that they may be suitably rewarded for the valuable services they rendered in securing to our arms a decisive victory. Capt. William Howard, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, was in command of the troops of First Brigade, who occupied the work on our extreme left. From its position his men had an oblique and partially enfilading fire on the right flank of the rebels, which contributed no little to their speedy repulse. I desire to express my commendation of the captain's gallantry.

I also bear willing testimony to the coolness and efficiency of Colonel Jones, One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his officers and men, during the whole engagement of the 10th. Battery G and three guns of Battery I, Third New York Light Artillery, were well served and did good execution under the direction of Captain Kelsey, acting chief of artillery.

To the members of my staff—Major Gratz, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain Thomas, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Devine, acting aide-de-camp; Captain Bivin, acting ordnance officer, and Lieutenant Bell, aide-de-camp—my thanks are due for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which they performed the several duties assigned them. The arrangements of Doctor Mulford, surgeon-in-chief, for the care of the wounded were all that could be expected.

I inclose reports of brigade commanders with list of casualties.* and respectfully call attention to the names of officers in their respective commands, whose good conduct is mentioned.

Congratulating the major-general commanding on this auspicious opening of the campaign, I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. THEODORE COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Beaufort.

* Embodied in table, p. 62.

No. 266.

Report of Col. Adam G. Malloy, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 7–10.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., DIST. OF BEAUFORT,
In the Field, Wise's Forks, N. C., March 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the brigade under my command during the operations of the 7th, 8th, and 9th, and battle of the 10th instant:

On the afternoon of the 7th the brigade was ordered into position, the left resting on the Dover road and the right crossing and resting about 200 yards to the right of the Trent road. During the evening works were erected by the command.

About 4 p. m. of the 8th instant I received orders from Brigadier-General Carter, commanding the division, to advance my skirmishers and line of battle in connection with the brigade of General Ruger's division on my right and to be governed by the movements of that command. After advancing about 400 yards the command on my right halted and commenced erecting works. I immediately followed the example and soon had a formidable earth-work completed. On the morning of the 9th I received orders from the general commanding to erect works on the Trent road.

Captain Howard, of the Third Battalion, and 150 men of the brigade were detailed for that purpose. About 5.30 p. m. of the same day the enemy advanced a heavy line and attacked the skirmishers of this brigade, who received them with a well-directed volley, driving them back in confusion. In a few minutes they again attacked and drove in the skirmishers of the brigades on my right and left. The captain commanding the skirmishers of this brigade, discovering that the enemy had flanked his right, ordered his men to retire to the pits dug the night previous. This fact having been reported to the general commanding, I was ordered to regain the advance rifle-pits, which was done about 9 o'clock in the evening.

About 1.30 o'clock of the 10th the enemy attacked and again drove in the skirmishers of the brigades on my right and left, compelling my skirmishers to fall back to the inner line of rifle-pits to avoid being outflanked. On discovering this I ordered the artillery to sweep the front of the command with shell, which checked the enemy's advance. About 2.30 o'clock the enemy again charged and finally succeeded in driving in the skirmishers of the brigade, who fell back to the main works. I at once ordered the gun commanding the Dover road to open with shell and two companies to the right and left of it to open with musketry, which completely repulsed the enemy, who did not again attempt an attack. The detail of 150 men with Captain Howard from this brigade was held in reserve by the general commanding. On the attack being made on the extreme left by the enemy, Captain Howard with his command was ordered to the left of the division, arriving there in time to assist in the repulse of the enemy on that flank.

During the engagement I was sparing of my ammunition, having but thirty-five rounds to the man and not knowing when more might be received.

I take pleasure in mentioning the following-named officers who behaved with distinguished gallantry on all occasions: First Lieut. W. P. L. Muir, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant adju-

tant-general of the brigade; Capt. Charles H. Haskin, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general of the brigade; Maj. Carlos C. Cox, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Capt. William Howard, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Lieut. Col. D. D. Scott, Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Very respectfully,

A. G. MALLOY,
Col. 17th Wisconsin Veteran Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. H. H. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 267.

Reports of Col. Charles L. Upham, Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 7–10.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., DIST. OF BEAUFORT,
Wise's Forks, N. C., March 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following:

That on the 7th I was directed to proceed with my command to Jackson's Mills and relieve the portion of the Second Brigade, First Division, then there. I relieved them about 4 p. m. Soon after a section of Battery I, Third New York Light Artillery, reported to me and was placed in position commanding the bridge and the works beyond. Pickets were thrown out, connecting on the right with those of the First Division. Everything was very quiet during the night and the skirmish line was advanced to about 100 yards from the creek and intrenched. Much chopping was heard a little on our right and apparently near the creek, which I reported to the general commanding. During the forenoon of the 8th, learning that a negro reported troops as having passed our left, I placed the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers across the British road about 400 or 500 yards from the Dover road, with both flank companies deployed as skirmishers; also threw out more pickets to the left of the force directly at the creek. About noon, while brisk skirmishing was going on at the creek, the enemy made a sudden attack from the east side of the British road, and rapidly extending their right while advancing, in a few minutes had possession of the cross-roads. At the first volley I sent Lieutenant Rand to direct the Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers to change front and order the section of artillery to report to me at the British road. The section came up just before the enemy gained possession of the cross-roads, but passed on the run under a very hot musketry fire, and I have not seen the officer in command of it since. Simultaneously the enemy crossed the creek on our right, and driving the pickets nearly surrounded the entire brigade. In the affair of the 10th the brigade was not actively engaged.

List of casualties, as nearly as can be given, has been furnished to you.*

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. UPHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. H. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., Dist. of Beaufort.

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* See next, *post.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., DIST. OF BEAUFORT,
In the Field, March 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the casualties in this brigade since a. m. of the 8th instant, as near as can be ascertained, as follows:

On the 8th instant, killed, wounded, and missing, 23 officers and 861 enlisted men; on the 10th instant, wounded, 4 men; killed, 2 men; total, 890.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. UPHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. H. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., Dist. of Beaufort.

No. 268.

Report of Col. Charles L. Upham, Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry, of operations March 2–8.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOL. INFANTRY,
Kinston, N. C., April 15, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following as a partial report of the operations of this regiment during the month of March:

Leaving Company K temporarily as provost guard, I marched from New Berne on the 2d with 20 officers and 700 men, reaching Core Creek about noon of the 3d, and picketed the crossing. The troops having come up, we were assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, District of Beaufort, of which brigade I assumed command. The Fifteenth, having a large number of recruits belonging to General Sherman's army assigned to it temporarily, was divided into two battalions for field service—the companies of the right wing and attached men forming the First Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tolles; the companies of the left wing and attached men the Second Battalion, under Major Osborne. On the 6th the army marched on Kinston, the Second Division, with the Second Brigade in advance, taking the Dover road. This road most of the way lay through swamps and was heavily blockaded by felled trees, which had to be cut through to allow the passage of the artillery and trains. No enemy was found until near Southwest Creek, when it was evident that they intended to dispute the passage of that stream, and held the crossing with the artillery and infantry well intrenched. About 2 p. m. of the 7th I was ordered to the left to relieve a portion of the Second Brigade, Second Division, then at Jackson's Mills. Arriving there, Companies A and I of the First Battalion were deployed as skirmishers, the remainder of the battalion furnishing the supports and the picket-line, connecting with the troops on our right, three-quarters of a mile distant. The other brigades of our division went into camp at Wise's Forks, a mile and a half in our rear; our left was covered by cavalry, who were directed to picket as far as the upper road, which would preclude the possibility of the enemy's passing our left unknown to us. There was occasional firing on both sides from artillery and on the skirmish line until dark. During the night the skirmish line, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tolles, was pushed forward to within 100 yards of the enemy's works and intrenched.

About 10 a. m. of the 8th the enemy opened upon us with artillery, which was returned by our guns, and the skirmish line became briskly

engaged. Receiving information that a body of the enemy was moving upon a road on our left, I ordered the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers into the woods to our left, forming across the British road, with skirmishers thrown out on both flanks. About noon the enemy made a sudden and impetuous attack upon the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts. Directing that the Second Battalion of the Fifteenth change front to meet it, and the artillery to report to me at the crossing of the British road, I proceeded in that direction and found the enemy to have possession of that part of the field, and advancing rapidly gained the roads, thereby preventing communications with Lieutenant-Colonel Tolles and Major Osborne. At the same time the enemy advanced on our right and, cutting our picket line in two, almost completely surrounded our troops, who were soon compelled to surrender. The only officer escaping was Lieutenant Bowman, who, with a few men, ran the gauntlet of a hot fire to make their escape.

From an aide-de-camp of General Bragg, who was present on the 8th and afterward taken prisoner, I learn that the rear attack was made by Hoke's (rebel) division, 6,000 strong. No information was received by me of the approach of the enemy, dispatches of the general commanding having fallen into the hands of the (rebels) enemy.

I have to regret the loss of Captain Bassett. He was mortally wounded on the skirmish line just before the rear attack. He was a brave and faithful officer.

Not having been able to receive reports from commanding officers, I am unable to give a more complete report. Will forward such casualties as are known.

The regiment is at present on duty at this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES L. UPHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. H. J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

No. 269.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry Splaine, Seventeenth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 8–10.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., DIST. OF BEAUFORT,
In the Field, near Kinston, N. C., March 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the actions with the enemy at and near this position during the three days ending March 10, 1865:

On the 8th instant Company D, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Capt. Lewis Cann, which had the previous night been stationed on the British road, in rear of Colonel Upham's brigade, was attacked by the enemy in force, and after making a stout though prudent resistance retired, having suffered a loss of 2 non-commissioned [officers] and 3 privates. Captain Cann, with much skill and prudence, conducted his company in safety to the right, joining the command of General Palmer, and next day reached his regiment. On the same day, about 10 a. m., while the enemy was advancing on the main Dover road, I received an order to send a battalion of 200 men to assist in checking the advance of the enemy. I accordingly sent Maj. William W. Smith, Seventeenth Massachusetts

Volunteer Infantry, with Companies A, C, and F of that regiment, commanded, respectively, by Capts. James Splaine, John E. Mullally, and Charles O. Fellows. With this force Major Smith moved promptly toward the advance of the enemy, and engaged them with much spirit and effect. In the early part of this action Captain Splaine suggested the possibility of recapturing a piece of artillery lost by our retreating force, when Major Smith ordered him to make the attempt. He succeeded in reaching the gun and cutting the harness of the dead horses, but the enemy pressed him in such overwhelming force that the enterprise had to be abandoned. At this juncture the major commenced falling back from position to position, resisting the advance with varying success and, considering the heat of the fire, but slight loss on his part. During the fighting Lieutenant Sillars, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, in command of a pioneer and fatigue party from the brigade, was sent to the front to erect a breast-work in which our retiring force might make a stand. This work was, however, only partially built when our force fell back to it, and a short stand was made, in which the working party bore an honorable part. This was the last stand made until our works were reached.

From the report of Major Smith, I feel gratified in being able to make a favorable mention of Captain Splaine for his gallantry in the fight and his good management of his company. Though the major is too diffident to speak favorably of himself, I know from the reports of officers engaged, including an officer of General Carter's staff, that he behaved with the most distinguished gallantry and ability. Major Smith reports very favorably of Lieutenant Sillars.

During the remainder of the day our skirmish line was kept busily engaged, and the enemy's artillery poured a steady fire on the line of works occupied by my brigade, killing a non-commissioned officer and seriously wounding one private of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers. On the 9th our skirmish line, composed of companies A, B, and C, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, a few men of Battery A, Third New York Artillery, and Captain Tucker's company (B), Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, was busily engaged all day, sometimes driven by the enemy and sometimes driving him. On the 10th instant the skirmish line was hotly engaged offering a stubborn resistance to superior numbers. In the afternoon the enemy made an attack in force on the front of the line between the Trent road and my center. In this fight the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers was engaged, together with the left wing of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and all of Battery A, Third New York Artillery, which had been ordered to the Trent road to strengthen a part of the line at that point, which was fiercely attacked by the enemy. During this assault the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers lost 1 officer (Captain Forbes, who was severely wounded), 2 privates killed, and 2 non-commissioned officers and 2 privates wounded.

The skirmishers of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts behaved well, only retiring when forced back by the line of battle of the enemy. That portion of our line not engaged was still covered by skirmishers, who lost 5 men.

When the enemy was assaulting our left I sent Captain Splaine with a squad of men to deploy a line of skirmishers perpendicularly to the enemy's line of battle. This movement, assisted by Lieutenant Smith's company (B), Seventeenth Massachusetts, opened on the enemy as he was retiring, and I think induced a number of the enemy's skirmishers to surrender who would otherwise have escaped.

I am happy to report that all the officers of the brigade gave me their most hearty co-operation during these operations, particularly Captain Tucker, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, officer of the picket.

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
17th Massachusetts	6	13	15	34
Battery A, 3d New York Artillery	----------	1	----------	1
25th Massachusetts	2	5	1	8
Total	8	19	16	43

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY SPLAINE,

Lieut. Col. Seventeenth Massachusetts Vol. Infty., Comdg.

Capt. H. H. THOMAS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, District of Beaufort.

No. 270.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the South, of operations January 1–February 1.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

Hilton Head, S. C., January 8, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report by this mail that everything remains in a satisfactory condition in this department. In Savannah and vicinity General Sherman's army is rapidly preparing for an offensive movement by getting in supplies, clothing, &c., and by a preparatory movement of troops. The full report of all that relates to this army will, without doubt, be fully communicated by General Sherman, for whose mail the Arago will be detained. Defensive works around Savannah for small garrisons are now in process of construction under the superintendence of Captain Poe, U. S. Engineers, and chief engineer of General Sherman's army. A landing for the supply of the army has been made at Thunderbolt on Wilmington River, from which point to the city a railroad is being rapidly laid. The draught of ten feet water at low tide can be carried up to this landing, which has the further advantage of so bold a shore as to enable vessels to land at wharves of only forty feet in length. The obstructions in the Savannah River are of so heavy a character that it will require many weeks to remove them. The most formidable are those at the head of Elba Island, crossing both the north and south channels. An opening had been made by the rebels in the south channel sufficient for the passage of a narrow boat, but these obstructions are continuous across the north channel, which is the deeper of the two, the south channel having on the flats below the mouth of Saint Augustine Creek only five feet of water at low tide. Although the passage of a vessel by the south channel as far as the mouth of Saint Augustine Creek, and thence through that creek can be made by a vessel drawing nine feet at low tide, yet the tortuous character of Saint Augustine Creek, between its mouth and Thunderbolt, where the stream receives the name of Wilmington River,

the passage through the draws of two bridges that span this creek, and the getting around a large dry-dock which has been sunk in it, makes the navigation of this creek so difficult as to seriously interfere with anything like the rapid transmission of supplies through it. All heavy vessels, therefore, can better land at Thunderbolt until the obstructions in the north channel are removed. As great a quantity of supplies as can be lightered up in small steamers are brought from the heavy vessels anchored in the Savannah River below Elba Island. Some little delay has, however, been experienced in getting supplies to General Sherman's troops, arising in part from the novelty of the use of water transportation by General Easton, which, at the request of General Sherman, I have turned over to him for this purpose, and in part from the actual scarcity of these supplies. This latter, however, applies more particularly to forage which has not arrived as rapidly as was expected, nor in the quantity anticipated, from the notice in the letter of the Quartermaster-General of the amount to be shipped to this department. General Sherman proposes, on starting upon his contemplated march, to turn over the city of Savannah to my command, with such a force as will enable me, in addition to what I can spare, to hold the city.

I propose to hold Thunderbolt Battery, Fort Barton, Forts Jackson and Lee, and Fort Boggs and the defenses in rear of the city, together with a small new work to be thrown up on the Union Causeway across the river. I propose to modify the old rebel works mentioned so that they may be held firmly by small garrisons. This can readily be done where the works are large, as in the case of Fort Barton, by cutting off a small portion of the work and forming it into an isolated citadel made by obstacles impregnable to assault. I propose to have a picket-line extending from the Little Ogeechee around to the Savannah River at a distance from the city varying from three miles and a half to twelve miles. I have no doubt that I can accomplish all that is required in the way of defense, especially as I hope to raise two or three regiments of colored troops from the negroes brought in with General Sherman's army. One army corps, the Seventeenth, has already been moved to Beaufort, preparatory to commencing its movement. As soon as this commences its movement, secures the first point, Pocotaligo, and commences the destruction of the railroad, I am, according to General Sherman's plan, to move my small force from the Tullifinny to Savannah in order to guard it when his whole army moves. As General Sherman's plan involves a thorough destruction of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad there will be no necessity for my maintaining a post on its line. In case of a future raid being attempted by a small force in this department, there are numberless points at which to land and commence forward movements. It is better to leave everything open so that the enemy may not know where we are coming. By holding a post in the interior we would give the enemy the advantage of barring by defensive works all avenues of advance from it. I have in another communication acknowledged in full your two letters of the 26th ultimo. The number of colored refugees, although not quite as great as supposed, is still very considerable. Several thousands have already been brought to this place and to Beaufort. As our islands are already as populous as the advantage of this people and their labor permit, I shall be forced to establish a colony on Edisto Island, extending to it military protection for this purpose. All these calls upon the small force of my command will so completely absorb it that I shall be forced to request leave to send all the prison-

ers we are guarding to the North, which request I have made the subject of a separate communication. The reports of deserters and refugees concur in the statement that Hardee's army, after escaping from Savannah, separated, the Georgia Reserves, under G. W. Smith, crossing the Savannah River and going to Augusta. These openly swore that they would not fight for South Carolina, nor put their foot upon her soil if possible to avoid it. The regular infantry, comprising seven regiments, remained for some time in front of my force at Tullifinny and then a portion went to Charleston.

The report of yesterday from General Hatch represents that Anderson's brigade of regulars, 1,500 strong, with South Carolina militia and a portion of Wheeler's cavalry, amounting in all to about 6,000 men, were in his front, evidently preparing for some movement. Deserters represented that they intended falling back to the Ashepoo River, and were driving off the cattle for that purpose. I have prepared a pontoon bridge to be thrown across Whale Branch at Port Royal Ferry as soon as General Howard is prepared to move. Reports from General Schimmelfennig, commanding Northern District, represent that several regiments have returned to their former location on James Island, and that work is still going on strengthening the batteries on James Island and also upon the fort on John's Island, opposite Fort Pringle, with which it is connected by a bridge across the Stono River. Active work is also going on strengthening the defenses in rear of the city near the old Revolutionary line, and in strengthening other points on the railroad, regarded as vital, among which Branchville is regarded as the most important. The governor of the State has called out every man who can bear arms, between the ages of sixteen and sixty. The generals have designated the rallying points for the different regiments of this reserve militia. All that they can do, however, will scarcely retard the irresistible march of General Sherman's army. Reports from the direction of Florida represent that the main body of Wheeler's cavalry has moved to the Altamaha River to obstruct the movements of General Sherman's army in that direction, in obedience to orders from General Hardee, who believed that such movements were designed by General Sherman. The news from the interior of Georgia is most encouraging for the cause of reconstruction of the Union. It is reported and believed that many of the towns of the interior have held meetings, following the lead of the Union meeting in Savannah, and have passed resolutions in favor of reconstruction. Many prominent citizens are reported to have come out strongly for this movement, and also that Governor Brown now proposes to submit the subject of reconstruction to a vote of the people of the State. It is further reported by deserters and refugees that a Georgia regiment, 400 strong, stationed at Grahamville, threw down their arms a few days ago and returned to Georgia. My force is still stationed at Tullifinny, with its batteries within 800 yards of the enemy and commanding the railroad. It will, however, as stated above, be removed to Savannah to secure the custody of the city when General Sherman moves.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., January 17, 1865.

GENERAL: The military changes since the date of my last report embrace the removal of the Seventeenth Corps of General Howard's wing of General Sherman's army, from Savannah to Beaufort, and their advance; also the removal of the Fifteenth Corps of the same wing, to the same place.

On the night of the 13th General Howard threw a brigade of the Seventeenth Corps (General Blair) across Port Royal Ferry, and constructed a pontoon bridge. On the 14th he advanced with the whole corps, the leading division reaching the works at Pocotaligo that night. During the night the enemy retreated from all their works in front of Generals Blair and Hatch.

On the morning of the 15th General Blair moved forward and occupied the railroad. General Hatch also moved forward and occupied the railroad in his front and also works at Tullifinny, Coosawhatchie, Dunson's Bluff, and Bee's Creek. A portion of the force was at once employed in destroying the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The enemy's infantry retreated on the railroad toward Charleston, the artillery and cavalry toward Branchville. It is reported that they intend to make an attempt to check General Sherman's advance near the Ashepoo River at a place called Green Pond. It is still further reported that the enemy intend to make a determined stand at Branchville, and, if possible, to hold Charleston. It is possible that the intention of the enemy is to evacuate Charleston. The belief that this will be the case is founded on information obtained from deserters, escaped Union officers, and refugees. They report the following facts:

First. Very little work is being done upon the defenses in the rear of the city.

Second. That they have moved all of [their] light guns from Charleston to Branchville.

Third. All the machinery in the arsenal and Government shops has been removed to Charlotte, N. C.

Fourth. Before removed from the shops the last piece work done was to make 400 spikes for spiking cannon and issuing the same to the officers who were to use them.

Fifth. All the negroes, except one to each officer and citizen, have been ordered to be removed from the city.

Sixth. The citizens, including women and children, are allowed to remain.

These points almost convince me that it is altogether probable, if not conclusive, that they intend to evacuate Charleston. A determined stand will undoubtedly be made at Branchville. General Sherman, however, will make quick work with any force that they may have there. The reports represent that the whole force in South Carolina consists of General Hardee's force, or at least the portion that remained after a part of the Georgia militia went home, amounting to about 10,000 men, regulars and militia. In addition, there are about 2,000 men in and around Charleston. The First Division of Longstreet's corps, 3,000 strong, is reported to be here; also Hagood's (South Carolina) brigade, 1,100 strong and Wheeler's cavalry, 4,000 strong, making a total of 20,100.

Considerable activity is apparent at the sea-board batteries of Charleston. This may work to strengthen the batteries, a removal of the guns, or a ruse to cover the evacuation. General Sherman is rapidly preparing to move forward and will soon be in full motion, the advance corps having already started.

I am prepared to carry out General Sherman's orders, either to occupy Savannah, or, if the 5,000 men expected from Baltimore arrive, to place them in Savannah as a garrison, and to use General Hatch's division as a moving column on the coast, with which to make diversions, or, if opportunity offers, to attack and capture any weak point. This division will also cover the flotilla bearing supplies for General Sherman's army, to be delivered by any of the rivers that General Sherman may direct.

I am already making preparations to vigorously carry out your order for the organization of the new colored regiments. I have already filled up the old colored regiments to the minimum and added two companies to the Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, making it a full regiment. I have started the organization of the first regiment and have several hundred men. I expect to raise at least four regiments, and respectfully ask that the Adjutant-General may send me the numbers for them.

The health of the department is good and the spirits of the troops excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., January 25, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the severe rains of the last four days have materially interfered with the movements of General Sherman's army, which will not be fairly started for a few days in consequence of this unexpected delay. General Sherman himself has gone to the front at Pocotaligo, whence he intends to demonstrate with General Howard's army toward Charleston. As soon as the Left Wing can get through the mud as far as Sister's Ferry and across the river at that point, the real movement will commence. This will probably be four or five days from this time. I have selected Pocotaligo as the position for the intrenched camp ordered by General Grant and General Sherman. This is a good position, covering the road leading to Beaufort and to the upper Broad River, and is a diverging point to the roads leading up into the country. With a little work it can be made tenable for a garrison of 1,000 men, while the adjacent ground is such as to afford facilities for placing 5,000 additional men in position should it ever become necessary to use so many at that point. My orders from General Sherman are to take General Hatch's division and to demonstrate strongly toward Charleston by water, also toward Bull's Bay, and to feel the enemy constantly on James Island. My information from the Northern District leads to the belief that the enemy may evacuate Charleston. If this supposition prove to be correct, the present arrangements will probably enable me to push in and secure much valuable property before it is destroyed. General Grover's division of the Nineteenth Corps has arrived and been placed by me in Savannah to garrison that city and its dependencies. I have given all the necessary orders to encourage the recruiting of the able-bodied negroes within this department, in accordance with General Sherman's order upon this subject. Effect has also been given to General Sherman's order in regard to the settlements of negroes which have

been placed under the charge of Brevet Major-General Saxton, who has accordingly been relieved of his military command in order to give his undivided attention to his assigned duty as inspector of settlements and plantations. Your order with regard to the removal of certain persons from Savannah has not yet been fully carried into effect, but will be completely carried out as soon as the present military operations are so far advanced as to render it safe to place these people beyond the lines. The north channel in the Savannah River has been opened by my party of submarine workmen, and vessels drawing fourteen feet of water can now go up to the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., February 1, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I returned from Savannah last night, where I saw an officer direct from Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, who reported that the Left Wing of General Sherman's grand army was at that point. General Slocum, commanding that wing, had been considerably delayed by the state of the roads and other difficulties. The causeway at Sister's Ferry, on the south side, was found to be much washed by the high water, and also to be thickly planted with torpedoes, which rendered it necessary to make a new approach. The pontoon bridge across the river at Sister's Ferry was completed on the evening of the 30th, and a few men passed over. The marsh on the north side, for one mile and three-quarters, would have to be corduroyed. General Slocum expected to have this done yesterday, so as to cross his advance—Kilpatrick's cavalry—to-day. He had communicated with General Williams from the Right Wing in the direction of Robertsville. There is a small force of Wheeler's cavalry in front near the latter place, which retires before our advance. On the south bank of the Savannah General Slocum had found only Iverson's cavalry brigade. General Sherman, who has been for several days near Pocotaligo with the Right Wing, under General Howard, will advance as soon as General Slocum is over the Savannah—probably to-morrow. General Hatch with his division has already moved to the Salkehatchie River, relieving the Seventeenth Corps from their position at that point, fronting the enemy. He will for several days retain his whole force in this position, and enough force will continue to be retained there to hold the railroad from Salkehatchie to Coosawhatchie. In the meantime I have sent General E. E. Potter with three regiments to make diversions toward the railroad near Charleston, and Edisto Island is now held by our troops, who have demonstrated toward the enemy's works at Willstown, and also on Adams' Run from White Point. Continuing this as long as it is effective, I shall, in obedience to the directions of General Sherman, finally move this small force to James Island, and feel the enemy there as much as is prudent. Generally, I am to watch the enemy, and to demonstrate against him wherever it will be effective.

I have received orders from General Sherman relating to the arrival of General Schofield in North Carolina, and in obedience to them have

instructed General Schofield to take command of all the troops in North Carolina, and to operate according to the plan arranged for his co-operation with General Sherman. The Construction Corps, under Brigadier-General McCallum, will leave at once for Beaufort, N. C.

I have no late reports from the Northern District. In the Beaufort District General E. E. Potter has occupied Edisto Island.

In the Savannah District General Grover is doing well in his efforts to establish order and discipline. The cotton is being slowly loaded on vessels. Incendiary attempts have not succeeded in burning any cotton although about one square and a half was burned. An old arsenal, containing considerable fixed ammunition, was among the buildings consumed. The explosion of the shells prevented the firemen getting close enough to check the fire until it had attained considerable headway. I have ordered three steam fire engines, through Brigadier-General Van Vliet, at New York, to be sent here as soon as possible. They will be paid for out of the civil fund.

The recruiting of negroes does not progress well—only 450 having enlisted thus far—owing mainly to the assumption of all control over that business by Brevet Major-General Saxton, who has created some disorder by his harangues before mass meetings of negroes, which he called in Savannah. General Grover will be forced to interdict such meetings in future, for a time at least, to guard against the opportunities that they afford, by their confusion and excitement, to the rebel incendiaries for prosecuting their attempts. Regular recruiting offices have been opened in Savannah by Brevet Brigadier-General Littlefield, superintendent of volunteer recruiting in this department.

From the District of Florida I have the report that a party of forty-five men, under an officer, was surprised near Jacksonville by a party of rebel cavalry, on the 26th ultimo, and one-half of them captured. I have sent one regiment, drawn from there for service in the field here, back again, in order to restore confidence, and also to build a work to guard the inland passage from the Saint John's River to Fernandina.

The health of the whole department is excellent, and the weather has been very fine for the past six days, with prospect of the continuance of good weather.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Armies, Washington, D. C.

No. 271.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the South, of operations February 9–March 6.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Charleston, S. C., February 18, 1865.

GENERAL: The city of Charleston and its defenses came into our possession this morning, with over 200 pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Mayor Macbeth surrendered the city to the troops of General Schimmelfennig at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces. Our advance on the Edisto and

from Bull's Bay hastened the retreat. The cotton warehouses, arsenal, quartermasters' stores, railroad bridges, and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy. Some vessels in the ship-yard were also burned. Nearly all the inhabitants remaining in the city belong to the poorer classes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., February 26, 1865.

GENERAL: An inspection of the rebel defenses of Charleston shows that we have taken over 450 pieces of ordnance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes 8 and 10-inch columbiads, a great many 32 and 42 pounder rifles, some 7-inch Brooke rifles, and many pieces of foreign make. We also captured eight locomotives and a number of platform and passenger cars, all in good condition. Deserters report that the last of Hardee's army was to have crossed the Santee River yesterday, bound for Charlotte, N. C., and that it was feared that General Sherman had already intercepted their march. It is reported on similar authority that the last of Hood's army, 12,000 strong, passed through Augusta last Sunday, the 19th, on its way to Beauregard. I have a force forty miles out on the Northeastern Railroad, toward the Santee River.

Georgetown has been evacuated by the enemy, and is now in our possession. Deserters are coming in constantly; we have over 400 already.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

(Copy to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point.)

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., March 6, 1865.

GENERAL: I have to correct one statement in my telegraphic dispatch from Charleston of February 18, that the arsenal was burned on that day. That building was not among those destroyed by fire. The force sent out on the Northeastern Railroad reached Santee River, skirmishing with Hardee's rear guard. The railroad bridge over the Santee was burned by the enemy. The time having expired when this advance could be of any assistance to General Sherman, judging from the reports of his present position, and it being necessary to recall this force in order to replace the troops drawn from General Grover's command for Cape Fear River, orders have been given for it to return to Charleston. My present intention is to hold Georgetown permanently. Admiral Dahlgren's flag-ship, the Harvest Moon, was sunk

by a torpedo in Winyah Bay three days ago, with the loss of one man. I cannot learn that any torpedoes have yet been found in Charleston Harbor, or indeed any obstructions of any kind that seriously interfere with the free navigation of all parts of the harbor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

No. 272.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alexander Schimmelfennig, U. S. Army, commanding Northern District, of operations January 1–February 16.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Morris Island, S. C., January 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that nothing of especial importance has occurred in this command since my last.*

The enemy is at present in about the same strength on my front as last summer; changes, however, take place daily, at least in regard to location. None of the deserters ever heard of any troops being sent from Lee's army to the vicinity of Charleston, nor has anything been observed to lead to such a supposition. None of the deserters know what troops Hardee has. The armament of forts and batteries, as well as their number, has been considerably altered since last summer, and the information received on this head I have made the subject of another report. The enemy has for the past fortnight been briskly at work strengthening his position. On Sullivan's Island he has cut several embrasures so as to be able to command the beach with grape and canister, and is daily at work on a bombproof at Fort Beauregard; at Fort Sumter he is occasionally heard at night working with heavy timber and iron. At Castle Pinckney heavy working parties have been constantly employed since my last report, probably sodding. The castle at present presents from the outside all the appearance of an earthwork. On James Island, from Fort Johnson to Pringle, they have been busy repairing and clearing the ground to the front and rear.

The buildings at Secessionville are disappearing. More than anywhere else, however, has the enemy displayed activity on the forts and batteries on John's Island; there also buildings have disappeared and batteries been unmasked. This would seemingly tend to show that the enemy is preparing for a vigorous defense; intercepted dispatches, however, rather point in the direction of evacuation. The heavy artillery has been armed with good rifled muskets; they are seen engaged in skirmish drill, and reports have been called for from commandants of regiments as to what they required for active duty in the field. (Camp kettles, haversacks, &c., were reported.) These dispatches were sent in a new code, which Sergeant Colvin, of the Signal Corps, succeeded in deciphering a few days ago. Sergeant Colvin performs his duty with great intelligence and most faithfully; his work gains importance daily, as the enemy's telegraph line is more frequently down than before.

*See Vol. XLIV, p. 839.

The enemy's attention has, since about a week, been drawn to the country around Bull's Bay. General Taliaferro and Colonel Rhett have been several times to inspect the works at Christ Church. A regiment of infantry and a light battery were sent to that neighborhood a few days ago, and yesterday again a regiment of infantry is reported as having crossed the bridge from Sullivan's Island to Mount Pleasant. In regard to the troops on John's Island I am entirely in the dark, and cannot get any information. The enemy has discontinued to feel my picket-lines during the night, or to reconnoiter during the day on my immediate front. He shows, however, a stronger picket-line than usual. He has occasionally fired a few shots from his batteries, probably practicing, for his fire was never directed at my lines. About forty shots have been fired from my batteries at the channel during the past fortnight.

In accordance with instructions from department headquarters the firing on my part has entirely ceased. My pickets have received the necessary instructions in reference to any evacuation of Charleston. Captain Hennessy, of the boat infantry, demonstrated on Sumter last night and drew artillery and infantry fire. I have succeeded in repairing the plank walks leading over Cole's Island to the fort on the right. I have also prepared the material for an artillery bridge to cross from the right of Cole's Island to James Island, and a party of engineers are engaged repairing the bridges on the left of Cole's Island and preparing materials to construct temporary landings in the neighborhood of both forts.

I regret to be obliged to report that the supply of scows and row-boats in this district has been reduced during my absence to about one-third of their former number, simply through carelessness. I was able last summer to transport with the scows and boats then on hand one light battery (six pieces) and 2,500 men. I am at present scarcely able to transport four pieces and 500 men.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,

Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,

Morris Island, January 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the enemy on my front since the 13th instant:

Circumstances compelled me to send, by my acting assistant adjutant-general, a slight sketch of these (up to the 21st instant). Since I have reported the enemy, as well as myself, have remained on the defensive. His reconnoitering parties in boats, sent out during the night from Secessionville and in front of Long Island, discontinued as soon as I sent out mine to meet them. On the 18th the enemy showed unusual activity on John's Island and to the west of Secessionville. He fired four shots from his batteries at the bridge; fired on John's Island opposite Battery Pringle; struck in the rear and to the west of Legareville. On the 19th a party came down on James Island on the immediate front of Cole's Island; they carried fire-brands, probably to set the brush on fire and destroy the bridge. Being fired upon by our forces they scattered without accomplishing their object. The enemy's

fatigue parties have gradually disappeared during the last week, first on Sullivan's, then on James, and finally on John's Island. Only on Castle Pinckney strong fatigue parties (say over 100 men) are still at work day and night between low and half tides. They are engaged at the foot of the rampart carrying and spreading earth and stones. The probability is that the heavy rampart sinks, and that they are strengthening the foundation. There have been various guns changed in the enemy's position, but none removed. A gun was up for about a week at Pinckney, always at the same point, probably changing the carriage of a gun, which is now lower than before. The strength of the enemy's forces on my front, if it has changed at all since my last report, has been augmented. There is a considerably larger number of camp-fires seen on James Island in rear of the first line from Fort Pringle to Battery No. 3.

About 150 to 200 men were seen marching from Battery Beauregard to Battery Marshall, on Sullivan's Island, yesterday. They had knapsacks and were followed by a wagon train. One or two more lots were seen moving in the afternoon from Moultrie to Beauregard. These troops seem to be strangers on Sullivan's Island, as they have during yesterday and to-day appeared in large numbers on the sand-hills looking around them. Their tents are erected near the barracks of the former garrison. Sullivan's Island has no doubt been largely re-enforced, but I have not yet been able to ascertain to what extent. The enemy's outposts are stronger than ever before, and they have been kept so now for over eight days. For instance, the outpost near Fort Simkins consists at present of about 200 men every night. Six weeks ago there were only twenty-five men, nights. Last summer the outposts at that place amounted to twenty-five men. Trains are heard very frequently at night running to and from Charleston, sometimes as often as every three-quarters of an hour. I am under the impression that they are not employed most of the time in transporting troops or stores, but probably removing private property from the city. The enemy has been experimenting with balloons on James Island, near Charleston, and with light-balls on parachutes. Artillery firing has been heard frequently in the rear—that is, north—of Charleston, and it is supposed that the enemy is trying the range of guns mounted there. The extraordinary strength of the enemy's outposts has probably prevented deserters from coming into our lines. All the information I have of the enemy's movements is therefore restricted to the reports of my outpost and lookout, as given above, and to the intercepted dispatches of the enemy.

In regard to the latter, I have to report: January 14, the blockade-runner Syren passed safely out of Charleston Harbor. January 15, the commissary of Sullivan's Island reports 185,000 rations on hand, and is ordered to keep forty days' rations for the garrison on Sullivan's Island, mainly flour and hard bread, and turn in the rest. Reports of rations from other posts were called for, but we were unable to get the answers. On the same day Colonel Rhett, commanding Sullivan's Island, notifies Colonel Frederick, commanding Second South Carolina Artillery, that he has got for his regiment 1,550 Austrian rifles, which he considers a very good arm. January 16, Colonel Rhett orders his brigade to have 100 rounds of ammunition with regiment, and in the same reports a U. S. monitor sunk, but the cause is unknown to him. On the same day 220 boxes of powder are ordered to be sent from Sullivan's Island to the city. A telegraph operator at Mount Pleasant makes an application to his superior officer in Charleston by signal from Sulli-

van's Island, showing that the former telegraphic communication between the city and Mount Pleasant is interrupted. On the 18th General Taliaferro orders Colonel Rhett to the city, to go with him to General Hardee's headquarters. Officers from James Island were ordered there at the same time, and in my opinion they then held a council of war. On the same day Captain Le Gardeur's battery is ordered from Mount Pleasant to Adams' Run to report to General Wright. On the 19th an aide-de-camp of Colonel Rhett notifies a quartermaster on James Island that he will inspect the wagon train of Colonel Rhett's brigade, showing that a field organization had been decided upon. On the 20th the sick from Mount Pleasant are ordered to be sent to the city. On the 21st, negroes at Mount Pleasant are ordered to the city.

On the 22d, early in the morning, Colonel Rhett reports two blockade-runners to have run into Charleston Harbor during the night. They had shown no lights and had not been previously announced. They were probably Wilmington blockade-runners. This shows plainly that our steamers might run in in the same way without being halted, and also that there are no torpedoes in the tour taken by the blockade-runners. On the same day the negroes on Sullivan's Island (workmen on the fortifications) were ordered to the city. A steamer was sent for them, indicating that their numbers were considerable. On the 23d a surgeon on Sullivan's Island wishes to send his convalescents to Charleston, but is informed from there that the Summerville hospital has been closed and removed into the interior, and that no more sick can be received in the city. On the 24th it was too hazy to send any signal dispatches. On the 25th a number of officers of Colonel Rhett's brigade, from James Island and Sumter, were ordered to sit on a court-martial on Sullivan's Island. On the 26th there were a number of other dispatches of less importance. I may add that the enemy's signal corps is drilling with small flags, and on the field system.

From the above information it will be seen that the enemy is, as heretofore, preparing for both eventualities, determined defense as well as evacuation; and although his preparations point more and more in the latter direction, it is evident that he takes things easier now than a fortnight since. Courts-martial were then dissolved, and are now recommenced. He will evacuate in haste as soon as we threaten his line of retreat in earnest. He will show determined resistance if simply attacked in his front, where he is strongest. If we wish to get the majority of their garrison with the enemy's works, we have simply to attack them in front, and about the same time place a similar or a superior force in their lines of retreat and communication.

I have the honor to inclose an order issued to my command to insure its readiness in case of an evacuation by the enemy, and also a copy of the instructions given by me to Colonel Kozlay, commanding Folly Island, for his guidance in the same case. For the command on Morris Island I have given verbal instructions, besides being myself on the ground. The activity of my command has been limited to a vigilant observation of the enemy's doings during the day and to a feeling of his new lines at night. The boat infantry of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Hennessy, have been up on several occasions to reconnoiter around Sumter and Simkins, and other places, and drew the enemy's fire. For more than a week past they have not been able to draw any artillery fire from Sumter.

On the morning of the 20th of January Captain Hennessy discovered a steamer at Sumter's wharf, most gallantly went up to her, and fired three shells at and into her with his boat howitzer, driving her aground.

Even on this occasion the enemy opened upon him with musketry only. The steamer was destroyed early in the morning of the 20th by the guns of our front batteries. Reconnoitering parties, sent out in boats north of Long Island toward Secessionville, under Captain Blau, of the Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, found Pine Tree Island as my outposts had left it last summer and no torpedoes in the creek. The men of my command are too much fatigued by outpost duty to send out larger parties. I have subsequently been unable to land anywhere on John's Island, and therefore requested the commanding officer of the naval forces in Stono Inlet to go up Stono and Kiawah Rivers and see what he could discover. Unfortunately, the permission to do so having been sent by Admiral Dahlgren through the signal corps in the common code, the enemy was informed of our intention, for he reads our dispatches in the common code as well as we do his. The consequence was that all our shelling of the enemy's works and the ground in rear of Secessionville did not make a man move or draw a shot from their guns. This reconnaissance, however, established the fact that the enemy had not again erected his batteries west of Legareville, which he used in January, 1864, and which we demolished last summer. As the enemy can read our common signal code, and as working in other codes dispatches are certainly transmitted less expeditiously than by mounted orderlies or a boat, I have entirely given up the signal corps as a means of communication, and employ all the sergeants at Fort Strong, the Swamp Angel, and elsewhere in observing the enemy's signal stations, so as to obtain all the information possible from them. I have been informed that active operations will soon commence in this district, and that General Hatch with his division will probably arrive here within a few days. I have therefore ordered the docks at Morris and Folly Islands to be put in as good condition as possible; but to repair them well, and do other work required in case of active operations, a steam pile-driver will be absolutely essential and should be sent here as soon as practicable. Lumber is also not on hand in this district, and as there will be wanted a large quantity of one, two, and three inch planks for offensive operations, I now call attention to the fact in time.

I also beg to report that my wagon transportation is scarcely sufficient to provide the troops with rations and wood, and that as soon as more troops arrive I shall have no teams to transport armor to the batteries. I have now, with the Parrott guns and mortars, ammunition for about forty-eight hours' firing, and with the naval batteries, three days. I don't know what amount of firing will be ordered, but may be allowed to state that a four-horse team can take from the ordnance yard to Forts Strong or Putnam twelve to fifteen 200-pounder, or twenty-five to thirty 100-pounder shells at a load, and can make two trips within twenty-four hours.

I have again to inform you that the district has for some time been out of hay, and that private as well as public horses are dying rapidly. I have further to call attention to the fact that there are no beef-cattle, and that there is no hard bread at present on hand for issue in this district, and that the 300 barrels of flour arrived yesterday will furnish soft bread for the present strength for the command for twelve days.

I am, captain, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
January 19, 1865.

Col. E. A. KOZLAY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Folly Island, S. C.:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that in case of an evacuation by the enemy of their works on your front you will be guided by the following instructions, unless something unforseen occurs, in which case you will not consider these directions absolute, but proceed upon your own judgment: The commanders of the respective forts on Long Island and the right of Cole's Island will be instructed to immediately send forward three reliable men, who volunteer to make the reconnaissance. These men will proceed at a distance of fifty paces from each other toward Secessionville and Fort Lamar and Fort Pringle. If they find the places evacuated they will make preconcerted signals with a flag to the officer sending them out, and one will return personally and report. The commanding officers of Long Island and Cole's Island will of course at once notify you of their suspicions, whereupon you will have your command concentrated at Stono Landing, either to take them by steamer to the right of Cole's Island or by boats to the south end of Cole's Island, and march from there up to the right of Cole's Island. Upon such information from your front you will at once dispatch the engineers to the right of Cole's Island to await the orders of the commander of Cole's Island. If Secessionville is reported evacuated by the messenger who returns from the reconnaissance the garrison of Long Island, except thirty men remaining in the fort, will cross over to Secessionville and take possession of it. The commander of Cole's Island, after having made the above reconnaissance with three volunteers, and on their reporting the evacuation will leave thirty men in each of the forts on the right and left of Cole's Island, and with the balance of his force repair the bridge on the right end of Cole's Island. By the time the bridge is repaired the forces from Folly Island will probably have arrived there, and when he has accumulated 200 men he will march forward and take Fort Pringle. At each of the forts (Mahan and Delafield) you will leave a corporal and three men, who may be convalescents. A small provost guard will be left at Stono, to aid in which all the civilians will be put at once on duty the moment such a movement commences. You will take with you all the horses you can. Finding the first line of works on James Island evacuated you will re-enforce Pringle and Secessionville to 200 men in the aggregate, and take with the rest a reserve position near the enemy's rifle-pits. You will send forward a squad of mounted men, either on private or public horses, in the direction of Fort Johnson, in order to open connection with the troops from Morris Island, and a second similar squad in the direction of Fort Pemberton, having previously provided them both with guides. You will inform the commanding officer of the navy at Stono of the movement as soon as it takes place; hand him a copy of these instructions, and request his co-operation up the river. The troops once in possession of Pringle and Secessionville will strengthen those works in rear with shovels and axes, and turn the enemy's artillery to as good account as possible; will hold the places, and not retire even if attacked by a heavy force.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. WALTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
January 19, 1865.

Col. E. A. KOZLAY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Folly Island, S. C.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you will issue to the troops of your command three days' small rations, consisting of hard bread, coffee, sugar, and salt. The quartermaster will issue small bags for every enlisted man for the purpose of carrying extra salt, sugar, and coffee. The rations issued as above will be kept in the haversacks untouched until further orders. Each man will be provided with eighty rounds of ammunition, forty rounds in cartridge-box and forty rounds in knapsack. In case the troops are ordered forward overcoats will be worn, no matter how warm the weather may be; also every man will carry one woolen blanket, a rubber blanket, one pair extra socks, and his knapsack. Every ten men are to carry one ax and one shovel or spade. You will see that the requisite number of stretchers is on hand to accompany the troops. Officers and men will be warned not to leave their camps in order that they may be ready to fall in at a moment's notice.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES M. WALTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

(Copy to Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett.)

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HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Morris Island, S. C., February 4, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to report:

All signs of evacuation of Charleston have ceased since my report of the 25th of January. The enemy takes matters more easily every day, and his officers are at present inviting each other, by means of the military signal line, to cock fights. This impression, obtained from the intercepted dispatches, is supported by the reappearance of the enemy's fatigue parties in small numbers all over his lines. Deserters who landed on Morris Island on the evening of the 26th of January give the same information. The enemy prepared for evacuation and was ready to evacuate between the 12th and 20th of last month. After that it was said large re enforcements had come from Virginia and a determined stand would be made. Their statements are contained in the annexed report of Lieutenant Schauffler. This state of affairs will not induce me to relax in vigilance, as changes may take place every moment.

On the 31st of January General Taliaferro inspected the different works on Sullivan's Island, and on this occasion one signal operator signaled to another that General Taliaferro had said General Sherman was within ten miles of Augusta, and that fighting had commenced. Four steamers (blockade-runners) have successfully run out, two in, and one has been stranded near Battery Marshall since my last report. Entire quiet has been the rule on the enemy's line as well as on mine. A reconnaissance made by the gun-boats in Stono River has led to no further developments as regards the strength of the enemy on John's Island or the armament of the new batteries. Two or three guns have

been changed, to my knowledge, on James Island, but changes always take place on the enemy's line within the space of every ten days and are of no significance. The enemy's strength seems to be the same as last reported, and the re-enforcements on Sullivan's Island seem to consist of the First Carolina State Infantry. The enemy's outpost lines have been kept up in their former strength.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., January 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding Northern District, Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following as the information obtained from eight deserters from the receiving ship Indian Chief, Charleston Harbor, who arrived in our lines on the evening of January 26. These men are the crew of one of the picket boats in the harbor. They took possession of the arms of the two officers, who were in their boat, while they were asleep, and then landing these officers on the marsh near Mount Pleasant, came over, bringing with them their carbines, cutlasses, signal light, &c. As regards general news, the reports of these men are conflicting and uncertain. They have heard that Hill's corps was expected here from Virginia. Some of them brought a rumor that Hood's army was only a few days' distance from Charleston. They speak of a council of war of Generals Beauregard, Hardee, and Joseph E. Johnston, in the city, ten or twelve days since, at which Commodores Ingraham, Tucker, and other officers assisted. They all agree that some twelve days ago all the talk was of evacuation; but that this has since changed, and they are now going to make a fight of it. With regard to information concerning this district, they know nothing about the numbers or composition of the land forces, excepting that in the city there are about the same garrisons as for some time past. Fort Ripley mounts now only two "quaker" guns, and has a garrison of a sergeant and ten men. The effective iron-clads in the harbor are at present only two in number, viz, the Charleston, flagship, armament, six 8-inch rifled guns; can steam about six knots an hour, carries Commodore Tucker's flag, and is commanded by Captain Brown; the Chicora, Captain Hunter, armament also six 8-inch rifles; her engines are weak, and she can hardly stem the tide. Both these vessels carry a torpedo on the bow. One of them goes on picket every night near Fort Johnson. The iron-clad Columbia, their best boat, was lost in the harbor about ten days ago. Her crew has been sent to Richmond, Va. The Palmetto State, Lieutenant Rochelle commanding, also an iron-clad, carrying five guns, is undergoing heavy repairs, having new flues put in, and will not be fit for service for two months. There are two more iron-clads in course of building, one recently launched and the other still on the stocks.

There is no wooden fleet in the harbor. The receiving ship Indian Chief, Lieutenant Ray commanding, has now only between sixty and seventy men on board, having recently sent about 125 men to Wil-

mington. The only duty done by the Indian Chief is sending out three picket boats every night. Two of these, each carrying two officers and ten men, are posted between Sumter and Battery Bee; the third, carrying one officer and six men, between Sumter and Johnson. They report the harbor full of torpedoes, both inside and outside of Sumter—so much so that the officers and men of the picket boats feel very uncomfortable about coming down to their posts. The rebels have been diligently planting these torpedoes for the past two months. At low tide they are only eight to ten inches below the surface of the water. These torpedoes consist of an elongated shell, about the size of a 200 or 300 pounder shell, round at both ends, having percussion tubes or fuzes at the upper ends and sides, fastened at the lower end into a sabot, and anchored with a grapnel. There are some twenty or thirty cigar-shaped torpedo boats, calculated to carry four men each, laying around the ship-yards on Ashley River. Probably about eight or ten of them only are serviceable. No volunteers from the navy have been called for for this duty during the past seven or eight months. The only obstructions reported in the harbor are palmetto logs anchored and running in a line from the northeast angle of Sumter to within 200 or 300 yards of the Sullivan's Island shore. This is not a continuous chain, the logs not being connected with one another by ropes or chains, but anchored singly. When the tide is running very strong these logs are pulled under water, leading to the supposition that there may be netting under them, to which they merely serve as floats. The navy has recently been quite busy taking soundings up Cooper and Ashley Rivers. These men, not having been engaged on this duty, know nothing particular about these soundings, nor how far up the parties were sent.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

EDW. W. SCHAUFFLER,
First Lieutenant, 127th New York Volunteers, and Aide-de-Camp.

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HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., February 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of orders of February 15, from the major-general commanding, in regard to the continuance of demonstrations on my front. These were delivered to me at 8.30 this p. m.

I had already thought it proper to take the responsibility of continuing to harass the enemy. On the 11th instant I held the same position on James Island during the day that Colonel Hartwell had occupied the day before. The enemy was in stronger force on the 11th than he had been on the 10th. After dark on the 11th my command retired to Cole's Island, taking up the bridges behind them. On the night of the 11th to the 12th Major Hennessy, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, made a demonstration in boats against Battery Simkins and Fort Sumter, which most thoroughly alarmed the enemy, as may be seen from the dispatch of General Hardee to the commanding officer of the iron-clads. The enemy opened a lively artillery fire from Simkins and Sullivan's Island and a musketry fire from Simkins and Sumter. Having perceived by the enemy's dispatches of the 12th and 13th that he was taking troops—artillery and infantry—back from James Island to Mount Pleasant and Andersonville, I ordered Colonel

Kozlay again to advance from Cole's Island to Battery and James Islands on the 14th instant, repeating the demonstration made before, though with a much smaller force. This was done, the crossing being covered by the gun-boats on Stono River and Secessionville Creek.

Colonel Kozlay's command remained on James Island during the day, finding the enemy, though in diminished numbers, behind his rifle-pits, and retired to Cole's Island again after dark. From the testimony of prisoners made on James Island on the 10th it is very evident that the enemy had not dared to take away any troops from my front. The demonstration caused him to withdraw troops from his flanks, bringing those from Andersonville and Mount Pleasant to James Island, and, according to the information of a deserter to the navy, bringing troops up here from the Edisto lines.

I have the honor herewith to inclose copies of the intercepted signal dispatches of the enemy since the 10th instant, showing the movements of the enemy caused by the James Island demonstration of the 10th and 11th; showing the effect produced by the Bull's Bay expedition, and giving in the instructions to the signal corps decided evidence of an anticipated evacuation.

Besides these dispatches I have the reports from my outposts that yesterday and this morning guns were being moved from some points in the enemy's lines, and that a number of tents have disappeared from James Island.

I gave orders this afternoon for the troops on Folly Island again to cross to-night to Cole's and James' Islands. The troops on Morris Island are at present assembled at the left batteries, with a sufficient supply of boats there to take them over to James Island. Scouts and strong parties are out to feel the enemy's lines and to land on James Island, if possible. I am waiting for their signals and reports. I sent to General Potter this morning, for his information, a copy of intercepted signal dispatches with regard to his movements, and also informed him of what I had done and probably should do.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South.

No. 273.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Bennett, Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, of operations February 18.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Charleston, S. C., February 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the evacuation and occupation of Charleston:

On the morning of February 18 I received information that led me to believe the defenses and lines guarding the city of Charleston had been deserted by the enemy. I immediately proceeded to Cumming's Point, from whence I sent a small boat, in the direction of Fort Moultrie, which

boat, when forty yards east from Fort Sumter, was met by a boat from Sullivan's Island containing a full corps of band musicians abandoned by the enemy. These confirmed my belief of an evacuation. I had no troops that could be available under two hours, as except in a few pontoon-boats there were no means whatever of landing troops near the enemy's works or into the city. I directed Major Hennessy to proceed to Fort Sumter and there replace our flag. The flag was replaced over the southeast angle of Fort Sumter at 9 a. m. I now pushed for the city, stopping at Fort Ripley and Castle Pinckney, from which works rebel flags were hauled down and the American flag substituted. The guns in these works were in good order. There was mounted in Fort Ripley one "quaker" gun bearing southeast. I landed at Mills' Wharf, Charleston, at 10 a. m., where I learned that a part of the enemy's troops yet remained in the city, while mounted patrols were out in every direction applying the torch and driving the inhabitants before them. I at once addressed to the mayor of the city the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Charleston, S. C., February 18, 1865.

Mayor CHARLES MACBETH,
Charleston:

MAYOR: In the name of the United States Government I demand a surrender of the city of which you are the executive officer. Until further orders all citizens will remain within their houses.

I have the honor to be, mayor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces, Charleston.

My whole force consisted of five officers and the armed crews of two small boats, comprising in all twenty-two men. Both officers and men volunteered to advance from the wharf into the city, but no re-enforcements being in sight I did not deem it expedient to move on.

Public buildings, stores, warehouses, private dwellings, shipping, &c., were burning and being fired by armed rebels, but with the force at my disposal it was impossible to save the cotton and other property.

While awaiting the arrival of my troops at Mills' Wharf a number of explosions took place. The rebel commissary depot was blown up, and with it, it is estimated, that not less than 200 human beings, most of whom were women and children, were blown to atoms. These people were engaged in procuring food for themselves and families, by permission from the rebel military authorities. The rebel ram Charleston was blown up while lying at her anchorage opposite Mount Pleasant ferry wharf, in the Cooper River. Observing a small boat sailing toward the bay under a flag of truce, I put off to it, and received from a member of the common council a letter addressed to the general commanding U. S. forces at Morris Island, or to the officer in command of the fleet. The following is a copy of the letter:

CHARLESTON, S. C., *February 18, 1865.*

The GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AT MORRIS ISLAND:

SIR: The military authorities of the Confederate States have evacuated the city. I have remained to enforce law and preserve order until you take such steps as you may think best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MACBETH,
Mayor.

The deputation sent to convey the above letter represented to me that the city was in the hands of either the rebel soldiery or the mob. They entreated of me, in the name of humanity, to interpose my military authority and save the city from utter destruction. To this letter I replied in the following terms:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Charleston Harbor, near Atlantic Wharf, February 18, 1865.

Mayor CHARLES MACBETH:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date. I have in reply thereto to state that the troops under my command will render every possible assistance to your well-disposed citizens in extinguishing the fires now burning.

I have the honor to be, mayor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces, Charleston.

Two companies of the Fifty-second Regiment and about thirty men of the Third Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery having landed, I proceeded with them to the Citadel. I here established my headquarters, and sent small parties in all directions with instructions to impress negroes wherever found and to make them work the fire apparatus until all fires were extinguished. I also sent a strong guard to the U. S. Arsenal, which was saved. As the troops arrived they were sent out to points in the city where were located railroad depots or any large buildings containing property, such as cotton, tobacco, rice, &c. It being apparent to me that I could not effectually save all that remained, I concentrated my guards wherever was stored the largest quantities.

I cannot at this time submit any account of or estimate any value to the property that has fallen into our possession. The most valuable items consist of cotton and rice. The cotton has not yet been secured. The rice is being given to the poor of the city to supply their immediate necessities.

Every officer and soldier exerted himself to a most willing performance of every allotted duty, yet I do not deem it invidious for me to make a special mention of Lieut. John Hackett, Company M, Third Rhode Island Artillery, who volunteered to go alone to Fort Moultrie and there raise the flag; as also to speak of Maj. John A. Hennessy, Capt. Samuel Cuskaden, and Lieut. P. M. Burr, all of the Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. James F. Haviland, acting assistant inspector-general, of my staff, who accompanied me to the city, all of whose services were most highly valuable to me.

Capt. H. H. Jenks, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, also rendered important services. Although he remained at Morris Island he was very efficient in facilitating the embarkation of my troops from there.

The flags from Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, and Fort Ripley, and seventeen signal pennants found in the city, were secured by the troops under my command.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops.

Capt. J. W. DICKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT,
Charleston, March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: On the 24th ultimo I had the honor to forward, for the information of the brigadier-general commanding, a report of the evacuation and occupation of Charleston. I now have the honor to transmit a report of captured property, of which the following is an estimate:

Eight railroad locomotives, 44 cars (platform, box, and passenger), 4 stationary engines, 1 chuck lathe, 1 boring lathe, 1 turning lathe, 2 engine lathes, 3 common lathes, 1 flue stretching, 2 boring machines, 1 boring and slotting machine, 1 bolt-cutting machine, 1 iron planer, 1 wood planer, 1 Whitworth reamer for turning shot and shell, mortising machine, pinching machine, pounding machine, belling tools, forges, patterns, circular saws, vises, grindstones, flasks, oil-cans, boiler iron, drill presses, cupola furnaces, letter-presses, steam boilers, scrap iron, lumber, 150 pounds brass, money safes, office furniture, 3 gun-boat boilers, air furnaces, 5 bales cotton waste, large quantity of cotton seed, carriages, wagons, platform scales, 150,000 bushels rough rice, 150,000 pounds clean rice, a large quantity of corn and oats, 2,000 barrels resin, 500 barrels turpentine, 5,000 bales cotton, 200 horses, 161 mules, 2 steamers (blockade runners), 6 small steamers, 12 small boats and oars, 2 sawmills, 4 rice mills, 3 large machine shops with machinery, 1 foundry with machinery, molds &c., 2 boiler shops with machinery, 1 dry dock in good working order, 15 heavy guns (various calibers), 17 heavy gun carriages (various patterns), 29 caissons, 40 limbers, 1 battery wagon, 1,983 rifle shot (various calibers), 8,872 round shot (various calibers), 2,069 rifle shell (various calibers), 8,513 round shell (various calibers), 621 stand grape (various calibers), 1,358 canister (various calibers), 225 hand-grenades, 440 stands small-arms, 213 cartridge-boxes, 317 cartridge-box belts, 129 waist belts, 126 cap-boxes, 78 bayonet scabbards, 300 pounds mammoth powder, 300 pounds mortar powder, 125 pounds musket powder, 50 24-pounder cartridges, 120 30-pounder cartridges, 32 12-pounder cartridges, 8,950 rounds small ammunition, 30,000 rounds ball cartridges (caliber .75), 6,000 friction-primers, 3,500 tape fuse (assorted), 950 fuse plugs (various kinds), 700 pounds buckshot, 296 segments of traverse circle, 700 10-inch sabots (metal for canister), 11,715 sabots (wood for shell), 4,191 plates for grape, 13 inspecting gauges for shot and shell (assorted), 11,737 grape-shot (various calibers). The old U. S. Arsenal magazine and Citadel Academy were found to be in good condition.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops,
Late Comdg. Post of Morris Island and City of Charleston, S. C.

Capt. J. W. DICKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 274.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Edward E. Potter, U. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division, &c., of operations February 12–21 and April 1–21.

BULL'S BAY, *February 12, 1865—11.15 a. m.*

GENERAL: We came into Bull's Bay this morning at sunrise. I found that nothing was known about landing places or the best spots for disembarkation. The tug which brought up the topographical

engineer yesterday got aground, and he only reported this morning. I have just returned from a reconnaissance in the Houghton to Sewee's Bay, going up by the eastern creek. Captain Balch of the Pawnee accompanied me. We went in a small boat within half a mile of the landing, which I take to be where the road comes in at Vandervorst's. The enemy have works here—one old battery and some recently constructed rifle trenches. A small force could be seen. Captain Stanly is now engaged in buoying out the channel to Owendaw Creek, and as soon as that is done I shall send the tin-clads up with troops and make a landing. The gun-boats cannot cover us there, not being able to get within three miles. The creek leading to Sewee's Bay has only five feet of water at its entrance, so the gun-boats can do nothing there till high water. As soon as the tide will permit two or three of the lighter draft gun-boats will go up and open on the enemy's works, while we land at Owendaw Creek. If I cannot succeed in disembarking at the latter creek I shall try to force a landing at Sewee's Bay, near Vandervorst's. The man you have sent up will be of service, I think, after we have landed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GILLMORE,
Commanding Department of the South.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bull's Bay, February 16, 1865.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday morning is just received. On the afternoon of the 12th, the date of my last dispatch, it began to blow a gale from the northeast, so as to render it impossible to make a landing at Owendaw Creek. Gun-boats cannot get within three miles of the mouth of this creek. The tin-clads, drawing four feet and a half of water, can approach within a mile, but at low water they will be aground, and consequently in the heavy sea, which an easterly wind makes in the exposed bay, the tin-clads would be seriously damaged, if not knocked to pieces. The next morning, the 13th, I made arrangements with Captain Ridgely, U. S. Navy, to attempt a landing in Sewee's Bay, near the enemy's works. Five gun-boats were to have gone in to cover the landing; only two small tugs got over the bar. I took the troops in on board the tin clads. The enemy had two guns, but the fire from the tugs had no effect in silencing them. In addition to this, it was found that at the mouth of the creek in Sewee's Bay there were bars where even the launches and small boats grounded. The enemy's infantry force was not developed. I had to give up the attempt at landing for the day. In the afternoon I found another creek into Sewee's Bay with good water, and determined to try on the following day.

The next morning, the 14th, however, the gale blew harder from the eastward, and Captain Ridgely did not like to risk his gun-boats on the bar. As the troops were very crowded on the Augusta and Savannah, I disembarked them on Bull's Island. Yesterday, the 15th, another attempt was to be made. I re-embarked the troops on the steamers, but the gun-boats once more got aground. I shall make another trial this morning. One of the gun-boats has got over. If we can't land in Sewee's Bay I shall take the tin-clads over to Owendaw Creek

and try to cover our landing. The attempt will be attended with considerable risk, and if the weather becomes bad or the boats get aground it will be an unfortunate business. The great trouble has been the entire want of information with regard to this bay, its creeks and shores.

All the information we have has been obtained since our arrival. I have been aground every day in the Houghton while making reconnaissances. The movement seems to have caused a good deal of excitement to the enemy. I think he has brought a considerable force to this neighborhood. The field officer of the day on Bull's Island reported yesterday morning that he heard volleys of musketry, as if from three or four regiments discharging their pieces. Whenever we approached near shore yesterday shots were fired to give the alarm. If we do not land to day I shall put the troops on shore again on Bull's Island for a day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GILLMORE,
Commanding Department of the South.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bull's Bay, February 18, 1865—8 a. m.

GENERAL: I effected a landing yesterday near the place marked Jefferson's on your map. On the 16th, the date of my last dispatch, we made another demonstration against Andersonville, as the rebels call the place on Sewee's Bay, given on the old map as Vandervorst's and Doctor Jervey's. Only a gun-boat—the Ottawa—got over the bar, and her fire was only from one gun, a 150-pounder Parrott. The enemy was in increased force, and had enlarged and strengthened his works, which consisted of four batteries and rifle-trenches, connecting, the whole extending for half a mile. We opened fire from the Ottawa and the Navy tug Geranium. The enemy replied with guns of better range than our 20-pounder Parrotts. I went out in a small boat to the entrance of the creek into the bay, and was satisfied that it would be entirely impraticable to take launches and loaded boats across. The bay is a perfect labyrinth of shoals and oyster beds. A single light boat would have difficulty in finding her way across. I withdrew the Savannah, leaving the Ottawa and Augusta to continue the demonstrations. In the afternoon I made another reconnaissance to the Owendaw Creek and found that five feet of water could be carried within a mile of the shore. Yesterday the gun-boat Wando and transport Loyalist were sent up toward Andersonville by way of show, and the Savannah, loaded with troops, having small boats astern, and the Geranium, with the launches, were brought over to the Owendaw. The spot selected for a landing was a sandy strip lying between Owendaw Creek and its branch on the left, which is known as Graham's Creek. The enemy's works and men could be seen at Buck Hall. The launches, six in number, went ahead, opening fire as they neared the beach, and the boats with troops followed. The boats were headed for Buck Hall and the direction afterward changed. The One hundred and forty-fourth New York, Colonel Lewis, landed on the beach without opposition, and marched across the marsh toward Graham's Creek, while the launches went up the same stream.

Not far from its mouth the enemy had a line of works and a well-constructed battery, not quite complete. Here was a small force of the enemy, which fled as we advanced. The One hundred and forty-fourth New York then crossed the creek in the launches and occupied the works, which, with a little alteration, will serve our purposes. At this point the rebels had some small salt-works. The Thirty-second Colored Troops were landed, and, with the One hundred and forty-fourth New York, held the position during the night. A channel has been found by which the tin-clads can be taken into Graham's Creek at high water. The Augusta, with the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, will go in at noon, and the Savannah, with the naval battery of howitzers. I directed Colonel Hartwell, commanding brigade, to send a regiment to destroy the bridge over Owendaw Creek. He has just reported that it has been done. This afternoon I shall move down toward Andersonville. I have requested Captain Ridgely to send the Sonoma up, and, with the Ottawa, make a strong demonstration. This, in connection with the movement of the troops, may induce the enemy to abandon Andersonville, which is somewhat threatened by our present position. Captain Ridgely reports that the enemy mounted two heavier guns yesterday in his works at Andersonville.

From the rebel signal dispatches, intercepted at Morris Island and sent to me by General Schimmelfennig, it is evident that the rebels have been troubled by the demonstration in this quarter. A portion of Conner's brigade, Young's dismounted cavalry, and Parker's battery, were sent up. The signaling to and fro was constant.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to Commander Stanly, U. S. Navy, for the valuable assistance rendered by him with the tugs and launches which had been placed under his charge by Admiral Dahlgren.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Commanding Department of the South.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mount Pleasant, near Charleston, February 21, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this command subsequently to the morning of the 18th instant, the date of my last dispatch:

I had intended to march with the whole force on Andersonville in the afternoon of that day, but the armed transport Augusta carrying the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers got aground and the delay in getting the men ashore in small boats prevented me from carrying out this intention. The Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops was, however, ordered to Andersonville, which place it reached without opposition. The enemy had abandoned the position. The works here consisted of four detached batteries with rifle-trenches, the whole extending for more than half a mile along the shore of Sewee's Bay. In the evening intelligence was received from Captain Ridgely, commanding the fleet in Bull's Bay, that Charleston had been evacuated on that morning. At sunrise on the 19th I commenced the march toward Charleston with the One hundred and forty-fourth New York Volunteers and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts. At Andersonville the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops joined the column. No enemy was encountered.

The last of the retreating force had passed on the previous day, a portion taking the road leading to the ferry across the Wando at Cainhoy, while the remainder marched by the road leading northward from the Fifteen-Mile House. A number of negroes with carts laden with household goods were met on the road who very readily turned back with us. About 100 head of cattle were captured which were being driven up the country.

At 7 p. m. the command arrived at the Christ Church lines. These fortifications extend from a creek running into the Wando River to a marsh which borders Copahee Sound, and consists of a strong infantry parapet and ditch with occasional redans, and the Palmetto battery on the extreme right. Seven guns were captured here, with ammunition: two 20-pounder Parrotts, four 32-pounder (old S. B.) rifled, one 10-inch columbiad, and two 10-inch rifled guns near Mount Pleasant. The troops bivouacked at Christ Church. Leaving Colonel Hartwell, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, in command, I rode on with my staff to Mount Pleasant and crossed the harbor in a small boat, arriving in Charleston at midnight. I called upon General Schimmelfennig and reported my arrival.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjt. Gen. U. S. Army, War Dept., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I forward herewith Brig. Gen. E. E. Potter's report of his operations against the railroad between Sumterville and Camden, S. C., in April last, together with its accompanying reports of subordinate officers and lists of casualties.

The expedition was, as heretofore reported by me, a complete success, and the manner of its execution reflects great credit upon General Potter, who conducted his delicate operations with equal bravery, discretion, and energy.

I earnestly recommend General Potter to His Excellency the President of the United States for promotion to the brevet of major-general of volunteers, to date from April 9, 1865, when the general, after severe fighting, reached and occupied Sumterville. His former services during the war have been valuable, and his conduct during General Foster's operations upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, in November and December last, merited and received the highest commendation from General Hatch, his immediate, and General Foster, the department commander.

I also have the honor to ask that Lieut. Col. J. C. Carmichael, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Haughton, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, be promoted to be colonels of volunteers by brevet, in accordance with General Potter's recommendation as contained in his report.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael's command captured a battle-flag and two guns in the fight at Dingle's Mills, on April 9, 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton distinguished himself in the fight at Boykins' Mill, near Camden, on April 18. Both officers, with their regiments, are also

specially mentioned for their conduct in the battle near Statesburg, April 19. These officers distinguished themselves during last fall's operations in this department, and are truly brave and efficient soldiers.

Trusting that these nominations will receive the approval of the Department and the early action of the President,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HILTON HEAD, *April 26, 1865.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the success of the expedition recently sent out under my command for the purpose of destroying railway rolling-stock between Camden and Florence.

The command marched from Georgetown on the 5th instant and met with no opposition of consequence until Dingle's Mill, near Sumterville, was reached. Here the enemy had collected a force of 700 or 800 men, chiefly local troops, with three guns, and had thrown up some works. Their position was turned by the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York and a detachment of the Fifty-sixth New York making their way through the swamp to the enemy's rear, charging him and routing him completely, capturing a battle-flag and three guns. The same evening we occupied Sumterville, and the next day destroyed all the railway buildings and machine shops, 4 locomotives, and 20 cars. The railway track was torn up and trestle-work burned for six miles on either side. On the 11th we marched to Manchester and destroyed 8 locomotives and 45 cars. The Wateree trestle was burned and the track torn up toward Camden and toward Sumterville. I was compelled to wait for three days near Manchester while the wounded and contrabands were sent to Wright's Bluff, on the Santee, and rations brought from that place. During this delay the enemy received re-enforcements of two brigades of cavalry under Major-General Young, and was intrenching at Boykins' Mill, eight miles from Camden. On the 15th instant I moved toward Statesburg, driving the enemy back far enough to uncover a road leading to the main road between Sumterville and Camden, and gained the latter road by a night march. From this point we had some skirmishing, but Camden was occupied without opposition. The railroad trains had been moved down below Boykins' Mill on Swift Creek.

We marched to that place on the 18th and found the enemy intrenched on the opposite side of a mill pond and swamp. After several attempts at different points a crossing was at length effected by the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops, and the rebels at once gave way. The trains moved farther down the road. On the following day, the 19th, we drove the enemy from a similar position at Denkins' Mill, on Rafting Creek. At Beech Creek, a short distance to the northward of Statesburg, he made another stand, but the Twenty-fifth Ohio and One hundred and fifty-seventh New York charged through water waist-deep and drove him in complete rout. We moved on to Middleton Depot, and there found the railroad trains we were seeking. On the 20th 18 locomotives were destroyed and 200 cars, more than half of them being filled with subsistence, ordnance, and quartermaster's stores and railway machinery. On the 21st we began moving toward Georgetown by the Santee road, and at noon of that day I received a dispatch by flag of truce from Major-General Young, stating that a truce had been agreed upon on the 19th instant between Generals Johnston and Sherman.

Our loss will not exceed eighty. The enemy's loss is very much larger. The troops fought and marched remarkably well.

The results of the expedition may be summed up as follows: Captured, 3 guns, 1 battle-flag, 50 prisoners, and 300 horses and mules; destroyed, 32 locomotives, 250 cars, large quantities of Government stores, all the railway stations, freight houses, and machine-shops between Camden and Maysville, large portions of the railway between those points, and 2,500 bales of cotton. The number of negroes who followed the column may be estimated at 5,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GILLMORE,
Commanding Department of the South.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 27, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, for the information of the War Department.

General Potter's conduct of the expedition to Sumterville has been characterized by great energy, skill, and foresight, and has been eminently successful.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Hdqrs. Military Division of the Mississippi, Alexandria, Va.:

GENERAL: Agreeably to your verbal request, made during your last visit at these headquarters, I forward you herewith an official copy of Brig. Gen. E. E. Potter's report of operations of an expedition under his command, having for its object the destruction of locomotives and rolling stock collected on the railroad between Sumterville and Camden, S. C.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT,
Beaufort, S. C., May 6, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the troops under my command in the recent expedition, having for its object the destruction of the locomotives and rolling-stock collected on the railroad between Sumterville and Camden, S. C.

On the 1st of April I proceeded to Georgetown and took command of the force which had been ordered there. This force consisted of six regiments of infantry, divided into two brigades. The First consisted of the Twenty-fifth and One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteers, the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, and a detachment of the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, under command of Col.

P. P. Brown, jr., One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers. The Second Brigade—Colonel Hallowell, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding—was made up of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, five companies of the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops, and the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops; a section of Battery F, Third New York Artillery, Lieut. E. C. Clark, commanding; a detachment of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, under Major Webster, and a detachment of the First New York Volunteer Engineers, Lieutenant Waterman, completed the force, which numbered 2,700 effective men. The armed transport Savannah and the transports Hooker and Planter, with rations and ammunition, were ordered up the Santee River to Murray's Ferry, there to await my orders. A naval force of armed tugs and launches, under Commander Stanly, U. S. Navy, also proceeded to the same point. On the 5th of April I marched from Georgetown, taking the road on the south side of Black River. The country passed through during the first two days' march was poor and sandy. As we neared Kingstree detachments were sent down to destroy the bridges over the Black River, but the enemy had already done that work. On the 7th Major Webster was sent to Murray's Ferry with orders for the transports to ascend the Santee to the Camden railroad bridge, or as near that point as possible.

On the morning of the 8th we reached the bridge across Brewington Swamp and found it burned. As the reconstruction of the bridge, which was 120 feet in length, would have consumed the day, I moved on to Manning, ten miles farther west, keeping the south side of the Pocotaligo River, a branch of the Black. The cavalry drove a small force of the enemy out of Manning. A causeway, a mile in length, with six bridges, here crossed the Pocotaligo River and swamp. These bridges had all been fired by the enemy, but were not entirely destroyed. During the night of the 8th Hallowell's brigade was crossed on the stringers which remained of the bridges, and the bridges themselves rebuilt under the direction of Major Place, First New York Volunteer Engineers, and the whole force crossed on the morning of the 9th. I had learned that the enemy were intrenched at Dingle's Mill with two pieces of artillery commanding the causeway, which serves as a mill-dam. Before arriving at this point, on the afternoon of the 9th I ordered Colonel Hallowell's brigade to turn the enemy's position on the left by taking a plantation road which led to the main road between Dingle's Mill and Sumterville. As soon as the head of the column came in sight of the mill pond the enemy opened with their two guns. Our skirmishers were pushed forward to the edge of the pond, which was skirted with dense thickets, shutting out everything from view on either side. Lieutenant Clark's section of Napoleons returned the fire from the enemy's battery. Learning from a negro that the swamp could be crossed on the enemy's right, I directed Colonel Brown to order Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, with the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers and the detachment of the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, to make the attempt. This he succeeded in doing, gained the enemy's rear, charged and routed him, capturing a battle-flag and two guns. Colonel Hallowell met a small force of the enemy's cavalry. In the skirmish his guide disappeared, and he was unable to gain the main road. This prevented the capture of the enemy's whole force. Colonel Hallowell was ordered to rejoin the main column, and the march was resumed toward Sumterville. The rebels

attempted to make another stand, but were easily driven. Our loss in the affair at Dingle's Mill was twenty-six. That of the enemy was larger. A number of his dead and wounded were left on the field. Among the former were two artillery officers. Sumterville was occupied on the evening of the 9th. Here another gun was taken, which had been abandoned by the rebels in their flight.

On the 10th detachments were sent up and down the railroad to destroy the bridges and trestle-work. At Sumterville there were destroyed 4 locomotives, 8 cars, carpenter shops, car and blacksmith shops, machine-shop with the stationary engine, freight depot, and store-houses, together with offices and quarters for the employés, and 1,000,000 feet of lumber. On the same day Major Webster, with the cavalry detachment, destroyed the railroad buildings, with one locomotive and a small train of cars at Manchester. On the 11th the column moved to Manchester. Upon arriving there the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers was sent down the railroad to Wateree Junction, while the One hundred and seventh Ohio marched to Middleton Depot, and thence along the Camden railroad to the same point. Eight locomotives and forty cars were destroyed near the Wateree trestle-work, which is three miles in length. A mile of this was burned, as were also some bridges. As the rations of bread, sugar, and coffee were exhausted on the 12th, I sent the wagons and pack-mules to Wright's Bluff, on the Santee, to obtain additional supplies. The wounded and the contrabands, of whom there were large numbers, were also ordered to the same point, to be embarked on the transports. These trains were under escort of the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops. The command remained encamped at Singleton's, three miles from Manchester, until the 15th, awaiting the return of the wagons and pack train. Reconnaissances were made to Statesburg and as far as Claremont Station on the road to Camden. Information was gained that the enemy had been re-enforced by two small brigades of cavalry under Major-General Young and was intrenching at Boykins' Mill.

On the afternoon of the 15th the column moved out on the direct road to Camden. The enemy was soon met and sharp skirmishing was kept up until he was driven back far enough to uncover a road leading to the main road between Sumterville and Camden. While the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers pushed the enemy's skirmishers back to Statesburg, our main column took the former road, and by a night march reached the latter. On the following day the march was continued by the way of Bradford Springs and Spring Hill, with some attempt on the enemy's part to impede our progress. Camden was occupied without opposition on the evening of the 17th, and it was then learned that the locomotives and trains had been removed to Boykins' Mill, eight miles below. I moved from Camden on the morning of the 18th, sending five companies of the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops to follow the railroad and destroy it. No opposition was encountered until we reached Boykins' Mill on Swift Creek. The road here leads close by the mill, with mill-ponds and swamps on the left and swamp on the right extending to the Wateree. The rebels had cut the dam, flooding the road, and had taken up the bridge across the stream. The land on the opposite side was higher and the enemy had thrown up an epaulement for two guns and an infantry parapet. The railroad crossed the swamp 300 yards to the right of the highway, and here also were rifle trenches. Hallowell's brigade was in advance, and the skirmishers of the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops were pushed forward

into the swamp, but the water was too deep for them to effect a crossing. The One hundred and seventh Ohio, of Brown's brigade, was ordered to try to turn the enemy's right, but the creek could not be forded. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers was sent down to find a passage on the enemy's left. They discovered the remains of a bridge which had been burned, and in attempting to cross on a stringer, which was still standing, they received a sharp fire from the rebels posted behind intrenchments, and lost several men. The Twenty-fifth Ohio was placed on the edge of the swamp between the railroad and highway, ready to charge across the railroad. The detachment of the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops (Major Clark commanding) was ordered to get through on the left of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, and by the aid of a negro guide they succeeded in crossing on a log. The One hundred and seventh Ohio was at once ordered to their support. The other regiments were ordered to make a dash from their respective positions, which was done, and the enemy gave way. The train which had been standing on the railroad track also moved off. A few platform-cars and one locomotive were found here. These, with the station buildings and some cotton, were destroyed. On the evening of this day Colonel Chipman, with the remaining wing of the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops, joined the column. Colonel Chipman had been ordered to march from Nelson's Ferry and join me at Statesburg. Finding the enemy in considerable force he had been obliged to leave the direct road and follow our column around. The rebel cavalry had given him constant annoyance, and he had had skirmishing all the way. We bivouacked three miles beyond Boykins' Mill.

After marching a short distance on the 19th the enemy's skirmishers were met behind barricades in the road, from which they were driven by our skirmishers. A little farther on we met with some slight resistance, the enemy opening from two guns in the road. He soon withdrew and fell back to the other side of Rafting Creek, at Dingle's Mill. The position resembled that at Boykins' Mill. The mill dam had been opened and the swamp was not fordable, while in the road the water was waist-deep, and any force attempting to cross here was exposed to a fire from the enemy behind rifle-trenches and with two guns commanding the road. Colonel Baird, with four companies of the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops, and the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, was moving down the railroad, which at this point is a mile distant from the high road, and was threatening to cross. Colonel Hallowell was directed to order Colonel Chipman, with the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops and four companies of the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops, to make a detour of several miles to our left, which would turn the swamp and bring him in the enemy's rear. About noon musketry was heard on the other side, followed by the fire of the enemy's guns. Brown's brigade was at once pushed over and the enemy retreated in great haste, one of his brigades, with the wagon train and artillery, taking the road toward Providence, while the other brigade kept the road to Statesburg. This last brigade undertook to dispute the passage of Beech Creek, a small stream which had been swollen by the recent rains. The Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers and the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers charged through the water waist-deep and drove the rebels through Statesburg. The detachment of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry took up the pursuit and followed them four or five miles, taking a number of prisoners and causing them

to break and scatter in all directions. We then moved on to Middleton Depot, where the locomotives and trains were found; the railroad having been torn up below this place prevented their escape. The following day was spent in thoroughly destroying the locomotives, 18 in number, and in burning the cars, of which there were 176. A large portion of these cars were filled with ordnance stores and railway machinery, also subsistence, naval, and quartermaster's stores.

On the 21st the march was taken up for Georgetown by the way of the Santee River road. At 1 p. m., while the column was halted at Fulton Post-Office, I received a communication by flag of truce from Major-General Young, commanding the force which had been opposed to us, stating that a truce had been agreed upon between Generals Johnston and Sherman, and that notice of forty-eight hours would be given prior to the resumption of hostilities. I answered that my command was moving toward Georgetown, and that it would no longer subsist on the country, except in the matter of forage for animals. At Wright's Bluff I turned over the command to Colonel Brown, commanding First Brigade, and, taking a steamer down the Santee River, proceeded directly to Hilton Head to report to the major-general commanding.

The results of the expedition may be summed up in the capture of 1 battle-flag, 3 guns, and 65 prisoners, 100 horses and 150 mules, and the destruction of 32 locomotives, 250 cars, large portions of the railroad, and all the railroad buildings between Camden and Sumterville, 100 cotton gins and presses, 5,000 bales of cotton, and large quantities of government stores. Five thousand negroes joined the column and were brought within our lines. Our entire loss was 10 killed, 72 wounded, and 1 missing.

In conclusion I cannot too highly praise the conduct of officers and men during this expedition. They bore with cheerfulness the fatigue of a long and toilsome march, made more arduous by the constant skirmishing, and in our frequent encounters with the enemy displayed great dash and courage.

The brigade commanders, Colonel Brown and Colonel Hallowell, were at all times prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

I desire to mention, in terms of especial commendation, the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, commanding the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, commanding Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and to recommend the promotion of these officers for their gallant and meritorious services. Colonel Chipman, of the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops, joined the column with five companies of his regiment after a march of considerable difficulty, and in the affair at Dingle's Mill rendered excellent service.

The officers of my staff, Major Place, First New York Volunteer Engineers; Lieutenant Baldwin, One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Tracy, Twenty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, aide-de-camp; Capt. Frank Goodwin, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, provost-marshal; Surgeon Walton, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, chief medical officer; Lieutenant Lichty, One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteers, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant Campbell, One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, acting ordnance officer, and Lieutenant McGinley, Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops, acting quartermaster, gave me invaluable aid in their several departments.

The section of Battery F, Third New York Artillery, Lieutenant Clark commanding, was efficient, and its guns well served.

I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of subordinate commanders, and also lists of the casualties.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 25, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, and attention asked to my accompanying letter of this date recommending that Brig. Gen. E. E. Potter, U. S. Volunteers, be promoted to be major-general by brevet, for his distinguished and valuable service in the command of this expedition.

The within recommendations of General Potter, that Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, be promoted to be colonels by brevet, are heartily indorsed. These officers have always shown themselves brave, capable, and efficient, and deserve the promotion asked in their behalf.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. PROVISIONAL DIV., PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Georgetown, S. C., April 29, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report as provost-marshal, Provisional Division, during the late expedition:

Citizens who took the oath of allegiance to the United States of America		10
Prisoners of war taken in action		[a]60
Citizens taken along with the column		[b]3
Union prisoners liberated or escaped to our lines		14
Cotton destroyed	bales	5,000
Cotton gins and presses destroyed		100
Corn destroyed	bushels	5,000

Upward of 6,000 contrabands joined our column; were rationed mostly from the country, and were brought within our lines.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK GOODWIN,
Capt., Fifty-fifth Mass. Vol. Infantry, Asst. Provost-Marshal.

Lieut. CHARLES J. BALDWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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[a] 5 wounded rebel prisoners were left behind.

[b] Of these 1 was suspected of being an enrolling officer, and 2 were engineers on the South Carolina Railroad, in Government employ.

No. 275.

Report of Col. Philip P. Brown, jr., One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 5–25.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
Georgetown, S. C., April 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Brigade in the late expedition to Camden:

The regiments composing the brigade were the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael commanding; the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton commanding; the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper commanding; two companies of the Fifty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers, who were attached to the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers.

The brigade left Georgetown at 8 a. m. April 5, 1865, with the rest of the division, no incident of importance occurring until 3.50 p. m. of the 9th, when the skirmishers of the enemy were discovered near Dingle's Mills, about two miles from Sumterville. The One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being in advance, were thrown forward on either side of the road, with advanced skirmishers properly supported. To strengthen the skirmish line two companies of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry were ordered up to the right and left of the skirmishers of the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers and the detachment of the Fifty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers were placed in position in line of battle on the left of the road, and the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry on the right. The enemy's skirmishers were quickly driven from their position, and my line advanced as far as the swamp and the pond behind which the enemy were intrenched with infantry and three pieces of artillery. As a farther advance in the front of the enemy would necessarily be attended with considerable loss, Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael was ordered to attempt to cross the swamp on my left and turn the right flank of the enemy, an undertaking of great difficulty on account of the depth of the mud and water and the almost impenetrable growth of underbrush. He, however, succeeded in getting through, but not waiting for his whole command to form, with the detachment of the Fifty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers and one company of the One hundred and fifty-seventh New Yorks Volunteers he charged on the enemy, killed the officer commanding the enemy's artillery, completely routing the entire force, and captured 2 pieces of artillery and 1 battle-flag. The other two regiments of the brigade were immediately ordered forward, and with the cavalry in the advance the pursuit of the retreating enemy commenced. About one mile and a half from Dingle's Mill another stand was made by the enemy. Skirmishers were immediately thrown out from the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry on each side of the road and the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry were placed in support on the right and the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the left. Two shots from the artillery and a charge by the infantry soon routed the enemy and scattered them in great confusion, and the brigade then entered Sumterville without opposition just before dark.

The casualties at Dingle's Mill were, 2 men killed and 8 wounded (2 of them mortally) in the One hundred and fifty-seventh; 1 man killed and 6 wounded (1 mortally) in the Fifty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers, and 1 man wounded in the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The brigade remained in Sumterville till the morning of the 11th. In the afternoon of the 10th instant the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry were sent out two miles and a half on the Manchester road to cover the return of the cavalry from Manchester Station, returning just before dark. On the 11th the brigade moved to Singleton's plantation, three miles from the Manchester Station, on the road leading from Manchester to Camden, and remained there until 3 p. m. of the 15th. On the night of the 11th the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was sent to Middleton Station, on the Camden Branch Railroad, to destroy the depot and whatever railroad property might be found. The work was accomplished, and the regiment returned about 2 a. m. of the 12th. On the 12th instant the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers was sent to Claremont Station, on the same road, for a like purpose, which was accomplished. The regiment returned about 7.30 p. m., having skirmished the entire distance with a small force of the enemy, losing one man killed. On the afternoon of the 15th the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry was sent forward in advance, with orders to march to Statesburg and wait for further orders. Advancing about two miles a force of the enemy was discovered behind a breast-work, which was successfully charged, with the loss of 1 man killed and 1 officer and 6 men wounded. Advancing a short distance farther the enemy was again discovered in a similar position, upon reporting which Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton was ordered to await the arrival of the rest of the brigade. Upon reaching the front and ascertaining the position of the enemy I opened with artillery and sent the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry to the left to flank the position. The One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers was also sent out to the right. The One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry succeeded in flanking and driving the enemy, with the loss of 2 men wounded. The Twenty fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry was then sent forward, with skirmishers thrown out properly supported, and drove the enemy to Statesburg. As the column turned to the right on the Sumterville road, about two miles south of Statesburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton was ordered to maintain a threatening position before the enemy at Statesburg until nightfall and then rejoin the column, covering the rear, which he accomplished without loss. The rest of the brigade continued the march with the column until near midnight, bivouacking about two miles from Providence.

The march was continued without obstruction during the 16th, the brigade being in rear of the column, and encamped on Spring Hill. On the 17th the brigade was in the advance and met no enemy until reaching Swift Creek about 9 a. m., on the opposite side of which a small force of the enemy was found intrenched. Four companies of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, under Major Culp, were sent round on the left to flank the position, which was successfully accomplished without loss, the enemy rapidly retreating. No further serious opposition was met, and the brigade reached Camden just before sunset and encamped for the night. On the 18th the march was resumed on the road from Camden to Statesburg, the Second Brigade

being in the advance. At Boykins' Mill, on Swift Creek, the enemy was discovered in strong force, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Upon the reception of orders from the brigadier-general commanding, the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was sent to the left to attempt a crossing for the purpose of turning the enemy's right. Finding it a task of almost insurmountable difficulty, on account of the depth of the mud and water, the regiment was recalled and sent to the right to re-enforce portion of the Second Brigade that was attempting a flank movement in that direction. The Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry at the same time was moved up to the front near the railroad, with orders to charge across the creek on the railroad bridge as soon as it could be done with safety. These orders were successfully carried out and the enemy again routed, and the brigade continued its march, encamping on De Saussure's plantation. On the 19th the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was ordered to follow the track of the railroad, destroying all bridges, culverts, and rolling-stock, and so destroying the track as to prevent the passage of cars over it. The remainder of the brigade resumed the march, holding the advance of the column. Proceeding a short distance the enemy was discovered in line on both sides of the road. The One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers was deployed on both sides of the road and advanced until the enemy's artillery opened, when the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry was deployed upon the right in support of the skirmishers of the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers. The whole force was moved forward, driving the enemy before it to Rafting Creek, behind which they made a stand, from which it was found impracticable to dislodge them in front without considerable loss. The brigade halted here, the skirmishers meanwhile at intervals keeping up a brisk fire until a flanking party from the Second Brigade succeeded in driving the enemy from their position. The brigade then moved across the Big Rafting and Little Rafting and halted for rest and dinner. In the afternoon the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers was placed in line of battle on the right of the road and the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry on the left and moved forward with a strong line of skirmishers, meeting no serious obstacle until they reached Beech Creek, near Statesburg. Here quite a strong force of the enemy was encountered, but the determined men of the two regiments moved briskly forward and so completely routed the enemy that they made no further serious opposition to the march. The brigade encamped on Singleton's plantation. The only loss during the day was two men of the One hundred and fifty-seventh and two of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry and one of the Fifty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers wounded. The One hundred and seventh continued its march on the track of the railroad, reaching Singleton's about 3 a. m. of the 20th.

On the morning of the 20th the Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry and One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers went to Middleton Station and destroyed 15 locomotives and 146 cars, returning about noon. The march was resumed the 21st, no incident of importance occurring before noon, at which time a flag of truce was received announcing a cessation of hostilities. By direction of the brigadier-general commanding, I then took command of the division and conducted it to Georgetown, arriving about 5 p. m. of the 25th instant.

In closing the report I wish to bear testimony to the gallantry displayed by the officers and men of this brigade. They did all that could have been asked and proved themselves worthy the enviable reputation which they enjoy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. P. BROWN, JR.,
Colonel 157th New York Volunteers, Commanding First Brigade.

Lieut. CHARLES J. BALDWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Provisional Division.

No. 276.

Report of Col. Edward N. Hallowell, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations April 5–25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
Georgetown, S. C., April 26, 1865.

I have the honor to report that on the 5th of April, 1865, my brigade, composed of eight companies Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops, Col. G. W. Baird commanding; Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. N. Hooper commanding, and five companies One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. N. Clark commanding, left Georgetown, S. C., at 8 a. m., on the Sampit or Central road. After marching about three miles in a westerly direction took the road to right toward Black River through heavy pine forests; roads very good. Encamped for night near Johnston's Swamp, about nineteen miles from Georgetown. On the 6th resumed the march at 6.30 a. m.; country more open and rolling. Marched nineteen miles and camped near Thorntree Swamp. On the 7th started at 6.30 a. m.; general direction northwest; weather good; country still more open. The One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops were detached from main column to destroy the Kingstree bridge across the Black River. They exchanged a few shots with the enemy, but report no casualties. Two companies of Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers were sent to destroy the Epps' Bridge. Their casualties were 1 officer (Second Lieut. F. E. Rogers) and 3 enlisted men wounded. We camped at Mill Creek after marching fifteen miles. On the 7th continued the march at 6.30 a. m. in a westerly direction for about four miles, turned south for about five miles, then northwest to the Sumterville road. This course was taken in consequence of a report that the bridges were burned on the main road. We marched through Manning and built the bridges across the Pocotaligo Swamp, and at 7 a. m. of the 9th continued the march toward Sumterville. When about three miles from Sumterville we found the enemy intrenched at Dingle's Mill, on Turkey Creek. Their force was estimated at 500 men (mostly militia) and three pieces of artillery. We attempted a flank movement on their left, but owing to the incapacity of the guide were obliged to return to the main road, when we found that the First Brigade had opened the road and captured the artillery. We camped at Sumterville about sundown. On the 10th sent the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops up the Manchester and Wilmington road to Maysville to destroy a train of cars and the railroad bridges. Sent the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops about three miles south on same road to destroy bridges. Both detachments were successful, and returned to Sumterville at night.

On the 11th started at 6.30 a. m., marching southwest through Manchester and camped at the Singleton plantation on the Statesburg

road. Sent the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers to Wateree Junction, where they destroyed 8 steam-engines and 50 box-cars; they rejoined the command at daylight on the 12th. Their casualties were: wounded, 1 officer (Second Lieut. S. A. Swails) and 2 enlisted men. On the 12th the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops were sent to Wright's Bluff on the Santee River, distance about twenty-five miles, in charge of contrabands, and with orders to return with rations for the command. At 2 p. m. on the 15th the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops returned and at 3 o'clock the march was resumed. We skirmished with the enemy till dark and then marched in a northeasterly direction till midnight and camped near Jennings' Swamp. On the 16th started at 7.30 a. m.; country very rolling; passed Bradford Springs at noon; skirmished all the afternoon, but it did not retard the march; camped at sundown about twelve miles from Camden. On the 17th started at 6 a. m., and marched to Camden without serious opposition, reaching that point at 6 p. m. On the 18th left Camden at 7 a. m., taking the Statesburg road; found the enemy in force at Boykins' Mill. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers and One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops succeeded in flanking the enemy on our right, and the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops, aided by the First Brigade, were pushed vigorously forward on the center and drove the enemy from their position.

Total casualties in Second Brigade: Killed, 1 officer (First Lieut. E. L. Stevens, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers) and 1 enlisted man; wounded, 20 enlisted men. About dark we were joined by Col. H. L. Chipman, with the right wing of the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops, he having forced his way through the country from Wright's Bluff with a loss of killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer (Lieutenant Powers) and 5 enlisted men.

On the 19th resumed the march at 6 a. m.; skirmished all day with loss of—killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 4 enlisted men. The enemy made a stand at Rafting Creek, but were soon flanked out of their position by the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops and driven in confusion through Statesburg by the whole division. We met with no resistance after leaving Statesburg and camped at Singleton's plantation. The Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops marched down the Camden Branch Railroad without much resistance. On the 20th the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers marched to Middleton Depot and destroyed fifteen steam-engines and a large number of box-cars. On the 21st left Singleton's at 5.30 a. m., taking the Santee road. While near Governor Manning's plantation we were notified of an armistice between General Sherman and the rebel General Johnston. The rest of the march to Georgetown was uninterrupted. We kept on the main road and reached Georgetown at 4 p. m. on the 25th.

During the whole march the troops were in perfectly good spirits, and both officers and enlisted men carried out instructions with energy and cheerfulness.

Inclosed is a nominal list of the casualties during the expedition.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. N. HALLOWELL,
Colonel Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers,
Commanding Second Brigade, Provisional Division.

Lieut. C. J. BALDWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Shows 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men killed, 3 commissioned officers and 30 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing.

No. 277.

Reports of Lieut. Col. H. Northy Hooper, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations April 5–25.

CAMP FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
April 12, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward the following report of the movement of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers to Wateree Junction:

Yesterday, a short time after sunset, the regiment reached the junction. I discovered an engine, with steam up, upon the main road. I directed a volley to be fired into the cab of the engine, in order to disable the engineer in case one should be there, and immediately charged the regiment over the bridge. After the fire the few hands who were with the trains at once fled, and I took possession of 13 cars and 5 locomotives. I immediately sent one party up the Camden railroad, and another on the main road toward Kingsville. Our flanks rested on the swamp. The trestle-work on the Camden road I at once fired; at the same time prepared the bridge on the Wilmington road for burning, and ordered the party on the main road forward to the end of the trestle-work. I had a part of the track taken up bodily and pitched into the swamp; also about fifty sticks of timber, a foot or more square, were set on fire, and a turntable, then in process of construction, burned. Two of the engines, with the train, had steam on, and as competent engineers were of opinion that the engine could pull the train on to Manchester, I concluded to return to Manchester on the cars. The regiment was fairly worn out. By 10 o'clock three more trains were discovered about three miles up the main road upon the trestle-work. One of these I had burned upon the trestle-work, and the two others joined the train at the junction. After many attempts it was found impossible to reach Manchester by rail, so I had the remaining cars and locomotives burned. There were destroyed by fire 48 cars, one-third passenger and one-third box cars, and 8 locomotives.

A quantity of prepared timber, a turntable, a portion of the trestle-work of the main road, a portion of the trestle-work of the Camden road, and the bridge on the Wilmington road. One car contained railroad rails and another railroad spikes; one was filled with corn and in another were found tools, pulleys, files, etc.

I reached camp at 7.30 this morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. NORTHY HOOPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Vols.

Lieutenant BALDWIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Provisional Division.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Georgetown, S. C., April 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers during the late campaign to Camden:

On the 7th instant two companies under charge of Captain Tucker made a reconnaissance to Epps' Bridge, on the Black River. Captain Tucker reported it destroyed by fire. Casualties, 1 officer and 2 men wounded. On the 9th the Fifty-fourth composed a part of the flank-

ing column in the affair at Dingle's Mill. The enemy discovered the movement in time to make good his escape. On the 11th the regiment left the column and went to Wateree Junction. It there captured 8 locomotives and 48 cars; these were destroyed. Trestle-works on the main and Camden roads and a bridge on the Wilmington road were destroyed by fire. On the 16th 1 man was killed and 1 seriously wounded while foraging. On the 18th the Fifty-fourth was ordered to flank the enemy's position on Swift Creek. It proceeded over plowed fields, which were bordered by the woods of the creek, about two miles to Boykins' Mills. The banks of the stream at this point were so thickly covered with trees that the enemy's position and strength could not be discovered without pushing a skirmish line across the stream. The skirmishers advanced, the column closely following. It was quickly discovered that the enemy was prepared to dispute our passage. There were found to be two streams. They could be crossed above by a dike and 150 yards below by a road that crossed one stream by a bridge, the boards of which were removed; the second stream fordable; fifteen yards beyond the ford, up a steep ascent, was a breast-work of cotton bales. The dike was covered by the fire of the enemy. The dike and the road met and formed a junction on the enemy's side of the creek.

Satisfied that a crossing could be attained by a severe loss, as affairs then stood, I sent Major Pope to a crossing said to be one-fourth of a mile below the mills. Meanwhile I kept up a fire upon the enemy and opened the gates of the mill on our bank of the stream. Major Pope was unsuccessful in effecting a crossing below; he found the enemy there in force. I then asked for a piece of artillery. It was furnished, and after half a dozen discharges of shell at the position of the enemy I had the satisfaction to see quite a number of rebels rapidly leave our front. A column composed of the five companies under my immediate command then charged across the two streams over the dike in single file. Although the enemy maintained his position for awhile, he soon fled. The regiment gained the enemy's breast-works and the affair at Boykins' Mills was over. Casualties: 1 officer and 1 corporal killed; 13 men wounded, one of whom since died of wounds.

Property destroyed by the regiment: At Sumterville, 1 railroad machine shop, 3 locomotives, 15 cars; at Wateree Junction, 8 locomotives and 48 cars, portions of 2 trestle-works, 1 bridge, a quantity of railroad material, and a new turntable; at Boykins' Mills, 54 bales cotton, 3 bales of cornfodder, 1 saw-mill, 1 grist-mill; at Statesburg, 15 locomotives and 5 cars.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. NORTHY HOOPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Vols.

Lieutenant BALDWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 278.

Report of Col. Henry L. Chipman, One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops, of operations April 11–25.

HEADQUARTERS 102D U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Georgetown, S. C., April 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In compliance with orders from General Hatch I marched, April 11, 1865, with the right wing of my regiment, from Charleston, S. C., to

join General Hartwell on the Santee River. Taking the Monk's Corners road I arrived with my command at Nelson's Ferry at noon on the 13th instant, having met several detachments of the enemy's cavalry (after leaving Monk's Corners), which made slight resistance at first, but skirmishing sharply the forenoon of the 13th instant. On arriving at the ferry I learned from contrabands that General Hartwell had returned to Charleston two days before. I communicated with General Potter, then near Manchester, and received orders from him the 15th instant to join his command without delay at Statesburg or beyond. I found it impossible to cross at that place, when Lieutenant O'Kane, commanding gun-boat Daffodil, seeing my difficulty, took my command on board his boat to Wright's Bluff. We were fired upon by guerrilla parties from the bluffs during our passage up the river. Arrived at Wright's Bluff at 8.30 p. m., and marched the next morning (the 16th) for Statesburg; camped for the night at the Manning plantation. Arrived at Statesburg at noon the 17th, and hearing the enemy were in large force and fortifying at Swift Creek, and that General Potter had marched toward Bradford Springs, I marched in the same direction, following his trail, camping for the night near the Springs.

Not knowing the whereabouts of General Potter I deemed it necessary to communicate with him. I sent First Lieut. Charles L. Barrell* with two orderlies, mounted, with the communication. Lieutenant Barrell, after leaving the camp, met a Confederate colonel and his orderly; by his coolness and bravery succeeded in capturing the orderly, whom he made a guide to conduct him past the Confederate forces into our lines. Brisk skirmishing commenced with the enemy's cavalry on the morning of the 18th at different places, who made spirited resistance, fighting behind breast-works of rails, which they would not leave until driven from them by my skirmishers. We were hemmed in on every side, but moved steadily forward. My loss during the forenoon was 1 man killed, and 1 officer and 7 men wounded. At 11 a. m. Lieutenant Barrell joined me, accompanied by Major Webster and detachment of his cavalry. They had driven the enemy from my front, and gave information concerning the movements of General Potter's forces. Skirmishing with my rear guard was kept up till afternoon. I joined the command of General Potter at 8 p. m. at Swift Creek, where my regiment was united. At 9 a. m. 19th General Potter ordered me, in command of my regiment and a detachment of the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops, to move to the left of the road leading to Statesburg to flank the enemy's works, a point which General Potter did not deem practicable to take from the front, which was accomplished with loss to my regiment of 1 man killed and 2 men wounded, after which nothing of note passed until arriving at this place, when the regiment went into camp inside the intrenchments April 25, 1865.

I am, &c., very respectfully,

HENRY L. CHIPMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Second Lieut. CHARLES F. JOY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Awarded a medal of honor.

No. 279.

Report of Lieut. Edmund C. Clark, Battery F, Third New York Light Artillery, of operations April 5–25.

DETCH. BATTERY F, THIRD NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
Georgetown, S. C., April 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of detachment of Battery F, Third New York Artillery, on the late expedition:

I lett Georgetown, S. C., April 5, 1865, with one section of 12-pounder Napoleons, 37 men, 28 horses, 360 rounds of ammunition. Were first engaged on the 9th at Dingle's Mill, where one gun was in position in the road on our center, the other gun in the open field on our left, which positions were held, with slight change of the gun on the left, through the engagement. Fifty-five rounds of ammunition were expended. After crossing the creek one gun was brought into position near the town of Sumter. Two rounds were fired, amounting to fifty-seven rounds during the day. April 10, took command of one section of 12-pounder howitzers and one 6-pounder iron gun with one caisson. One sergeant, two corporals, twenty-five privates of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment were detailed to work the three guns captured at Dingle's Mill. At 12 a. m. fired a salute of fifteen guns from the captured howitzers in honor of the victory gained at Richmond, Petersburg, Va., Mobile and Selma, Ala. April 11, section of Napoleons marched with the right brigade; howitzers and iron gun with the left brigade. April 12, the iron gun under Sergeant Troxel was sent to report to Colonel Carmichael, commanding One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, then on the Statesburg road. Fired four rounds and broke the trail between the bolts of the trail handles; reported back to Singleton's plantation at 8 p. m. April 13, a new gun-trail was put in by the engineer. April 15, the iron gun went forward on the Statesburg road with the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers; fired five rounds. At 2 p. m. I started with the section of Napoleons in rear of the right regiment of the First Brigade. The section of howitzers under Sergeant Miller marched in the center of the left brigade. Three miles from Singleton's plantation I posted the Napoleons on the left of the road and fired twenty-five rounds. At 6 p. m. one howitzer reported to Colonel Haughton, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, as rear guard, the iron gun taking its place in the column. April 16, section of Napoleons marched with the right brigade; howitzers with the left; the iron gun with the rear guard.

April 17, position in column the same as on the 16th. At Swift Creek fired eight rounds from the Napoleons. April 18, was engaged at Swift Creek; one gun in position on the railroad and one on the extreme right. Expended forty-eight rounds with the Napoleons. Two rounds were fired from the howitzer in the rear guard. April 19, were engaged with the Napoleons at Rafting Creek. Expended thirty-three rounds; the section of howitzers and iron guns were with the rear brigade. April 20, one howitzer was engaged on the Statesburg road; fired four rounds. April 21, section of Napoleons were with the right brigade; the section of howitzers and iron gun were with the left brigade. April 22, my command marched in rear of the first regiment of the right brigade and held the same position through the remainder of the march back to Georgetown, reaching here on the afternoon of April 25, 1865.

During the expedition I have fired 171 rounds of ammunition from the section of Napoleons; 15 rounds from the captured guns.

I have had no casualties in my command. I have lost but one horse; he gave out on the march.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CLARK,
First Lieutenant, Third New York Artillery,
Commanding Detachment Battery F.

Lieut. CHARLES J. BALDWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 280.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred S. Hartwell, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations April 5–15.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
No. 8 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: The following is respectfully submitted as the report of the expedition to the Santee River, under my command:

In pursuance of orders received from Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, I caused, on the 5th of April, the Fifty-fourth New York Veteran Volunteers and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers to cross from James Island and assemble with a section of the Third New York Artillery at the Four-Mile Tavern on the State road. Starting early on the morning of the 6th instant, I reached Goose Creek at nightfall, and went into bivouac eighteen miles from this city. From this point I sent back for the surplus ammunition. On information from a contraband that there were from thirty to forty rebel cavalry at a place called Dean Hall I sent, at 5 p. m. two companies to attempt to surprise this party. During the night I was notified that these two companies had been misled by the guide, and were awaiting orders near the Twenty-five Mile House, on the State road. April 7 at 7 a. m. I started to Mr. Cain's, near Black Oak, Santee Canal, some twenty-two miles, sending a detachment to Biggins' Bridge, who rejoined the column at night, together with the two companies from the Twenty-five Mile House. Thirty cavalry were in my front, having gone from Dean Hall around my flank. I sent two companies to deploy and surround the house in which they were reported to be, and surprise them. The enemy, however, got notice of our approach in season to escape, leaving several blankets and guns, and their supper ready cooked. Mr. Cain had several sons in the rebel army; he had entertained those who had just gone, and had recently given them a grand dinner; his barn, accidentally or by some unknown incendiary, was burned.

Marched at 7 a. m. on the 8th of April, and halted at noon in Pineville for dinner. Reached Mexico at nightfall, and went into bivouac there. Distance marched, about twenty miles. The people in Pineville implored our protection from the negroes, who were arming themselves and threatening the lives of their masters. Mr. Reno Ravenel requested me to take him with me to save his life. The negroes flocked in from all sides. At Mexico I found that Mr. Mazyck Porcher had made his house the headquarters of the rebels in the vicinity. While I was on his grounds his property was protected, but was burned to

the ground immediately on my leaving, I think, by his field hands. April 9, started for Eutaw Creek, thirteen miles distant. Some skirmishing occurred; but dispersed the enemy with a few shells. From Eutaw Creek I sent two companies to Nelson's Ferry, who sent me word at night that General Potter had gone up the Santee in transports the day before, and that they had burned forty or fifty bales of cotton that night on the opposite shore. During the night a contraband reported to me that General Potter had encountered the enemy at Manningsville, and had had a skirmish there. He was advancing, however, to Sumterville. A certain Lieutenant Pettus, commanding some rebel cavalry in our vicinity, came in on a flag of truce at my request. I told this officer that he would not quarter in or near houses, or fire from houses, if he cared to save them from destruction. I also sent by this officer a note to General Ferguson, suggesting the propriety of his recalling his scouts from attempting to coerce the slaves to labor. April 10, sent parties to Vance's Ferry and vicinity to gather corn and rice together to feed the contrabands which had congregated together on the march. Marched at 5 p. m., taking the cross-road to the State road. At about 10 p. m. we encountered twenty-five or thirty rebel cavalry. Shots were exchanged and they disappeared, leaving a gun, some blankets and hats, &c.; bivouacked fifteen miles from starting point at midnight. April 11, marched at daylight down the State road; found that the bridges over Cypress Swamp were in bad condition, and was delayed by the falling through of a limber and chest. From this delay, and my column being encumbered by the train of refugees, I did not take the Ridgeville road, which was reported very heavy, but marched to the Twenty-five Mile House, and there bivouacked. April 12, marched to Goose Creek, leaving there two companies and the train of refugees. The rest of my command I marched to the Four-Mile Tavern, where they still remain. The companies left at Goose Creek have since rejoined them there.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. HARTWELL,

Col. Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Vols., Bvt. Brig. Gen. of Vols.

Capt. L. B. PERRY,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Northern Dist., Department of the South.

No. 281.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
Anderson, Peter...	Private, Company B, 31st Wisconsin Infantry.	Mar. 19	Gallant conduct in saving gun of Fourteenth Corps from capture at Bentonville, N. C.
Barrell, Charles L..	First lieutenant, 102d U. S. Colored Troops.	Apr. —	Distinguished bravery near Camden, S. C.
Betts, Charles M...	Lieutenant-colonel, 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Apr. 19	Distinguished conduct near Greensborough, N. C.

No. 282.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Armies of the Confederate States, of operations February 19–March 21.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, February 19, 1865.

SIR: The accounts received to-day from South and North Carolina are unfavorable. General Beauregard reports from Winnsborough that four corps of the enemy are advancing on that place, tearing up the Charlotte railroad, and that they will probably reach Charlotte by the 24th, and before he can concentrate his troops there. He states General Sherman will doubtless move thence on Greensborough, Danville, and Petersburg, or unite with General Schofield at Raleigh or Weldon.

General Bragg reports that General Schofield is now preparing to advance from New Berne to Goldsborough, and that a strong expedition is moving against the Weldon railroad at Rocky Mount. He says that little or no assistance can be received from the State of North Carolina; that exemptions and reorganizations under late laws have disbanded the State forces, and that they will not be ready for the field for some time. I do not see how Sherman can make the march anticipated by General Beauregard; but he seems to have everything his own way, which is calculated to cause apprehension. General Beauregard does not say what he proposes or what he can do. I do not know where his troops are, or on what lines they are moving. His dispatches only give movements of the enemy. He has a difficult task to perform under present circumstances, and one of his best officers (General Hardee) is incapacitated by sickness. I have also heard that his own health is indifferent, though he has never so stated. Should his strength give way there is no one on duty in the department that could replace him, nor have I anyone to send there. General J. E. Johnston is the only officer whom I know who has the confidence of the army and people, and if he was ordered to report to me I would place him there on duty. It is necessary to bring out all our strength, and, I fear, to unite our armies, as separately they do not seem able to make head against the enemy. Everything should be destroyed that cannot be removed out of the reach of Generals Sherman and Schofield. Provisions must be accumulated in Virginia, and every man in all the States must be brought out. I fear it may be necessary to abandon all our cities, and preparation should be made for this contingency.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 1, 1865.

General Johnston reports that Hardee's infantry, without artillery or wagons, has reached Cheraw. No information of progress of Stewart or Cheatham. The enemy has been stationary for a few days. Our cavalry on their right think he is moving upon Florence or Cheraw; that on his left suppose he is advancing on Cheraw or Charlotte.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS,
March 3, 1865. (Received 9.45 a. m.)

General Johnston reports skirmishing at Cheraw on afternoon of 28th and morning of 1st with Seventeenth Corps; Fifteenth Corps in vicinity. Reports from General Hampton indicate a general movement of enemy, but could not understand whether upon Cheraw or Florence.

R. E. LEE.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

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HEADQUARTERS,
March 9, 1865.

General Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday four miles in front of Kinston and drove him from his position. He disputed the ground obstinately, and took a new line three miles from his first. We captured 3 pieces of artillery and 1,500 prisoners. The number of enemy's dead and wounded left on the field is large; ours comparatively small. The troops behaved most handsomely, and Major-Generals Hill and Hoke exhibited their accustomed zeal and gallantry.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

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HEADQUARTERS,
March 10, 1865. (Received 7.30 p. m.)

General Hampton attacked General Kilpatrick at daylight this morning and drove him from his camp, taking his guns, wagons, many horses, several hundred prisoners, and releasing a great number of our own men who had been captured. The guns and wagons could not be brought off for want of horses. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss not heavy. Lieut. Col. J. S. King, killed; Brigadier-General Humes, Colonels Hagan and Harrison, and Majors Lewis, Ferguson, and others wounded.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
March 11, 1865. (Received 12 m.)

General Bragg reports that enemy intrenched himself in the position to which he was driven on the 8th, and therefore had not been dislodged; also that a heavy force was moving from Wilmington on his right and rear, which would oblige him to return. General Hardee reports Sherman's army seven miles from Fayetteville, and that he and Hampton would cross Cape Fear River to-night. General Fitz Lee states main force of Sheridan is at Columbia. A small party crossed the James in a flat-boat, but returned.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 18, 1865. (Received 8.45 a. m.)

General Johnston reports that on the 16th General Hardee was repeatedly attacked by four divisions of the enemy a few miles south of Averasborough, but always repulsed them. The enemy was reported at night to have crossed Black River to the east at various points with the rest of the army. General Hardee is moving to a point twelve miles from Smithfield. Schofield's troops are reported at Kinston repairing railroad. Cheatham's amount of rolling-stock only conveys about 500 men a day.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
March 21, 1865. (Received 5.30 p. m.)

General Vaughn reports this morning that Thomas is at Knoxville; that three regiments and some negro troops are repairing the East Tennessee Railroad, and that enemy have commenced their advance.

General J. E. Johnston, at 9.20 a. m., at Bentonville, reports that he is removing his wounded to Smithfield. The enemy's intrenched position and greatly superior numbers, Sherman's army being [in] our front, make further offensive movements impracticable.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

No. 283.

Reports of General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, of operations January 29–March 6.

MONTGOMERY, *January 29, 1865.*
(Received 10.40.)

General Hardee reports two columns of enemy moving from Savannah on Augusta. I will leave in the morning for latter place.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

AUGUSTA, *February 4, 1865.*
(Received 4.10.)

Telegrams from Generals Hardee and McLaws report enemy crossed Broxton's and Rivers' Bridges, over the Salkehatchie, forcing General McLaws back toward Branchville. He was flanked on both sides. Fighting was sharp at Rivers' Bridge. General Hardee has made dispositions to hold railroad as long as possible, but says will not be able to hold it much longer.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

AUGUSTA, *February 4, 1865.*

Reports from Generals Wheeler and Iverson of yesterday indicate that the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps have passed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry, but that portions of them are still this side, as Iverson, in a skirmish on the 2d instant, took prisoners from the Sixth [Fourteenth?] Corps. Prisoners were taken who claim to belong to the Twenty-third Corps (Schofield). They report one division of that corps present. Sheridan with the Nineteenth reported to have arrived at Savannah, and General Meagher with the stragglers of Sherman's army.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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AUGUSTA, *February 8, 1865.*
(Received 8.40 a. m. 9th.)

Enemy cut railroad to Charleston yesterday morning near Blackville. Lee's corps is in position on the South Fork of the Edisto, protecting the approaches to Columbia. Head of Cheatham's corps arrived here last night. McLaws' division is at and about Branchville. I shall leave here to-morrow for Columbia.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

—

COLUMBIA, *February 11, 1865.*
(Received 10.40.)

General Hardee reports that the enemy landed yesterday on James Island. Force not developed. General Stevenson was forced back gradually on the 10th to the line of the North Branch of the Edisto, which he now holds. The enemy having marched also in some force against Aiken, Major-General Wheeler marched to that point with his available force.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

—

COLUMBIA, *February 11, 1865—8 a. m.*

I arrived here yesterday evening. General Hardee reports from Charleston, same afternoon, that the enemy crossed the South Branch of the Edisto, at Binnaker's Bridge, forcing back General Stevenson to North Branch, where Stevenson is concentrating to oppose him. General Wheeler reports that General Allen having informed him that the enemy is moving on Augusta, he is going with all his available force to Aiken to meet him. Enemy's gun-boats left Tugaloo yesterday. General Wright repulsed attack on his lines. Enemy crossed in some force from Dixon, Horse, and Battery Island to James Island yesterday morning.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

COLUMBIA, *February 12, 1865.*
(Received 1 p. m. 13th.)

General Hardee reports yesterday from Charleston enemy is still in force on James Island, but movement believed to be a feint. There is an increase of eighteen steamers off the bar. A barge attack on Battery Simkins was repulsed. General Stevenson reports from Orangeburg to-day that the enemy skirmished heavily at Shilling's Bridge, on the North Branch of the Edisto. He expects to retire to-night on this place or Kingsville. General Wheeler reports from Aiken that Kilpatrick attacked him yesterday, but was repulsed with loss and pursued five miles beyond that town.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General R. E. LEE.

—

COLUMBIA, S. C., *February 16, 1865—2 p. m.*

I returned last evening from Charleston. I shall assume command to-day of all forces in South Carolina. The present military situation is thus: Our forces, about 20,000 effective infantry and artillery, more or less demoralized, occupy a circumference of about 240 miles from Charleston to Augusta. The enemy, well organized and disciplined, and flushed with success, numbering nearly double our force, is concentrated upon one point (Columbia) of that circumference. Unless I can concentrate rapidly here, or in my rear, all available troops, the result cannot be long doubtful. General Hardee still hesitates to abandon Charleston, notwithstanding I have repeatedly urged him to do so, thereby losing several days of vital importance to future operations.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General R. E. LEE, *Richmond, Va.*

—

COLUMBIA, S. C., *February 16, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Enemy commenced shelling city this morning. He is apparently moving up toward Saluda River. Our forces occupy south bank of that stream and Congaree.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General R. E. LEE, *Richmond, Va.*

—

COLUMBIA, S. C., *February 16, 1865—6 p. m.*

Enemy has forced a passage across the Saluda River above Columbia. I will endeavor to prevent him from crossing the Broad, but my forces here are so small it is doubtful whether I can prevent it. Columbia will soon have to be evacuated.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General R. E. LEE, *Richmond, Va.*

(Copy to General W. J. Hardee.)

WHITE OAK, S. C., *February 19, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Received 8.30 p. m. 20th.)

After close examination, and exerting every means in my power, I find it impossible for the troops now in Charleston to form a junction with me this side of Greensborough. Believing it best, from information just received from Governor Vance and General Bragg, to transport the troops by rail to that point, I have directed General McLaws to move them by rail as rapidly as possible. I am also of the opinion that Cheatham, at Newberry this morning with 2,000 men, and Stewart, eighteen hours behind him, with 1,200 men, cannot form a junction with me except by moving across via Statesburg and Manchester, and thence by rail to Greensborough. This movement will require some days, owing to difficulties of crossing the Broad and Wateree Rivers. The enemy has advanced to-day to near Winsborough in force, and is still moving along the railroad, keeping between this place and Broad River, thus cutting off Cheatham and Stewart.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General R. E. LEE.

—

CHESTER, S. C., *February 20, 1865.*

General McLaws reports from Monk's Corner that Charleston was successfully evacuated on the night of the 17th instant. Enemy reported by General Wheeler to be advancing on this place, being six miles north of Monticello.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General R. E. LEE.

—

CHARLOTTE, *March 5, 1865.*

General Hampton reports from near White's Store at 9 p. m. yesterday that Fourteenth Corps is moving on Wadesborough, and Twentieth Corps on a road to its right. Prisoners say they expect to reach Wadesborough to-night.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General JOHNSTON.

—

CHARLOTTE, *March 5, 1865.*

Three brigades of Stewart's corps left Chesterville to-day. The rest of his and Cheatham's will arrive there to-day in time to follow movement of [Stevenson's corps] from here.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General J. E. JOHNSTON.

—

CHARLOTTE, *March 6, 1865.*

Have just received copy of telegram to you from Hardee, saying he is moving on Greensborough. He has not received instructions of 24th ultimo. He should be recalled at once to Fayetteville or Raleigh. Shall troops from here be sent to Smithfield or Raleigh?

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHARLOTTE, *March 6, 1865—2 p. m.*

To save time I have sent following dispatch from here and Greensborough to General Hardee on road from Rockingham:

March at once on Fayetteville, if possible; if not, then on Raleigh.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General J. E. JOHNSTON.

No. 284.

Reports of General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, of operations February 23–March 27.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *February 23, 1865.*

General Beauregard has given orders for the concentration of all his forces. Lieutenant-General Hardee is moving by Florence and Cheraw, and Major-General Cheatham and Lieutenant-General Stewart by Newberry. In front of the Federal army are the cavalry and S. D. Lee's corps, 3,000; Stewart and Cheatham, 3,200; Lieutenant-General Hardee's, about 11,000; cavalry, about 6,000. I suggest that General Bragg's troops join these. Can Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, assistant adjutant-general, join me? I have no staff, that of the Army of Tennessee being dispersed.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *February 25, 1865.*

Your order to me to concentrate all available forces and drive back Sherman implies, of course, that you regard those forces as adequate to the object and their concentration in time practicable. In my reply by telegraph on the 22d the opposite opinion is expressed. Fuller information obtained since confirms me in that opinion. The Federal army is within the triangle formed by the three bodies of our infantry. It can, therefore, prevent their concentration or compel them to unite in its rear by keeping on its way without loss of time. It is estimated at 40,000, and was at last accounts crossing the Wateree east of Winnsborough as if moving upon Fayetteville. The available forces are Hardee's troops arriving at Cheraw by railroad and estimated by General Beauregard at 12,000. I believe that several thousand are South Carolina militia and reserves, who will not go beyond Cheraw; Lee's corps, Army of Tennessee, near Charlotte, 3,500; Stewart's corps, Army of Tennessee, 1,200; Cheatham's corps, Army of Tennessee, 1,900. The two latter when last heard of were near Newberry. These troops, except Hardee's, have only the means of transporting cooking utensils and, therefore, cannot operate far from railroads. The cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Hampton, amounts to about 6,000. In my opinion, these troops form an army too weak to cope with Sherman. Having expressed the opinion that your order could not be executed with the means at my disposal, I have thought it my duty to give a fuller statement in support of that opinion than that contained in a brief telegram. If our troops and those of General Bragg could be united in time the

progress of Sherman's army might be stopped, otherwise it may unite with that of Schofield. This junction of our forces might be made near Fayetteville.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

General R. E. LEE.

—

CHARLOTTE, *March 1, 1865.*

Your letter of 23d February received. Lieutenant-General Hardee's infantry, but not his artillery and wagons, has reached Cheraw. The enemy has been stationary for a few days. Our cavalry on their right think them moving toward Florence or Cheraw; that on their left think they will come this way or go to Cheraw. I have no information of the progress of Stewart and Cheatham.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE.

—

CHARLOTTE, *March 1, 1865.*

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d ultimo last night and to acknowledge it by telegraph this morning. The general views you express strengthen my hopes greatly. Lieutenant-General Hampton reported the enemy's cavalry about Lancaster yesterday, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps six miles south of that point. He thinks their course probably toward Charlotte, possibly Cheraw. Major-General Butler, writing on the previous day, reports the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps on the south side of Little Lynch's Creek, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth close in their rear. He thinks the U. S. army moving on Florence, or perhaps Cheraw. The route by Charlotte, Greensborough, and Danville is very difficult now, as you remark. It would also leave your army exactly between those of General Grant and General Sherman. It seems to me, therefore, that he, General Sherman, ought not to take it. His junction with General Schofield is also an object important enough, I should think, to induce him to keep more to the east. Such a course would also render his junction with General Grant easier. I don't know how we can "remove or destroy all kinds of supplies on the enemy's route." We are compelled to leave in the houses of the inhabitants the food necessary for their subsistence, but the U. S. officers feel no such obligation. The route by which Stewart's and Cheatham's corps are expected lies west of the railroad through Chester. I am anxious to unite them with Hardee's troops, if possible, before any movement by the latter. These forces united may impede the march of the Federal army, and even find opportunities to strike heavy blows, or at least prevent it from gathering food. Would it be possible to hold Richmond itself with half your army, while the other half joined us near Roanoke to crush Sherman? We might then turn upon Grant. Would it not be well to instruct General Bragg to keep me advised of his movements? I shall inform him of mine and those of the enemy near me.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

General R. E. LEE,
General-in-Chief.

CHARLOTTE, *March 2, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General Hardee yesterday morning reported at Cheraw, skirmishing the previous afternoon with Seventeenth Corps. Then Major-General Butler reported Fifteenth Corps near, within a few miles. His cavalry left at Florence. Some wagons and a battery had not come up. Reports just received from Lieutenant-General Hampton indicate a general move upon that place. No news of Cheatham and Stewart.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE.

—

CHARLOTTE, *March 3, 1865.*

Indications are that the enemy will go to Fayetteville, as you surmise. I suggest that all troops within reach should be under the same commander and, therefore, ordered to obey me.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE.

—

SALISBURY, *March 4, 1865.*

I am on my way to Hardee via Fayetteville. Lee's corps will start to-day by rail by the same route, and Stewart and Cheatham from Chester to-morrow. General Beauregard will bring them on.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE.

—

FAYETTEVILLE, *March 8, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Sherman has been marching with extended front. After concentration hope for opportunity to fight his divided troops. If unsuccessful, where can I cross Roanoke, and what route do you prefer? Am told that Ordnance Department has many boats at Clarksville. Want of pontoons great evil. Enemy amply supplied.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

General R. E. LEE.

—

RALEIGH, *March 10, 1865—10.45 p. m.*

General Bragg reports that enemy intrenched himself in position to which he was driven on 8th and, therefore, he had not been dislodged; also heavy force moving on his right and rear from Wilmington. He is, therefore, called back. Lieutenant-General Hardee reports Sherman's army seven miles from Fayetteville, and that he will cross the Cape Fear to-night, together with General Hampton. The troops of the Tennessee Army are without field transportation.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

General R. E. LEE.

RALEIGH, *March 11, 1865.*

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Hardee, then at Fayetteville, informed by telegraph last night that General Sherman's army was within seven miles of the place; that he would cross the river during the night, and Lieutenant-General Hampton this morning. The closing of the telegraph office has indicated the evacuation of the place. General Bragg reported at the same time that he had not dislodged the enemy from the position which he took after the action of the 8th, the strength of the intrenched position and re-enforcements to the enemy making it impracticable. A strong body of troops was also marching by the coast road to join Cox's command. He is, therefore, falling back, instructed to halt at Goldsborough. It seems to me probable that General Sherman intends to unite the troops near Kinston with his own army. If he moves toward Goldsborough for this object, I hope to be able to concentrate our forces there to attack Cox. By the slow working of the railroad the Tennessee troops are not all up yet, although the movement commenced eight days ago. Should the Federal army move upon Raleigh from Fayetteville, the course of the Cape Fear might conceal his movements to within thirty miles of the place, and prevent my meeting it near the river, where its columns are most likely to be separated. Generals Holmes and Gatlin tell me that the country between Raleigh and Clarksville will sustain no considerable body of troops, and that to reach the Roanoke it would be necessary to direct our march at least as low on the river as Gaston. The chief commissary, however, reports the country along most of the route to Clarksville abundant. I think that my course ought to depend much upon your situation. In a battle with Sherman on equal ground the chances would be decidedly against us. Hardee's troops have seen little real service, and have among the superior officers few who have shown themselves competent to their grades. Their present organization is new, made when Charleston was evacuated.

The Army of Tennessee is represented to be in great need of reorganization. Their best general officers were lost at Franklin and Nashville. Lieutenant-General Hardee's force at Cheraw was, including 1,000 South Carolina reserves and militia, about 10,000. There have been many deserters since. General Bragg estimated his at about 7,000. His loss was about 500 in the recent engagement. General Beauregard estimated the effective total of the Army of Tennessee at 6,700. Our cavalry is better and more numerous than that of the enemy, and is under a much abler commander. The Federal army is supposed by our officers to amount to 45,000. I have no other means of estimating its strength. Under such circumstances I will not give battle to Sherman's united army unless your situation may require such a course; but will if I can find it divided. Of this please advise me. I need not say that your opinions will have a control equal to that of your official authority. Should Sherman and Cox unite, their march into Virginia cannot be prevented by me. In that event, if I understand your letter of February 23, you will meet us at the southern edge of Virginia to give battle. Would it be practicable, instead, to hold one of the inner lines of Richmond with one part of your army, and meet Sherman with the other, returning to Richmond after fighting? I should be glad to know as much as you think it prudent to communicate of the effect upon your position of the interruption by the Federal army of the railroad by Raleigh. If the possession of the road by Raleigh is necessary for the subsistence of your army, unless it is improper to ask, I should be glad to be informed. I beg

you to inform me of everything in your affairs which is connected with my operations, such as may be dependent on them, that I may do my utmost to aid you. I shall also be grateful for any instructions you may have time to give me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

General R. E. LEE,
General-in-Chief.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
SMITHFIELD, *March 17, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

General Hardee was yesterday five miles south of Averasborough. He was repeatedly attacked during the day by four divisions of the enemy, but always repulsed him. The enemy was reported at night to have crossed Black River to the east at various points with the rest of the army. General Hardee is moving to a point twelve miles from Smithfield. Schofield's troops are reported at Kinston, repairing the railroad bridge. Cheatham's corps not yet up. This railroad, with its enormous amount of rolling-stock, has brought us only about 500 men a day.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE.

—

SMITHFIELD, *March 18, 1865.*

The troops will be united to-day, except two divisions of Cheatham's corps not yet arrived. Effective totals, infantry and artillery: Bragg, 6,500; Hardee, 7,500; Army of Tennessee, 4,000. Should Sherman move by Weldon would you prefer my turning to Clarksville? Lieutenant-General Hardee's loss on 16th was 450. Prisoners taken the next day report the enemy's about 3,300.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE.

—

BENTONVILLE, *March 20, 1865.*

Our cavalry reporting that the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps were moving by the Averasborough and Goldsborough road, and the Fifteenth and Seventeenth by that from Fayetteville, I concentrated our troops here yesterday morning and attacked the enemy about 3 p. m.; routed him, capturing three guns; but a mile in rear he rallied upon fresh troops. We were able to press all back slowly until 6, when receiving fresh troops, apparently, he attempted the offensive, which we resisted without difficulty until dark. This morning he is intrenched. Our loss was small. The troops behaved extremely well. Dense thickets prevented rapid operations.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE.

NEAR BENTONVILLE, *March 21, 1865—7.20 a. m.*

We are remaining here to cover the removal of our wounded to the railroad at Smithfield. The enemy's intrenched position and greatly superior number, Sherman's army being in our front, make further offensive impracticable.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE.

—

NEAR SMITHFIELD, N. C., *March 23, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Sherman's whole army being intrenched in our front on morning of 20th, we did not attack, but held our position to cover removal of wounded and occupy enemy. There was heavy skirmishing 20th and 21st, and several partial attacks by him handsomely repulsed. Troops of Tennessee army have fully disproved slanders that have been published against them. Evening and night of 21st enemy moved toward Goldsborough, where Schofield joined him, and yesterday we came here. Sherman's course cannot be hindered by the small force I have. I can do no more than annoy him. I respectfully suggest that it is no longer a question whether you leave present position; you have only to decide where to meet Sherman. I will be near him.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE.

—

NEAR SMITHFIELD, N. C., *March 24, 1865.*

Your dispatch in cipher just received. Sherman and Schofield have united at Goldsborough the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Corps, making about 60,000. I was compelled to come here to cross Neuse. Prisoners say that Sheridan with his cavalry is expected soon. Should this be true, could you re-enforce Hampton? Sherman ought to cross Roanoke at Weldon. It would be best, I think, to fight on this side. I will keep you informed of his route and progress. He will probably stop at Goldsborough some days. I will impede his march if possible and keep in his front to join you should you wish to fight Grant first.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE.

—

NEAR SMITHFIELD, *March 25, 1865.*

Not the Twenty-ninth but the Twenty-fifth Corps, said by our scouts to be negroes. The returns of yesterday show our effective infantry to be 13,900.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General R. E. LEE.

—

SMITHFIELD, N. C., *March 27, 1865.*

GENERAL: Your reply to my telegram, reporting the action of the 19th, near Bentonville, makes me apprehend that my brief account may have given an exaggerated idea of our success. I therefore write a more minute one.

The reports of our cavalry, received on the morning of the 18th, showed that the Federal army was moving toward Goldsborough. The Right Wing (Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps) by the Fayetteville

road, and the Left Wing (Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps) by that from Averasborough; and that the Right Wing had crossed Black River, while the Left was still near Averasborough. It was probable, therefore, that in addition to the distance between the two roads, about twelve miles by the State map, there was an interval of a day's march between these wings. I determined therefore to attack the Left Wing. General Bragg and Lieutenant-General Stewart, whose troops were near Smithfield, were directed to march through Bentonville and encamp between that point and the Averasborough road, and Lieutenant-General Hardee, who was at Elevation, was instructed to join them. His march was so much longer—although by the map it appeared shorter—that he did not arrive until the following morning. The troops then moved by the left flank to the road on which the enemy was approaching. General Bragg's were formed across it at right angles, and the Army of Tennessee on their right, with its own strongly thrown forward. The ground in our front, north of the road, was open; that on the south of it was covered with thickets. We had but one road through dense blackjack for our movements, so that they consumed a weary time. While they were in progress a vigorous attack was made on General Bragg's left. Lieutenant-General Hardee was instructed to send a division to its support and the other to the extreme right, and with the latter and Stewart's troops to charge as they faced, which would bring them obliquely upon the enemy's left and center. General Bragg's troops were to join in the movement successively from right to left. In the meantime the attack upon General Bragg was repulsed with heavy loss, and another made upon Stewart's corps, commanded by Major-General Loring, by which the enemy was quickly driven back. These two affairs showed that the Fourteenth Corps was in our immediate front.

It was near 3 o'clock before Hardee's troops were in position on the right. He then made the charge with characteristic skill and vigor, well and gallantly seconded by Stewart, Hill, Loring, and the officers under them. Once, when he apprehended difficulty, Hardee literally led the advance. The Federals were routed in a few minutes, our brave fellows dashing successively over two lines of temporary breastworks, and following the enemy rapidly, but in good order. A mile in rear the Fourteenth rallied on the Twentieth Corps in a dense growth of young pines. In this position the Federal right rested on a swamp and was covered by intrenchments. Our troops continued to press the enemy back, except on the left, where we were held in check by the intrenchments just mentioned. Their progress was very slow, however, from the difficulty of penetrating thickets in line of battle. About 6 o'clock the Federal forces were so greatly increased, I believe, by the arrival of the Seventeenth Corps, that they seemed to attempt the offensive, but with little effect. They were able to hold their ground until night only by the help of dense thickets and breast-works.

After burying our dead and bringing off our own and many of the Federal wounded, and three pieces of artillery (a fourth was left because we had not horses to draw it away), we returned to our first position.

On the morning of the 20th, as the enemy had three of his four corps present and well intrenched, the attack was not renewed. We held our ground, however, in the hope that his greatly superior numbers might encourage him to attack, and to cover the removal of our wounded. The Fifteenth Corps coming up on our left flank, we changed front, parallel to the road, but near enough to command it. During the day General Bragg's line was repeatedly attacked and the enemy repulsed, severely punished. The briskest of these was on Kirkland's brigade about sunset.

On the 21st heavy skirmishing was renewed on the whole front. At noon, by throwing forward Stewart's and Taliaferro's skirmishers, it was found that the enemy had drawn back his left and intrenched it, as if to cover a march toward Goldsborough. During the afternoon the firing was very brisk on McLaws' and Hoke's lines, and about 4 o'clock the Seventeenth Corps penetrated the thin line of cavalry forming our extreme left, and moved upon Bentonville. Lieutenant-General Hardee, detached to that point with the reserves, met it in front with Cumming's (Georgia) brigade, the only infantry up, while cavalry, directed by Lieutenant-General Hampton and Major-General Wheeler, was thrown upon its flanks. By these combined attacks this corps was promptly driven back. In this affair Cumming's brigade, under Colonel Henderson, and the Eighth Texas Cavalry, distinguished themselves. In the latter General Hardee's son, a very promising youth of sixteen, fell mortally wounded when gallantly charging in the foremost rank.

Finding during the night that Schofield had reached Goldsborough and that Sherman was moving toward Cox's Bridge, and that all our wounded that could bear transportation had been removed, on the 22d we moved to the neighborhood of Smithfield, encamping south of the Neuse.

We took about 15,000 men into action on the 19th. The enemy's force before 6 o'clock was above 20,000, then increased by about 10,000. On the 20th and 21st the whole army was before us, amounting to near 44,000, including losses. But for the thickets which impeded our movements we should undoubtedly have beaten the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps before 5 o'clock. I expected to use our cavalry on the enemy's left, but the character of the country is such that Lieutenant-General Hampton could not bring it into action.

Our loss is found to be greater than that first reported. It amounted in the three days to 224 killed, 1,470 wounded, and about 600 missing. Some of the latter skulked to the rear; most of them, however, were captured by separating late in the afternoon from parties which penetrated the enemy's line in the thickets in which it lay. The Federal loss could not be estimated, as it was greatest in the thick woods in which the action of the 19th terminated, and in front of our breastworks on the 20th and 21st. It certainly exceeded ours greatly.

The moral effect of these operations has been very beneficial. The spirit of the army is greatly improved and is now excellent. I am informed by persons of high standing that a similar effect is felt in the country.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

General R. E. LEE,
General-in-Chief.

ADDENDA.

NEAR SMITHFIELD, *March 27, 1865.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit for your information a rough field return of this army:

On the 17th General Bragg had—	
Infantry	4,775
Artillery	782
On the same day Lieutenant-General Stewart had, infantry	3,956
On the morning of the 19th Lieutenant-General Hardee had, infantry	5,400
Total	14,913

My apology for addressing this communication to you is that I do not know who is your adjutant-general. I beg to be informed, that I may hereafter direct my correspondence properly.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

General R. E. LEE, *General-in-Chief.*

Abstract of strength from field returns.

MARCH 17.

	Infantry.		Artillery.
	Effective.	Present.	
Lee	2,660	3,390	.....
Stewart	890	1,349	.....
Cheatham	406	567	.....
Hoke	4,775	4,988	782
Total	8,731	10,294	782

MARCH 23.

Lee	2,340	3,211	.....
Stewart	723	1,131	.....
Cheatham	2,005	2,602	106
Hardee	5,328	5,916	927
Hoke	3,598	4,339	.....
Total	13,994	17,199	1,033

MARCH 27.

	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.
	Effective.	Present.	Effective.	Present.	
Lee	2,547	3,394	.....	.....	.....
Stewart	800	1,236	.....	.....	106
Cheatham	2,130	2,899	.....	.....	.....
Hardee	8,168	9,998	.....	.....	927
Wheeler	.....	.....	3,074	3,803	.....
Butler	.....	.....	1,019	1,118	.....
Total	13,645	17,527	4,093	4,921	1,033

MARCH 31.

	Effective.			Present.		
	Infantry.	Artillery.	Total.	Infantry.	Artillery.	Total.
Hardee	8,158	697	8,855	9,998	808	10,806
Army of Tennessee	6,745	96	6,841	8,869	108	8,977
	318	.....	318	371	.....	371
Total	15,221	793	16,014	19,238	916	20,154

Abstract of strength from field returns—Continued.

APRIL 7.

	Effective.			Present.		
	Infantry.	Artillery.	Total.	Infantry.	Artillery.	Total.
Hardee	8,605	624	9,229	10,337	695	11,032
Stewart (Army of Tennessee)	8,861	92	8,953	11,331	111	11,442
Total	17,466	716	18,182	21,668	806	22,474

APRIL 17.

Hardee	6,045	211	6,256	7,786	238	8,024
Stewart	4,953	467	5,420	6,567	586	7,153
Lee	2,681	95	2,776	3,462	104	3,566
Pioneers	318	.....	318	371	.....	371
Total	13,997	773	14,770	18,186	928	19,114

APRIL 24.

Hardee	5,356	184	5,540	7,276	194	7,470
Stewart	4,972	469	5,441	6,650	590	7,240
Lee	4,118	89	4,207	4,913	110	5,023
Total	14,446	742	15,188	18,839	894	19,733

Casualties at Bentonville.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
March 19:				
Hardee	.....	.....	.....	.....
Army of Tennessee	91	624	284	999
Hoke	45	370	178	593
March 20:				
Army of Tennessee	2	7	.....	9
Hoke	2	44	16	62
March 21:				
Army of Tennessee	9	45	21	75
Hoke	15	58	6	79
March 22:				
Hoke	1	3	2	6
March 18 to 21:				
Cavalry	15	80	18	113

RECAPITULATION.

Hardee	59	319	148	526
Army of Tennessee	102	676	305	1,083
Hoke	63	475	202	740
Cavalry	15	80	18	113
Total	239	*1,550	673	2,462

Prisoners taken.

Hardee	114
Army of Tennessee	417
Cavalry	368
Officers	4
Total	903
Hardee captured near Cheraw	113
Hardee captured near Fayetteville (of whom 20 were officers)	433

* But see statement, next, p. 1060, which shows an aggregate of 1,694 wounded. The increase of 144 is in the Army of Tennessee.

Cavalry return.

	Effective.	Present.
March 25:		
Wheeler	3,074	3,803
Butler	1,019	1,118
Total	4,093	4,921
March 31 to April 7:		
Wheeler (includes Allen detached with 1,602 effective and 2,365 present)	3,848	5,209
Butler (includes Young's brigade, serving in South Carolina)	1,240	1,517
Total	5,088	6,726

One hundred and eight Confederate wounded left on the morning of March 22 at Bentonville and Mr. Harper's, five miles off—63 and 45. Ambulances sent by Doctor Erskine removed 28 from Bentonville and 26 from Harper's. Forty-two Federals severely wounded were treated by Doctor Erskine, most of them requiring amputations.

Casualties in the Confederate forces near Bentonville, N. C., March 19 to 21, 1865.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
ARMY OF TENNESSEE.				
Lieut. Gen. A. P. STEWART.				
Lee's corps:				
Stevenson's division	27	187	152	366
Clayton's division	21	171	98	290
Hill's division	7	85	13	105
Total Lee's corps	55	443	263	761
Stewart's corps:				
Loring's division	21	129	3	153
Walthall's division	8	60	2	70
Total Stewart's corps	29	189	5	223
Cheatham's corps:				
Cleburne's division (engaged only on 19th)	8	96	8	112
Bate's division (engaged only on 19th)	10	92	29	131
Brown's division (not engaged)				
Total Cheatham's corps	18	188	37	243
TROOPS FROM DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.				
Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE.				
Taliaferro's division	31	166	126	323
McLaws' division	28	153	22	203
Total Hardee's command	59	319	148	526
TROOPS FROM DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.				
General BRAXTON BRAGG.				
Hoke's division	61	471	202	734
Artillery	2	4		6
Total Bragg's command	63	475	202	740
CAVALRY.				
Lieut. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.				
Wheeler's corps	8	53		61
Butler's division	5	22	18	45
Hart's battery	2	5		7
Total cavalry	15	80	18	113
Grand total	239	1,694	673	2,606

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Near Greensborough, N. C., May 2, 1865.*

COMRADES: In terminating our official relations I most earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your homes as well as you have performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field. By such a course you will best secure the comfort of your families and kindred and restore tranquillity to your country. You will return to your homes with the admiration of our people, won by the courage and noble devotion you have displayed in this long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me. I now part with you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship and with earnest wishes that you may have hereafter all the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

No. 285.

Organization of the Confederate Forces, commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston.†*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

ESCORT.

Capt. E. M. HOLLOWAY.

HARDEE'S CORPS.‡

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

ESCORT AND SCOUTS.

Capt. WILLIAM C. RAUM.
Capt. JOHN B. L. WALPOLE.

BROWN'S (LATE CLEBURNE'S) DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.

Smith's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. SMITH.

1st Florida (consolidated 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 7th Infantry and 1st Cavalry), Lieut. Col. Elisha Mashburn.
1st Georgia (consolidated 1st, 57th, and 63d Georgia Infantry), Col. Charles H. Olmstead.
54th Georgia (consolidated 37th and 54th Georgia and 4th Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters), Col. Theodore D. Caswell.

Govan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL C. GOVAN.

1st Arkansas (consolidated 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 19th, and 24th Arkansas and 3d Confederate), Col. E. A. Howell.
1st Texas (consolidated 6th, 7th, 10th, and 15th Infantry and 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas (dismounted) Cavalry), Lieut. Col. William A. Ryan.

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*As constituted after April 9, upon which date it was partly reorganized.
†General G. T. Beauregard second in command.
‡At Bentonville, consisted of the divisions of Hoke, McLaws, and W. B. Taliaferro. Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws was assigned, April 10, to command the District of Georgia.

HOKE'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. ROBERT F. HOKE.

Clingman's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.

8th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Rufus A. Barrier.
31st North Carolina, Col. Charles W. Knight.
36th North Carolina, } Maj. William A.
40th North Carolina, } Holland.
51st North Carolina, Capt. James W. Lippitt.
61st North Carolina, Capt. Stephen W. Noble.

Colquitt's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. COLQUITT.

6th Georgia, Maj. James M. Culpepper.
19th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Ridgway B. Hogan.
23d Georgia, Col. Marcus R. Ballenger.
27th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Bussey.
28th Georgia, Capt. George W. Warthen.

Hagood's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHNSON HAGOOD.

11th South Carolina, Capt. B. F. Wyman.
21st South Carolina:
Capt. J. A. W. Thomas.
Col. Robert F. Graham.
25th South Carolina, Capt. E. R. Lesesne.
27th South Carolina, Capt. Thomas Y. Simons.
7th South Carolina Battalion:
Capt. William Clyburn.
Lieut. Col. James H. Rion.

Kirkland's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. KIRKLAND.

17th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Sharp.
42d North Carolina, Col. John E. Brown.
50th North Carolina, Col. George Wortham.
66th North Carolina, Col. John H. Nethercutt.

First Brigade Junior Reserves.

Brig. Gen. LAWRENCE S. BAKER.

1st North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Broadfoot.
2d North Carolina, Col. John H. Anderson.
3d North Carolina, Col. John W. Hinsdale.
1st North Carolina Battalion, Capt. Charles M. Hall.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

Palmer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. PALMER.

1st Tennessee (consolidated 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th, and 34th Tennessee, and 24th Tennessee Battalion), Lieut. Col. Oliver A. Bradshaw.
2d Tennessee (consolidated 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52d, and 154th Tennessee), Lieut. Col. George W. Pease.
3d Tennessee (consolidated 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 38th, and 41st Tennessee), Col. James D. Tillman.
4th Tennessee (consolidated 2d, 3d, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32d, 37th, and 45th Tennessee, and 23d Tennessee Battalion), Col. Anderson Searcy.

Gist's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM G. FOSTER.

46th Georgia, Capt. Abe Miles.
65th Georgia and 2d and 8th Georgia Battalions (consolidated), Lieut. Col. Zachariah L. Watters.
16th and 24th South Carolina (consolidated), Maj. B. Burgh Smith.

* From the Department of North Carolina, commanded by General Braxton Bragg.
† All the troops of Cheatham's old corps engaged at Bentonville were commanded by Maj. Gen. William B. Bate.

ARTILLERY BATTALION.

Maj. BASIL C. MANLY.

Louisiana Battery, Capt. William M. Bridges.
North Carolina Battery, Capt. George B. Atkins.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. George H. Walter.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. William E. Zimmerman.
Virginia Battery (Paris'), Lieut. Thomas M. Tucker.

STEWART'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

LORING'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. LORING.

Featherston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

1st Arkansas (consolidated 1st and 2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles, and 4th, 9th, and 25th Arkansas Infantry), Col. Henry G. Bunn.
3d Mississippi (consolidated 3d, 31st, and 40th Mississippi), Col. James M. Stigler.
22d Mississippi (consolidated 1st, 22d, and 33d Mississippi, and 1st Mississippi Battalion), Col. Martin A. Oatis.
37th Mississippi, Maj. Q. C. Heidelberg.

Lowry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT LOWRY.

29th Alabama, Maj. Henry B. Turner.
12th Louisiana:
Capt. John A. Dixon.
Lieut. Col. E. M. Graham.
14th Mississippi (consolidated 5th, 14th, and 43d Mississippi), Col. Robert J. Lawrence.
15th Mississippi (consolidated 6th, 15th, 20th, and 23d Mississippi), Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Graham.

Shelley's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES M. SHELLEY.

1st Alabama (consolidated 16th, 33d, and 45th Alabama), Col. Robert H. Abercrombie.
17th Alabama, Col. Edward P. Holcombe.
27th Alabama (consolidated 27th, 35th, 49th, 55th, and 57th Alabama), Col. Edward McAlexander.

ANDERSON'S (LATE TALIAFERRO'S) DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

Elliott's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, JR.
Lieut. Col. J. WELSMAN BROWN.

22d Georgia Battalion Artillery, Maj. Mark J. McMullan.
27th Georgia Battalion, Maj. Alfred L. Hartridge.
2d South Carolina Artillery:
Lieut. Col. J. Welsman Brown.
Maj. F. F. Warley.
Manigault's (S. C.) Battalion:
Lieut. H. Klatte.
Capt. Theodore G. Boag.

Rhett's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM BUTLER.

1st South Carolina (regulars):
Maj. Thomas A. Huguenin.
Lieut. Col. Warren Adams.
1st South Carolina Artillery, Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Yates.
Lucas' (S. C.) Battalion:
Maj. J. Jonathan Lucas.
Capt. Theodore B. Hayne.

WALTHALL'S (LATE M'LAWS') DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD C. WALTHALL.

Harrison's Brigade.

Col. GEORGE P. HARRISON, Jr.

1st Georgia (regulars), Col. Richard A. Wayne.
5th Georgia, Col. Charles P. Daniel.
5th Georgia Reserves, Maj. C. E. McGregor.
32d Georgia, Lieut. Col. E. H. Bacon, jr.
47th Georgia and Bonaud's Battalion.

Conner's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN D. KENNEDY.

2d South Carolina (consolidated 2d and 20th South Carolina and Blanchard's Reserves), Col. William Wallace.
3d South Carolina (consolidated 3d and 8th South Carolina, 3d South Carolina Battalion, and Blanchard's Reserves), Col. Eli T. Stackhouse.
7th South Carolina (consolidated 7th and 15th South Carolina and Blanchard's Reserves), Col. John B. Davis.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. A. BURNET RHETT.

Georgia Battery:
Capt. Ruel Wooten Anderson.
Lieut. Henry S. Greaves.
Georgia Battery, Capt. John W. Brooks.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. G. LeGardeur, jr.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. Edward L. Parker.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. H. M. Stuart.
Georgia Battery, Capt. John F. Wheaton.

LEE'S CORPS.*

Lieut. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE.

ESCORT.

Capt. George G. RAGLAND.

HILL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DANIEL H. HILL.

Sharp's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JACOB H. SHARP.

24th Alabama (consolidated 24th, 28th, and 34th Alabama), Col. John C. Carter.
8th Mississippi Battalion (consolidated 5th, 8th, and 32d Mississippi and 3d Mississippi Battalion), Capt. J. Y. Carmack.
9th Mississippi (consolidated 9th Battalion Sharpshooters and 7th, 9th, 10th, 41st, and 44th Mississippi), Col. William C. Richards.
19th South Carolina (consolidated 10th and 19th South Carolina):
Maj. James O. Ferrell.
Lieut. Col. C. Irvine Walker.

Brantly's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BRANTLY.

22d Alabama (consolidated 22d, 25th, 39th, and 50th Alabama), Col. Harry T. Toulmin.
37th Alabama (consolidated 37th, 42d, and 54th Alabama), Col. John A. Minter.
24th Mississippi (consolidated 24th, 27th, 29th, 30th, and 34th Mississippi), Col. R. W. Williamson.
58th North Carolina (consolidated 58th and 60th North Carolina), Lieut. Col. T. Coleman.

*At Bentonville consisted of Stevenson's, Clayton's, and Hill's divisions, commanded by Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill. Col. J. G. Coltart commanded Hill's division.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

Escort.

Lieut. J. L. JOHNSTON.

Henderson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT J. HENDERSON.

1st Georgia Confederate Battalion (consolidated 1st Georgia Confederate, 1st Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, 25th, 29th, 30th, and 66th Georgia), Capt. W. J. Whitsitt.
39th Georgia (consolidated 34th, 39th, and part of the 56th Georgia):
Lieut. Col. William P. Milton.
Col. Charles H. Phinizy.
40th Georgia Battalion (consolidated 40th, 41st, and 43d Georgia):
Lieut. W. H. Darnall.
Capt. James E. Stallings.
42d Georgia (consolidated 36th and 42d Georgia, and parts of 34th and 56th Georgia), Lieut. Col. Lovick P. Thomas.

Pettus' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND W. PETTUS.

19th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Ezekiah S. Gulley.
20th Alabama, Lieut. Col. James K. Elliott.
23d Alabama, Maj. James T. Hester.
54th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Connally H. Lynch.

ARTILLERY.

South Carolina Battery, Capt. J. T. Kanapaux.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

Consisted of Lieut. Gen. Joseph Wheeler's corps and the division of Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler, embracing, in part, the following-named organizations:

1st Alabama.
3d Alabama.
51st Alabama, Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick.
1st Georgia.
2d Georgia.
3d Georgia.
4th Georgia.
5th Georgia, Col. Edward Bird.
6th Georgia.
12th Georgia, Capt. James H. Graham.
1st Tennessee, Col. James T. Wheeler.
2d Tennessee, Col. Henry M. Ashby.
4th Tennessee, Col. Baxter Smith.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
8th Tennessee.
9th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. James H. Akin.
3d Arkansas, Maj. William H. Blackwell.
3d Confederate.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate.
1st Kentucky.
3d Kentucky.
9th Kentucky.
8th Texas.
11th Texas.
Allison's Squadron.
Hart's (South Carolina) battery, Capt. E. Lindsley Halsey.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. William E. Earle.

Logan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. M. LOGAN.

1st South Carolina.
4th South Carolina.
5th South Carolina.
6th South Carolina.
19th South Carolina Battalion.
Phillips (Georgia) Legion, Maj. W. W. Thomas.
Jeff. Davis Legion, Col. J. Fred. Waring.
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion, Capt. R. Bill Roberts.
10th Georgia, Capt. Edwin W. Moise.

(The division and brigade commanders mentioned in General Wheeler's official report of the campaign are W. Y. C. Humes, William W. Allen, Robert H. Anderson, Moses W. Hannon, James Hagan, George G. Dibrell, Felix H. Robertson, Thomas Harrison, Henry M. Ashby, and Charles C. Crews.)

UNATTACHED TROOPS.

Artillery Battalion, Maj. Joseph Palmer.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. James I. Kelly.
Swett's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. H. Shannon.
Florida Battery, Capt. Henry F. Abell.
10th North Carolina, Company I, Capt. Thomas J. Southerland.
3d North Carolina Battallion Artillery, Maj. John W. Moore.
13th North Carolina Battalion Artillery, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Starr.
Pioneer Regiment, Col. Julius G. Tucker.
Naval Brigade, Rear-Admiral Raphael Semmes.

No. 286.

Tabular statement of officers and men of the Confederate Army paroled at Greensborough, N. C., and other points, in accordance with the military convention of April 26, 1865.

[Compiled from parole lists and reports.]

Commands, etc.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Generals Johnston and Beauregard and staff departments, escorts, &c., Army of Tennessee	204	471	675
Major-General Lomax and staff, and unattached officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia.	71	62	133
HARDEE'S CORPS.			
Lieutenant-General Hardee, staff, and headquarters attachés	40	161	201
Reserve artillery (Kemper's)	53	520	573
Patients in Hospital No. 3	22	110	132
Brown's division	346	3,210	3,556
Hoke's division	208	1,389	1,597
Cheatham's division	292	2,711	3,003
Total Hardee's corps	961	8,101	9,062
STEWART'S CORPS.			
Lieutenant-General Stewart, staff, and headquarters attachés	23	85	108
Walthall's division	260	3,252	3,512
Loring's division	271	2,307	2,578
Anderson's division	185	2,441	2,626
Total Stewart's corps	739	8,085	8,824
LEE'S CORPS.			
Lieutenant-General Lee, staff, and headquarters attachés	33	83	116
Hill's division	200	1,293	1,493
Stevenson's division	317	3,050	3,367
Total Lee's corps	550	4,426	4,976
CAVALRY CORPS.			
Brigadier-General Allen, staff, and headquarters attachés	13	47	60
Butler's division	162	2,284	2,446
Total cavalry corps	175	2,331	2,506
Semmes' naval brigade	63	176	239
Foute's command	43	21	64
Total naval forces	106	197	303
Medical officers, attendants, and patients in hospitals	135	867	1,002
Unattached artillery	61	1,191	1,252
Detachments reporting to commander of post at Greensborough, N. C.	147	570	717
Miscellaneous paroles at Greensborough, N. C.	65	463	528
General Samuel Cooper, adjutant and inspector general, and Brigadier-General Colquitt and staff.	7	.....	7
Miscellaneous paroles at Salisbury, N. C.	279	2,708	2,987
Miscellaneous paroles at Charlotte, N. C.	386	3,629	4,015
Miscellaneous paroles at various places in North Carolina and South Carolina.	293	1,732	2,025
Grand total	4,179	34,833	39,012

No. 287.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army, of operations January 2–March 22.

CHARLESTON, *January 2, 1865.*
(Received 11.10 p. m.)

The enemy have landed in force on the Georgia [Carolina] side of the Savannah River and are driving in our pickets toward Hardeeville.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

CHARLESTON, *January 3, 1865.*
(Received 7.10.)

The telegram of yesterday should have read: The enemy have landed on the Carolina side of the Savannah.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

CHARLESTON, *January 5, 1865.*
(Received 2 o'clock.)

Enemy in front of Hardeeville quiet yesterday. It is impracticable to ascertain their force yet.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

CHARLESTON, *January 6, 1865.*
(Received 4.20 7th.)

Major-General Wheeler reports that the enemy crossed New River bridge yesterday, moving toward Grahamville. Force not ascertained.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

CHARLESTON, *January 11, 1865.*

I have more than 1,500 cavalry under Brigadier-General Iverson, on the Georgia side of the Savannah River. This force was operating [*sic*] Savannah River, scarcity of forage compelling the main body to fall back to ——— Creek. Iverson has orders to watch Kilpatrick, and follow him if he should move into Southwestern Georgia. No movement of the enemy to report.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

President DAVIS.

CHARLESTON, *January 14, 1865.*

The following telegram received from Major-General McLaws, dated 6 a. m. to-day:

Enemy reported in large force a few miles from the landing at Port Royal Ferry.

To-night he telegraphs:

I am endeavoring to evacuate my position. Enemy are immediately in our front. They drove our cavalry so rapidly that it was with difficulty I could send artillery and infantry to impede their advance. They are now checked at Old Pocotaligo. My troops are being moved from the right toward Coosawhatchie. Should the enemy succeed in crossing the Combahee we will have but a short line to Midway or Branchville. I go to the front to-morrow.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

His Excellency President JEFFERSON DAVIS.

(Copy to General R. E. Lee.)

—

CHARLESTON, *January 16, 1865—9 a. m.*
(Received 6 o'clock 17th.)

I returned this morning from Salkehatchie bridge, where I found McLaws, who fell back Saturday night behind that stream. He could not give me any very satisfactory information of the enemy. They appeared in front of the bridge, but not in force. My impression is they will pass up the right bank of that stream to Broxton's or Rivers' Bridge, which by passing they will be in a day's march of the railroad. The enemy came in heavy force from Port Royal Ferry.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

CHARLESTON, *January 17, 1865.*
(Received 5 o'clock 18th.)

Enemy seems to be concentrating at Pocotaligo. A force reported to be moving up the Coosawhatchie. Nothing from General Wheeler to-day.

W. J. HARDEE.

General S. COOPER.

—

CHARLESTON, *January 18, 1865.*
(Received 2 o'clock.)

On the night of the 15th instant one of the enemy's monitors was sunk by the explosion of a torpedo about 1,000 yards from Fort Sumter. It is believed that most of the crew perished. Two boats are still lashed to the monitor, and it is supposed that but one boat's crew escaped.

W. J. HARDEE.

General S. COOPER.

CHARLESTON, *January 22, 1865.*
(Received 11 o'clock 24th.)

There are ten monitors inside the bar, an increase of four. No movements of the enemy on the Salkehatchie. I hear indirectly of the arrival of troops at Kingsland, but have received nothing official on the subject.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

—

CHARLESTON, *January 27, 1865.*
(Received 7.40 o'clock.)

A gun-boat of enemy, in attempting to pass Battery Point, on the Combahee, yesterday, got aground. One of our batteries opened upon and succeeded in burning her. The crew, except one officer and four men, who were captured, made their escape. Major-General Wheeler reports a force of enemy near Springfield, Ga., moving on Augusta road, and Fourteenth Army Corps, eight miles south of that place, also on Augusta road.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

CHARLESTON, *January 28, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 29th.)

Enemy crossed at Springfield night of 26th, and moved northward in two columns on morning [of] 27th.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

CHARLESTON, *January 29, 1865.*
(Received 10 o'clock.)

Enemy have failed so far in all attempts to cross the Combahee. Indications are that the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, now in Carolina, will cross the Savannah and unite with the column moving toward Augusta.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

BRANCHVILLE, *February 4, 1865.*
(Received 12 o'clock.)

Wheeler reports enemy moving up the right bank of the Salkehatchie northwardly toward Fiddle Pond.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

CHARLESTON, *February 6, 1865.*

Wheeler telegraphs from ———, near Springtown, at 2.15 p. m. to-day, that he is skirmishing with enemy on Little Salkehatchie. Wright, that he is skirmishing with him at Combahee.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS.

—

CHARLESTON, *February 6, 1865.*
(Received 7th.)

Up to 12 o'clock last night no serious advance upon the South Carolina Railroad between Augusta and Branchville from the Salkehatchie River.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

CHARLESTON, *February 8, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m. 9th.)

The enemy appeared at railroad bridge near Branchville to-day; also at New Bridge, five miles below, and at Binnaker's and Holman's Bridges, above. No serious effort made to cross the Edisto. Enemy have driven our forces from railroad bridge over Salkehatchie and are active at Combahee Ferry. Nothing heard from Wheeler to-day.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

President DAVIS.

—

CHARLESTON, S. C., *February 10, 1865.*
(Received 11.20 p. m.)

The enemy has crossed the South Edisto at Binnaker's Bridge. Stevenson has concentrated his force on North Edisto to oppose him. Wheeler telegraphs that General Allen, having informed him that enemy is moving on Augusta, he is going with all his available forces to Aiken to meet him. Enemy's gun-boats have left the Tugaloo. Enemy repulsed to-day by General Wright. This morning enemy crossed from Dixon house and Battery Island to James Island, and are now in front of our works in some force; one monitor in Stono. The enemy have kept up constant fire to-day, but on city.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

His Excellency President DAVIS.

(Same to General Beauregard.)

—

CHARLESTON, *February 11, 1865—9 p. m.*
(Received 1 p. m. 13th.)

The enemy last evening drove in our pickets on James Island. The lines have been re-established to-day. The enemy are still in strong

force on the island, but the movement is believed to be a demonstration. There is an increase to-day of eighteen steamers off the bar. A barge attack made to-night upon Battery Simkins was repulsed.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

CHARLESTON, *February 12, 1865—10 a. m.*
(Received 12.45 13th.)

I have just returned from Orangeburg and Branchville. It is believed the enemy is in heavy force between the Capler * and South Fork of Edisto, near Orangeburg and about it. Is not certain whether enemy intend going to Columbia or to Charleston. Enemy not in force near Branchville or below. All quiet on water front this morning.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

President DAVIS.

—

CHARLESTON, *February 12, 1865.*
(Received 5.20 13th.)

Wright has been withdrawn from the Ashepoo across the Edisto, and the enemy having crossed the North Edisto near Orangeburg, McLaws is retiring from Branchville to the line of Four-Hole Swamp. Sixteen transports appeared in Bull's Bay to-day.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

CHARLESTON, *February 15, 1865.*
(Received 16th.)

Since my dispatch of this date General Beauregard has reiterated evacuation of Charleston. I will accordingly proceed with the movement.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

President DAVIS.

—

KINGSTREE, *February 19, 1865.*

Charleston was successfully evacuated Friday night and Saturday morning.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Cheraw, S. C., February 26, 1865—2 p. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatches have been received and your instructions will be carried out as far as practicable. The movements of the enemy indicate an intention of going either to Darlington, Florence, or

* Cipher.

this place. I think it probable he is making for Florence or Darlington. I regret to inform you that I met with great difficulty and delay in crossing the wagons, artillery, and troops across the Santee. McLaws' division is all here except a brigade which was left at Florence, under Colonel Hardy, to protect that place until the troops, wagons, and artillery have passed. I sent instructions yesterday to General Taliaferro urgently directing him to press forward to this place with the utmost expedition. I expect a portion of his command to-night, and most, perhaps all of it, may be here before the enemy shall cut the road. Much of our artillery and most of the wagons are still in rear. I have directed all those which may arrive at Florence to-day and after to remain at that place until the movements of the enemy are developed, and if the command should be compelled to fall back, to move with it. Instructions have been sent to Col. W. M. Hardy, also to General Taliaferro, if unable by movements of the enemy to join me here, to fall back toward the Santee, and to rejoin me by Sumterville and Camden.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—It is proper I should add that more of my cavalry has come up. It was the last to cross, being kept in rear to guard the crossing of the Santee. Another cause of delay and embarrassment arises from a heavy rise in the Great Pedee and its tributaries, which has carried away some important bridges on the route, thus causing the wagons and artillery to go much out of the way to reach this place. The lack of cavalry is much felt, as I am unable to learn the movements of the enemy.

W. J. HARDEE.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Military Division of the West.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

Respectfully furnished Lieutenant-General Hampton.

Nothing has yet been received from General Cheatham since he was heard of between Newberry and Unionville.

Respectfully,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CHERAW, *February 28, 1865—12 m.*

GENERAL: Since my dispatch to you yesterday I learn from Major-General Butler that the Seventeenth Army Corps crossed yesterday at Young's Bridge, on Lynch's Creek, and that the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps are marching on this place. His dispatch was dated at 6 p. m. yesterday at Kellytown. General Butler stated his intention of moving last night, so as to get between Cheraw and the enemy. I regret to state that the troops I mentioned as being in rear, and which I expected here last night with the artillery, have not arrived. There has been no arrival of trains since yesterday afternoon. I have sent down an engine to learn the cause. I do not apprehend that the road is cut, but that there has been some collision I have no doubt. This road, like all others in the Confederacy, is wretchedly

managed. With proper management I ought to have had everything here by this time. I have serious apprehensions that the troops in rear will not reach here before I am compelled to evacuate the place. This matter gives me serious concern, but I have the satisfaction of feeling that I have used every exertion and taken every precaution to insure their safety. A rapid march of the enemy will bring him here to-morrow. If he takes the direct road to this place I shall oppose him at Thompson's Creek.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON.

Since writing a train with troops has arrived and I have reason to hope that those behind, the track being now open, will soon be here.

W. J. H.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
[*March*] *3, 1865.* (Via Fayetteville 4th.)

GENERAL: The enemy changed position yesterday. Advanced on Chesterfield Court-House and crossed Thompson's Creek above that point late in the afternoon. I am evacuating Cheraw and shall move to Rockingham, where I hope to receive your instructions. General Butler thinks army of Sherman is moving on this place or on Rockingham.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General JOHNSTON.

—

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Near McKinnon's, Thirty-four Miles from Fayetteville,
March 7, 1865—9 p. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date received. I had already informed you, in repeated dispatches, of my change of route toward Fayetteville and the progress of my march. My supply train and reserve artillery moved by Carthage road and reached Carthage to-night. I have ordered Major-General Butler to ascertain the position and movements of the enemy's columns, and to keep directly in front of their line of march. I have heard nothing from General Butler to-day. He should be on the Graham's Bridge road.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON.

—

NEAR SMITH'S FERRY, *March 15* [*16*], *1865—3.30 p. m.*

The enemy are passing me so closely that I cannot withdraw until night. It would be well for you to send a force to Elevation. It would insure my forming a junction with you.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Smithfield.

MARCH 16, 1865—4.30 p. m.

The enemy have made repeated attempts to carry my lines and turn my flanks, but have been repulsed in every attempt. I shall retire toward Smithfield to-night. General Hampton says the enemy have crossed Black River at several places, and urges me to move rapidly to prevent being intercepted. Have you any force you could move from Smithfield to Elevation?

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General JOHNSTON, *Smithfield.*

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Five Miles from Averasborough, on Averasborough and Smithfield Road, March 17, 1865—1 a. m.

GENERAL: There was little important fighting after my dispatch to you of 4.30 p. m. 16th instant. My loss is between 400 and 500. Among the missing is Colonel Rhett, commanding brigade, and among the killed Lieut. Col. Robert De Treville. Enemy's loss not known, but believed to be heavy. Two pieces of artillery were abandoned, the limber of one being blown off and the horses of both killed. Your dispatch of 4 p. m., countermanding the movement to Smithfield upon certain conditions, was received at 11 p. m., too late to arrest the movement. My trains had gone on to Elevation. I can, however, if you think it best, move from that point to Raleigh.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General JOHNSTON.

—

NEAR BLACK RIVER, *March 17, 1865—4.30 a. m.*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 10 p. m. just received. The enemy has crossed Black River just above Mingo Creek, and at all, or nearly all, the crossings below. General Hampton says all the army has crossed except the Fourteenth Corps and one division of the Twentieth Corps, which were on the plank road, and which we fought yesterday. General Hampton promised to send you direct all the information of the enemy, else I would have been more particular. General Wheeler came to my assistance late yesterday afternoon and rendered valuable service. He is now in my rear with 500 or 600 men, and will ascertain whether the force on the plank road goes to Raleigh or crosses Black River. I hope to get my command to Elevation by 12 o'clock. The roads are almost impassable. At 1 o'clock Wheeler writes: "The enemy had not discovered my movement, but were busily engaged fortifying."

Respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General JOHNSTON.

—

NEAR BLACK RIVER, *March 17, 1865—7 a. m.*

GENERAL: I dispatched you this morning at 4.30 o'clock, giving you the information you desire respecting the movements of the enemy,

particularly the points at which they crossed Black River. The highest point at which they crossed was at Smith's Mill, half a mile above Mingo Creek. The other crossings were below. General Hampton reports all Sherman's army across Black River except the Fourteenth Corps and one division of the Twentieth Corps, which he stated was on the plank road. You inquire about the location of Elevation. My map places it midway between Averasborough and Smithfield, and at the intersection of the road running between these two places with the road running from Smith's Ferry to Raleigh. I have not heard from Wheeler since 1 a. m.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General JOHNSTON.

P. S.—Hampton believes the enemy moving on Goldsborough.

W. J. HARDEE.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
March 17 [18?], 1865—8.50 a. m.

COLONEL: Your order directing me to put my command in motion immediately for Bentonville has just been received. It will be promptly obeyed, but I am ignorant of the road you designate, and that must first be found. I have instructed Wheeler to report the movements of the enemy, both to you and to me. Inform me whenever General Johnston changes his headquarters.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

ELEVATION, *March 17, 1865—1 p. m.*

GENERAL: I did not design moving beyond this point, but I find the map is incorrect and that the intersection of the roads is not at this point, but two miles nearer Smithfield, to which place I am moving. I do not believe the enemy is moving on Raleigh; if so, the force which has crossed Black River must come to this intersection, as there is no other road east of Black River on which he can move. I will endeavor to obtain all the information I can in reference to bridges, &c., on the road to Raleigh, and if the enemy should move there will keep in front of him. I send you a dispatch from Wheeler. To-day will develop the purposes of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General JOHNSTON.

P. S.—Your order relative to McLaws has been received. I instructed General Hampton to send General McLaws to me; he has not come. I have thought it best not to mention the order to any one till McLaws arrives.

W. J. H.

SNEED'S HOUSE, *March 18, 1865—9.50 p. m.*

GENERAL: This house is five miles from Bentonville. My command is about a mile in rear. I shall start at 4 o'clock, so as to reach Bentonville at an early hour in the morning. I did not reach camp till after dark, but if it be necessary I can start my command at an earlier hour. Major Poole, who will deliver this dispatch, will give you all the news respecting the enemy.

Respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General JOHNSTON.

—

EN ROUTE, *March 22, 1865—3 p. m.*

GENERAL: I have McLaws on the road, which I learn from Captain Feilden, you intended the troops to take. Taliaferro on this wretched road, which I have been working on and pulling wagons through all the morning. If you have no objections I will continue with the wagons on this road and take Taliaferro's division with me. If you approve, please order McLaws forward from his present position at such time as you may judge fit. The road I am on is the road you traveled from Smithfield to Bentonville.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General JOHNSTON.

The wagons on this road must go forward, as they can't be turned back.

W. J. H.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS HARRISON'S BRIGADE,
February 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the number of casualties in the detachment from my brigade under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon, Thirty-second Georgia Infantry, in the engagement of the 3d instant at Rivers' Bridge:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
32d Georgia Infantry	5	27	10	42
47th Georgia Infantry	1	8	34	43
5th Georgia Reserves	1	8	1	10
Earle's battery	1	1	.....	2
Total	8	44	45	97

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. HARRISON, JR.
Colonel, Commanding.

Report of prisoners captured at Bentonville, N. C., on March 19, 20, and 21, 1865, by Hardee's corps, given in obedience to circular from army headquarters dated March 26, 1865.

Prisoners captured.

Command.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.	Total.
Hoke's division	9	12	.....	21
McLaws' division	.....	.....	.....	87
Taliaferro's division	6	.....	.....	6
Total	.....	.....	.....	114

Respectfully submitted.

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 288.

Reports of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, of operations February 21–March 15.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Rockfish Creek, Duplin County, February 25, 1865.

COLONEL: On my arrival at Wilmington on the 21st from Richmond, having delayed a few hours at Raleigh and Goldsborough on important official business, I found the enemy had driven our forces from the west bank of the Cape Fear, and were in full possession opposite the town.

The corps under Major-General Terry, engaged in the capture of Fort Fisher, had been re-enforced by Major-General Schofield's corps from Tennessee, making a total of nearly 20,000. Our own force, of all arms, did not exceed 6,500 effectives, including reserves and cavalry. Holding his intrenched position in front of Hoke, on the east of the river, General Schofield moved with a corps to Smithville, and then by a land march west of Orton Pond, turned our position at Fort Anderson, compelling Brigadier-General Hagood, with his garrison of 2,000, to abandon the work or be cut off and forced to surrender. He fought his way to Wilmington successfully, losing about 350 of his command. This rendered our continued occupation of the town very hazardous to the whole command, at the same time that we were very much embarrassed to save our stores on account of the large number of the enemy's prisoners forwarded for delivery, the Federal commander having refused to receive them. By the active and efficient operation of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, we succeeded in getting off all the prisoners able to travel and all important stores. Some naval stores and a small lot of cotton and tobacco were destroyed by fire. These could have been saved but for the occupation of the trains in carrying prisoners. No doubt some of the articles mentioned were secreted in small quantities in private houses, but the amount was inconsiderable.

Before daylight on the 22d I withdrew the troops successfully to the north side of the Northeast River. The pursuit of the enemy was feeble, owing, no doubt, to his occupation at the time, as we since learn, in throwing a corps by way of Masonborough Sound to gain our rear, and thus cut off our only route of retreat.

Our main force is now located here, with the cavalry in advance at Northeast River, where the enemy has finally, under General Grant's orders, consented to receive the prisoners. Instructions have been given to bring them forward as rapidly as possible. A detachment has been sent over to obstruct the navigation of the Cape Fear as far as practicable, and if possible prevent troops from ascending by steamers. The river is in fine navigable order, however, and I fear we cannot long save the arsenal, the enemy having quite a number of light-draught boats above the obstructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of Northern Va.

P. S.—At the time General Schofield reached Fort Fisher, Brigadier-General Meagher, with one brigade, certainly, and probably two, reached Beaufort and proceeded immediately to New Berne.

B. B.

—

GOLDSBOROUGH, *March 6, 1865—3 p. m.*

The enemy's advance was this morning nine miles from Kinston. They are in heavy force and moving in confidence. A few hours would suffice to unite the forces at Smithfield with mine and insure a victory.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, *Fayetteville.*

—

GOLDSBOROUGH, *March 7, 1865—11 a. m.*

General Hoke, at Kinston, thinks Schofield in his front. A deserter from the enemy yesterday also makes this report. I go down immediately, having arranged to bring on troops rapidly. No delay will occur in making an issue.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, *Fayetteville.*

—

NEAR KINSTON, *March 8, 1865—7 p. m.*

We attacked the enemy to-day about four miles in front of Kinston, and drove him from his position. He disputed the ground obstinately, and now confronts us about three miles from his original line. We captured three pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners. The number of his dead and wounded left on the field is large. Our own loss, under Providence, is comparatively small. Major-Generals Hill and Hoke have exhibited their usual zeal, energy, and gallantry in achieving this result. Our troops behaved most handsomely.

(The above portion of this dispatch sent to General Lee, Petersburg, Va., and Colonel Sale, assistant adjutant-general, Department of North Carolina, Goldsborough. The whole sent to General J. E. Johnston.)

Schofield is not in our front. Major-General Cox, from Western Virginia, is reported by prisoners to be in command, with three divisions.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, *Fayetteville, N. C.*

NEAR KINSTON, *March 10, 1865—3.45 p. m.*

The enemy is strongly intrenched in the position to which we drove him. Yesterday and to-day we have moved on his flanks, but without gaining any decided advantage. His line is extensive, and prisoners report large re-enforcements. Under these conditions I deem it best, with the information you give, to join you, which I shall proceed to do, unless otherwise directed.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Raleigh.

—

NEAR KINSTON, *March 10, 1865—5 p. m.*

My cavalry is retreating before a heavy column of the enemy now in Onslow County, moving from Wilmington on my right and rear. Deserters from Wilmington confirm this report.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Raleigh.

—

NEAR KINSTON, *March 10, 1865—6 p. m.*

There is no doubt about the movement of a heavy column from Wilmington in this direction. Will you have any means of delaying Sherman so as to enable me to save supplies, or must the junction be immediate?

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Raleigh.

—

GOLDSBOROUGH, *March 13, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Your dispatch received. My troops are all here and ready, except rear guard at Kinston. The enemy had not appeared there last night.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Raleigh.

—

NEAR SMITHFIELD, *March 14, 1865—2.15 p. m.*

I encamp at Smithfield to-night. Tennessee troops are all up. My own will be up to-morrow. The enemy had not advanced on Kinston last night.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Raleigh.

—

SMITHFIELD, *March 15, 1865—8.30 a. m.*

Enemy reported last night as having crossed at Kinston in small force. Your dispatch received placing me in command here.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Raleigh.

ADDENDA.

Return of casualties in Hoke's division, Department of North Carolina, March 19-22, 1865.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
March 19:				
Clingman's brigade	1	18	1	20
Colquitt's brigade	33	163	18	214
Hagood's brigade	4	127	139	270
Kirkland's brigade	3	41	13	57
Nethercutt's brigade	3	18	7	28
Starr's artillery	1	3	.....	4
Total	45	370	178	593
March 20:				
Clingman's brigade	.....	1	1	2
Colquitt's brigade	.....	1	1	2
Hagood's brigade	.....	8	.....	8
Kirkland's brigade	2	28	14	44
Nethercutt's brigade	.....	5	.....	5
Starr's artillery	.....	1	.....	1
Total	2	44	16	62
March 21:				
Clingman's brigade	2	16	.....	18
Colquitt's brigade	7	13	2	22
Hagood's brigade	1	17	.....	18
Kirkland's brigade	2	7	3	12
Nethercutt's brigade	2	5	1	8
Total	14	58	6	78
March 22:				
Clingman's brigade	.....	1	.....	1
Colquitt's brigade	1	1	2	4
Nethercutt's brigade	.....	1	.....	1
Total	1	3	2	6
Grand total	62	475	202	739

Respectfully submitted.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Near Smithfield, March 23, 1865.

No. 289.

*Itinerary of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham's corps.**

Friday, January 27.—Took the cars for Meridian, reaching that place early on the morning of the 28th.

Saturday, January 28.—Took cars for Demopolis; ran off the track when we had gone about fourteen miles and remained on the side of the road the rest of the day and that night.

Sunday, January 29.—Started again and reached Demopolis late in the afternoon. Here we took the train for Selma, but when within fourteen miles of that place and about 11 o'clock at night, our engine ran off the track and we did not get away until the night of

Monday, January 30.—Made Selma; and on the following morning, Tuesday, January 31, we transferred our baggage and horses to the packet Southern Republic, which started for Montgomery that night.

* From journal kept by Maj. Henry Hampton, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Wednesday, February 1.—Reached Montgomery about 2 p. m., where we remained until the morning of Friday, February 3, when we took the cars for Columbus, reaching that place before night.

Saturday, February 4.—Our baggage and horses were sent on and the general and most of the staff laid over a day, which was passed most agreeably with Mrs. W.

Sunday, February 5.—Left Columbus at daylight and arrived at Macon about 4.30 p. m.

Monday, February 6.—Left Macon at 8 a. m. and arrived at Midway about 2 p. m., and an hour later moved in wagons and on horseback to Milledgeville, one mile and a half distant, where we stayed all night.

Tuesday, February 7.—Left Milledgeville in a storm of rain and rode horseback twenty-five miles, bivouacking near Colonel Lane's, two miles from Sparta.

Wednesday, February 8.—Started again at sunrise and completed the balance of the break on the Macon and Milledgeville Railroad, some twelve miles, reaching Mayfield Station at 12 m., and leaving there on the train at 4 p. m., we reached Camak Station, on the Georgia railroad, just after night.

Thursday, February 9.—Taking the first train which came along, about 10 a. m., we arrived at Augusta about 5 p. m. Stayed near the depot all night, and on the morning of

Friday, February 10.—We moved across the river into South Carolina, making our quarters at the Widow Mayer's, one mile from the bridge.

Saturday, February 11.—Was spent by the general and most of the staff present in examining the country about Bath Mills and vicinity.

Sunday, February 12.—The enemy near Aiken, seventeen miles from Augusta. Wheeler fighting them.

Monday, February 13.—The enemy reported retreating, or, rather, falling back, from Aiken, and orders from General Beauregard for General C[heatham] to move with his corps to Columbia, S. C., at once.

Tuesday, February 14.—Stationary, but preparing to move.

Wednesday, February 15.—Left our quarters at Mrs. Mayer's this morning and marched twenty miles, stopping at Bauskett's Mills, twenty-one miles from Augusta.

Thursday, February 16.—Left our quarters at Bauskett's Mills and marched to Mr. Norris', twenty miles.

Friday, February 17.—Started from Norris' about sunrise. Learning that the enemy had gotten between us and Columbia on the road we were traveling, it became necessary to make a considerable detour to the left and make for McNary's Ferry, on the Saluda, which point the head of the column reached about 3 p. m. As there was but one raft at this ferry, Smith's division, with the artillery, crossed here, and Bate's division went to Holly's Ferry, three miles below. By 2.30 a. m. the next day everything was across. Our quarters for the night at Mrs. Wise's, three-quarters of a mile this side.

Saturday, February 18.—In motion again by sunrise, reaching Frog Level Station, on the Greenville railroad, a distance of seven miles, by 1 p. m.; the troops camped two miles beyond, and our quarters for the night at ———. Quite a lot of commissary stores were found here, which were issued and shipped off. The enemy being between us and Columbia, General Beauregard directs that we cross the Broad River at a point above Newberry.

Sunday, February 19.—Leaving Frog Level about 8 a. m., we marched to Newberry Court-House, eight miles distant, reaching it at 11. Here we also found a quantity of stores, which were shipped off up the road.

Monday, February 20.—Still at Newberry, but orders issued to move to-morrow, General Beauregard directing a concentration at Charlotte, N. C., if not at some point farther south. Quarters at Mr. Fair's.

Tuesday, February 21.—Started at daylight and marched twenty-one miles to the Ennoree River. Received dispatch from General B[eauregard] that evening to the effect that that route was not practicable, and to cross Broad River and cut across Sherman's track, behind him, for Wilmington, N. C.

Wednesday, February 22.—Marched back again to Newberry and quartered at Mr. Fair's.

Thursday, February 23.—Troops took cars at Newberry and came to Pomaria, seventeen miles below; portion of staff came horseback. Break on railroad and General C[heatham] not able to get down until the morning of Friday, February 24, which day and the following, being Saturday, February 25, we remained stationary.

Sunday, February 26.—Left Pomaria and traveled ten miles over roads made exceedingly bad by two days' hard rains. Our quarters that night at Mr. Caldwell's.

Monday, February 27.—Left Caldwell's this morning and marched to Odle's Church, seventeen miles. Quarters at Mr. Watson's. Generals Lowrey and Loring joined us to-day with the troops they brought from the rear.

Tuesday, February 28, and Wednesday, March 1.—At Mrs. Watson's. No boats at the ferry, and had to build some.

Thursday, March 2.—Crossed the Ennoree at Jones' Ferry and marched nearly to Unionville. Our quarters at Mrs. Young's, four miles from Unionville.

Friday, March 3.—Moved through Unionville and marched to Skeift's Ferry, on Broad River. Our quarters at Colonel Gist's.

Saturday, March 4.—Spent at Colonel Gist's. General Stewart's corps not yet crossed. Our infantry all over by night.

Sunday, March 5.—Crossed ourselves after everything was over and marched to within three miles and a half of Chester Court-House. Quarters at Mrs. Hardin's.

Monday, March 6.—Moved into Chester this morning and made our quarters at Colonel Brown's. From this time till the following Saturday time passed—I scarcely know how; I took no note of it. * * * It became necessary to follow on after the troops, all of which had taken the cars at this point en route for Smithfield, where we will probably concentrate our strength, and on the afternoon of Saturday—

March 11.—We left Chester and reached Charlotte, N. C., forty-five miles, that night about 11 o'clock. Here we remained until the morning of Sunday, March 12, when we got up steam and made Salisbury, forty-five miles distant, by 4.30 p. m. Here we unloaded and, as a day or two will probably elapse before we can get off, took quarters at Major Smith's and Mr. Murphy's, where remained until Sunday, March 19, when we again took the cars. Our detention at Salisbury was occasioned by a difference in the gauge of the railroad tracks, which necessitated a change of cars, and a scarcity of rolling-stock.

Monday, March 20.—Reached Smithfield Depot this afternoon about 5 o'clock, unloaded our train, and bivouacked on the side of the railroad.

Tuesday, March 21.—Left the station this morning for the army, which we reached about 2 p. m., and found it skirmishing sharply with the enemy. Just after we reached General Johnston's quarters the Seventeenth Army Corps endeavored to get in on our left, but were handsomely driven from the field by our cavalry and infantry.

Wednesday, March 22.—This morning the army fell back a short distance, just this side of Mill Creek, and formed line again. The enemy followed to the bridge, which they succeeded in capturing, but came no farther. We remained in this position until the afternoon, when the entire army withdrew and moved across the Neuse, not far from Smithfield.

Thursday, March 23.—Stationary; some of the army moving in the direction of Raleigh. Sherman, after his failure, is supposed to have gone off toward Goldsborough.

Friday, March 24.—Moved this morning from our bivouac through Smithfield and about four miles north of Smithfield Station, on the Halifax road.

April 1.—Doctor Bowers left us.

April 4.—Captain Clark returned.

Saturday, April 8, and Sunday, April 9.—Employed in consolidating regiments, companies, &c.

Monday, April 10.—Left bivouac about 1 p. m., but did not get fairly on the road until 6 p. m., waiting on General Stewart's command. Marched till about 10 o'clock at night and made six miles on the Louisburg road.

Tuesday, April 11.—Moved at daylight and marched with our corps eighteen miles, to within three miles of Raleigh.

Wednesday, April 12.—Moved through Raleigh about 9 a. m., and marched some nine miles beyond; our quarters in the woods, near railroad.

Thursday, April 13.—Marched on the Chapel Hill road, through that place, two miles beyond; quarters again in the woods.

Friday, April 14.—Moved at daylight and marched on the Greensborough road some fourteen or fifteen miles; quarters at Mrs. Crony's, near Haw River.

Saturday, April 15.—Moved an hour before day, crossed the Haw and the Alamance Rivers; making a march of fifteen miles.

Sunday, April 16.—Moved again early and marched some twelve miles on the New Salem road.

Monday, April 17.—Ordered to remain where we are until further orders. As the enemy are all around us, both above, below, and behind, the inevitable inference is that the army is to be surrendered. The army remained in a state of suspense and uncertainty until Wednesday, April 19, when it was known that peace had been agreed upon between the North and South, or rather, that terms of a peace had been agreed upon between Generals Sherman and Johnston and sent to their respective Governments for ratification.

Sunday, April 23.—Moved camp nine miles in the direction of Greensborough.

Monday, April 24.—Sherman notifies Johnston that President Andy Johnson refuses to ratify the proposition submitted to him; wont treat with us as a power, and that the truce will expire on the 26th instant at 11 a. m., when hostilities will again be resumed. Ordered to hold ourselves prepared to move promptly at that hour.

Wednesday, April 26.—Moved at 11 o'clock on the Center and Thomasville road and marched about ten miles, to within about four miles of the railroad, and directly on the Salem and Fayetteville plank road, the longest in the United States, being 120 miles long.

Thursday, April 27.—Stationary. In the afternoon it was officially announced that an agreement had been entered on between Generals S[herman] and J[ohnston] that this army should sign an obligation not to bear arms against the United States until released from it, and that the troops should be marched to their respective States and there disbanded.

No. 290.

Report of Brig. Gen. William B. Taliaferro, C. S. Army, of operations March 15–16.

HEADQUARTERS TALIAFERRO'S DIVISION,
In Camp near Smithfield, N. C., April 4, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make a report of the operations of this division on the 15th and 16th ultimo, near Averasborough, N. C.:

On the morning of the 15th one of my brigades (Rhett's) encamped near Smith's house, at the intersection of the Fayetteville and Raleigh road with the road leading to Smith's house and on to Smith's Ferry across the Cape Fear River, and Elliott's brigade half a mile higher up at another cross-road leading to the same ferry. On the previous evening the enemy, who had advanced as far as Silver Run, were reported by the cavalry to have retired a distance of four miles below that point, and the troops had received orders from the lieutenant-general commanding to rest on that day (the 15th). About 8 o'clock I was informed by Lieutenant-General Hampton that the infantry of the enemy were pressing our cavalry back, when I selected a position for Rhett's brigade near Smith's house in rear of an open field on the right of the road and with the woods on the left, concealing our dispositions, along which I erected such hasty breast-works as our means permitted. I advanced a line of skirmishers a few hundred yards in front of this line and ordered up some field pieces to support the lines. My object in this was only to check the enemy until our trains should be beyond the reach of danger, when I designed to retire Rhett's upon Elliott's brigade, or to take such other positions as should be directed by the lieutenant-general commanding. The lieutenant-general commanding, as soon as he was notified of the advance of the enemy, rode to my front and ordered my picket-line still farther advanced. This was done, when they struck the enemy some half a mile in front of our position. The cavalry having retired to the right and left, I threw a few shells into the woods in front of our skirmishers; but except a slight demonstration along the skirmish line, nothing of consequence occurred during the rest of the day.

I regret to say that Colonel Rhett, First South Carolina Artillery, commanding this brigade, rode forward in advance of the skirmish line, and mistaking a party of the enemy's cavalry for our own, was made prisoner.

I was directed by the lieutenant-general commanding that in the event the enemy moved forward in the morning I should hold the position occupied with Rhett's brigade, now commanded by Colonel Butler,

First South Carolina Infantry, until it was no longer tenable, then fall back upon the position occupied by Elliott's brigade, which had been brought forward and occupied an intrenched line behind a narrow swamp some 200 yards in rear of the front line, which second line was to be held by my division as long as practicable, when I was to fall back upon an extended line being prepared some 600 yards to the rear, and in part occupied by General McLaws' division.

At 7 a. m. on the 16th the enemy advanced in considerable force, and the cavalry pickets, which had been re-established, retired. He soon appeared in our front and advanced to the attack. Our skirmish line, under the command of Captain Huguenin, First South Carolina Infantry, received their advance very handsomely and only fell back when forced by greatly superior numbers. On the right of the line and well advanced to the front the houses at Smith's place were occupied by two companies of the First South Carolina Artillery. The enemy established a battery on a rising ground beyond the swamps in our front to their left of the main road and shelled our lines with great determination and vigor. They made several attacks with their infantry upon our lines, chiefly upon the left, in all of which they were repulsed. About 11 o'clock they severely pressed our left and threatened to turn it. At the same time they massed and extended to our right, finally lapping and turning it, when from the impossibility of extending our line, already deployed to its fullest extent, the brigade was withdrawn to the second line, occupied by Elliott's brigade. The fighting was heavy during the entire morning. Men and officers displayed signal gallantry.

Our loss on this line was considerable, including some of our best officers, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel De Treville, First South Carolina Infantry, and Captain Lesesne, First South Carolina Artillery.

Our light artillery, which consisted of two 12-pounder howitzers of Le Gardeur's (New Orleans) battery, and one 12-pounder Napoleon of Stuart's (South Carolina) battery, was well served and operated with good results upon the enemy's infantry and opposing battery. The ground was so soft from the heavy rains that the pieces could with difficulty be maneuvered, and when this line was abandoned it was found impossible to withdraw two of the guns, as every horse of Stuart's but one, and nine of Le Gardeur's, were killed, and nearly all the cannoneers of both guns either killed or wounded. Span horses had been ordered up, but did not arrive in time. All the ammunition, however, to the last shot of all the guns, was expended upon the enemy.

Sergeant Guibet, chief of piece in Le Gardeur's battery, deserves especial mention for his gallantry and energy.

The enemy now made several demonstrations along the second line now held by my entire division, first demonstrating to the right and then to the left of our lines, in which they were always resisted successfully. About 1 o'clock they moved a large body far to our left in the direction of the Black River, thus exposing our now first line on the left to enfilade, when the division was moved back to the line selected by the lieutenant-general commanding for his main line of defense, and I was ordered to occupy the line to the right and left of the main road, Major-General McLaws' division being to my left and Major-General Wheeler's dismounted cavalry to my right. Most of Rhett's brigade, which had been severely engaged all day to this time, was held in

reserve a few hundred yards in rear of the line of works. The enemy advanced several times in heavy force on my position during the day, but was always repulsed. His artillery shelled our lines at intervals, and was replied to by a section of Brooks' battery under Lieutenant ———. Heavy skirmishing continued until nearly 8 o'clock at night, at which time the infantry and artillery were withdrawn and the works occupied by a skirmish line of General Wheeler's cavalry (dismounted). Before we withdrew the enemy along my front intrenched themselves.

The officers and men of my command, though unaccustomed to field fighting, behaved as well as troops could have done. The discipline of garrison service, regular organization, and the daily exposure for eighteen months to the enemy's fire told in the coolness and determination with which they received the fire of the enemy.

I would especially mention Brig. Gen. Stephen Elliott and Colonel Butler, commanding brigades; Colonel Brown, Major Warley, and Captain Humbert, Second South Carolina Artillery; Majors McMullan and Bertody, Twenty-second Georgia Battalion; Captain Mathewes and Lieutenant Boag, Manigualt's battalion; Captain McGregor, Bonaud's battalion, of Elliott's brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Yates, Major Blanding (severely wounded), and Captain King, First South Carolina Artillery; Captain Huguenin, First South Carolina Infantry; and Major Lucas, Lucas' battalion of Rhett's brigade, Captain Le Gardeur, of Le Gardeur's Light Artillery.

To my personal staff is due my testimony to their gallantry.

My adjutant-general, Captain Page, and my inspector-general, Captain Read, were both wounded discharging their duties.

Captain Mathewes, engineer officer; Lieutenant Kemp, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Harrison, signal officer, discharged their duties with zeal and gallantry.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 291.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army, of operations March 7–21.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
March 29, 1865.

COLONEL: On the 7th instant, whilst at Smithfield Station, N. C., and temporarily in command of Lee's corps, I received an order from General Johnston to co-operate with General Bragg in an attack upon the Yankees near Kinston. My division, under Col. J. G. Coltart, Fiftieth Alabama, and Pettus' brigade, of Stevenson's division, were at once placed upon the cars and encamped that night beyond the Neuse and below Kinston.

Before day the next morning we relieved Hoke's division, in the trenches on Southwest Creek, while it made a flank movement to the Yankee left. General Clayton, of Lee's corps, came up with his division about 8 a. m., and was sent to co-operate with General Hoke.

Hagood's brigade, and the North Carolina Reserves under General L. S. Baker, were added to my command, and we were ordered to cross the creek and co-operate with General Hoke as soon as his firing was heard. That officer informed me that he expected to seize and hold the lower Trent and Dover roads, and he asked me to cut off the Yankee retreat on the British and Neuse roads. General Baker crossed the creek when the firing opened on our right, and I directed the skirmishers from Lee's corps, under Capt. E. B. Vaughan, Fiftieth Alabama, to push boldly forward in front of our abandoned works. The North Carolina Reserves advanced very handsomely for a time, but at length one regiment (the First, I think) broke, and the rest lay down and could not be got forward. I directed General Baker to hold his position, while I, with Coltart, Pettus, and Hagood, would go around the swamp, which constituted the Yankee right. This movement was completely successful, and the Yankees ran in the wildest confusion. I had nothing to do now but to press forward rapidly to the firing and intercept the foe fleeing from Hoke. I think that with little loss we would have captured several thousand men. Captain Vaughan, with forty-five skirmishers, took about 300 prisoners, and reports that the rout of the Yankees was more complete than he had ever seen before. At this critical moment I received a note from Major Parker, General Bragg's adjutant-general, saying that General Hoke thought that if I went down the Neuse road until I struck the British road, and followed up the latter, I would make many captures, and adding that General Bragg directed me to make the movement. I pushed on rapidly to West's house, and threw a picket across to the British road, and went to it in person, but saw no enemy. It was 4.30 p. m. when we reached West's house, and it was obvious that we could effect nothing unless we moved over to Tracy Swamp and got upon the railroad and the Dover road. General Baker and a battery had joined us, but our entire force was but little over 2,000 men. The firing was still heavy in our rear, and indicated plainly that Hoke was not driving the Yankees. A consultation was held with my officers, and all but General Baker thought it too late and too hazardous to march three or four miles farther to reach Tracy Swamp. A message was received soon after from General Bragg to return, if too late to strike a blow. We were now five miles from our bridge on Southwest Creek, held only by a picket, and the Yankee cavalry had appeared between us and it; but the march was made without loss. On the road I met a staff officer of General Bragg, who directed me, after crossing at our bridge, to recross at Jackson's Mill and go down the Dover road and unite with Hoke. This junction was formed about midnight. General Clayton, who had been operating with Hoke, once more joined his own corps.

March 9. We had now a line of breast-works along the British road, and another nearly at right angles to it, covering the railroad down to Southwest Creek. These works were held by the fragments of the Army of Tennessee and Hagood's brigade, all under my immediate command. The Reserves were thus in the works on Southwest Creek and not subject to my orders. General Hoke attempted a flank movement on our left to-day, but finding the Yankees strongly intrenched did not attack, and returned and took position on my right. To make a diversion in his favor, the skirmish line, again commanded by Captain Vaughan as corps officer of the day, advanced and seized the intrenched skirmish line of the Yankees, but lost it again upon being pressed by a line of battle.

March 10. A portion of Stewart's corps, under General Walthall, reported to-day. Hagood's brigade was relieved by Whitford's brigade, which was also placed under my command. General Bragg informed me that he had ordered General Hoke to make a flank movement to our right, and directed me to co-operate with him by a strong demonstration in our front, but not to attack the main line of the Yankee earth-works. My officers had stated to me the unwillingness of the men to attack earth-works, their experience in the late campaign not being favorable to such an undertaking. This fact I had reported to General Bragg. The skirmish line was doubled and placed under charge of Captain Brewer as corps officer of the day. This line was directed to move forward at the sound of firing on our right, followed by the line of battle, except Coltart and Whitford, holding the intrenchments nearly parallel to the railroad. At the appointed signal all moved forward with alacrity, and the intrenched line of Yankee skirmishers was taken. This threw our line of battle so far forward that I called upon Colonel Coltart for 300 men to cover our left flank. They were promptly furnished under Major Palmer. Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, commanding Manigault's brigade, volunteered his services, and the whole command displayed great gallantry. General Walthall, commanding the fragments of Stewart's corps, on our right, was now seen retiring in perfect order. He reported that he had taken some earth-works, but being without support on his right and left, found it necessary to withdraw. Stovall's and Jackson's brigades, of Clayton's division, numbering only 416 men, broke causelessly, leaving Pettus like a stone wall alone, supported only by Coltart's skirmishers. A considerable Yankee force was visible outside of their works, and while hesitating about renewing the attack and attempting to capture it, I learned that Hoke was retiring, after finding the Yankees strongly intrenched and getting one brigade (Kirkland's) roughly handled. The fact was reported to General Bragg, who directed our line to fall back to the intrenchments on the British road, holding, however, the captured line of skirmishers. This was effected without loss. That night we crossed the Neuse and encamped near Kinston, in order to co-operate with the forces covering Raleigh. The Yankees did not pursue us, and, in fact, my scouts reported that they fell back the same night we did.

The troops, with the exceptions above given, all behaved most handsomely. Clayton's division was not with me on the 8th, but I learned from him came to Hoke's support at 2 p. m., acted well, and had the honor of taking part in a very brilliant movement.

The accompanying table shows the strength of Lee's corps on going into action and its loss.

I have received no report from General Hagood, Colonel Whitford, or General Baker. General Baker lost considerably on the 8th, and did all that could be done to inspire his troops. I doubt not they will behave most gallantly in their next engagement, now that they have been under fire. In fact, on their march to West's house they seemed to be in the highest spirits and ready to renew the conflict.

	Total effective.
Clayton's division:	
Stovall's brigade, Colonel Kellogg commanding	340
Jackson's brigade, Colonel Gordon commanding	76
Hill's division, Colonel Coltart commanding:	
Manigault's brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Carter commanding	285
Deas' brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Toulmin commanding	277
Stevenson's division, General Pettus commanding:	
Pettus' brigade	350
Total	1,328

Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Stovall's brigade	.....	3	5	37	.....	14	59
Jackson's brigade	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	11
Manigault's brigade	.....	4	2	12	.....	.....	18
Deas' brigade	.....	3	3	17	.....	.....	23
Pettus' brigade	.....	1	5	16	.....	1	23
Total	.....	11	25	82	1	15	134

My thanks are due to General Clayton, General Baker, General Hagood, General Pettus, Colonel Coltart, commanding Hill's division; Colonel Toulmin, commanding Deas' brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, commanding Manigault's brigade, and to my staff, Major J. W. Ratchford, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. William Elliott, assistant inspector-general; Capt. W. A. Gibbes, Sixteenth South Carolina Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. A. Reid, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. W. S. Farish, C. S. Army, for valuable services rendered on the field, and Surg. J. H. Erskine, medical director; Maj. M. B. George, chief quartermaster; Maj. S. A. Jones, chief commissary of subsistence, and Capt. D. S. Sublett, chief of ordnance, for the energy and zeal displayed in their several departments. The last-named officer brought 600 arms from the field.

Respectfully submitted.

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th instant Lee's corps, temporarily under my command, was placed on the right of the road leading from Bentonville to Wilmington, and immediately to the right of Loring's command. It consisted of portions of three divisions: Stevenson's division, effective total, 1,181; Clayton's division, effective total, 867; Hill's division, Colonel Coltart commanding, effective total, 639; total, 2,687.

This does not include Cumming's brigade, 213 effective, on detached service.

Before getting into position a personal reconnaissance showed me that the Yankees were advancing. Some skirmishers were thrown out under Lieut. S. A. Roberts, Thirty-ninth Alabama, to check this advance, which they did with spirit. As the divisions came into line skirmishers were advanced from each of them, and the whole skirmish front placed under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel McGuire. As we were waiting orders to advance, Lieutenant-General Stewart did not think it advisable to intrench. However, finding that no forward movement was directed, I started the work of throwing up breast-works. These were about half completed when some thousand or more Yankees

appeared in our front, just opposite Stovall's brigade, and charged until they got within forty yards, when they ran back in great confusion. The whole corps fired, many of the men without seeing any object at which to fire. Our whole front was covered by the Yankee skirmishers, but their line of battle extended only a little to the right and left of Stovall. In re-establishing our skirmish line Lieutenant Roberts, a gallant and meritorious officer, was mortally wounded.

At 3.15 p. m. the whole corps advanced in two lines, Deas' brigade, Palmer's, Stovall's, and Jackson's constituting the front line; Manigault's, Pettus', and Baker's the rear line, 300 yards retired. In this advance General Loring, with some 500 men, was on our left, and General Bate, with a somewhat larger number, on our right. The Yankees had some rifle-pits for skirmishers, but no connected line except in front of Palmer's brigade, of this corps, and in less than fifteen minutes from the firing of the first shot Palmer's men had passed through this line. Some ten minutes or more subsequent to this time, Tyler's and Govan's brigades, of Bate's command, passed over the same line. The Yankees retired to a more extended line of breast-works 300 yards in rear of their first, but were driven off without difficulty. We now reached the Goldsborough and Fayetteville road, when I received an order from Lieutenant-General Stewart to halt and reform my command. I directed all my troops to be formed parallel to the road, but a report from General Bate that the Yankees were massing in his front induced me to order General Clayton, on our right, to move obliquely across the road to meet this threatened attack and cover Bate's left. A map of the ground, since made by Lieutenant Currie, of the engineers, shows that the Yankees had two systems of lines—one nearly perpendicular to the Goldsborough road, for the protection of the swamp in Hoke's front; the other obliquely to this road, and no works at all on my right and in front of General Bate. Hill's division on the left of the corps, and Baker's brigade and part of Palmer's striking the works perpendicular to the road, with an enfilade fire, captured them without difficulty. Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, commanding Manigault's brigade, came to me at the angle or vacant space between the Yankee works and reported that his brigade had taken the line opposite the swamp. Supposing that General Smith, commanding Cleburne's division, was in connection, I rode forward, but in less than fifty yards struck the Yankees. It seems that Smith's troops had been withdrawn to meet a supposed attack much farther on the right.

General Stevenson had received a report from General Bate that the Yankees were on his front and flank, and had withdrawn Brigadier-General Pettus to the support of General Bate. Brigadier-General Palmer had been ordered up to me with the right of his brigade (the left having moved previously with Brigadier-General Baker), and had taken position on Baker's right. So far there had been a complete success on our left. General Palmer reports that many Yankees had thrown down their arms and were prepared to surrender. Lieutenant-Colonel Carter was in actual negotiation with a Yankee general for the entire surrender of his command. Unfortunately at this juncture the Yankees discovered the withdrawal of Smith and Pettus, and pressed upon the flank and rear of Palmer, Baker, and Carter from the point at which I had discovered them.

Between 200 and 300 of our men were cut off. A party of seventy under Colonel Searcy, Forty-fifth Tennessee, passed entirely through the Yankee lines, and joined us again in nine days. Captain Wood,

assistant adjutant-general, Manigault's brigade, brought out ten men and eight prisoners, after a tiresome march all night around the Yankee forces.

The disaster would have been much greater had not General Walthall arrived in time to fill up the gap and check the Yankee advance. Colonel Toulmin, commanding Deas' brigade, was placed on his left. General Palmer on withdrawing joined General Pettus by my order. General Baker retired entirely across the Goldsborough road, and was no more engaged that day. I did not know his locality until too late to put him again in position.

About sundown the Yankees attempted an advance upon General Pettus, but that stout-hearted soldier and his noble brigade drove them back without difficulty. In this attack he himself received a painful flesh wound, and his nephew and aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Pettus, was killed. The heavy firing induced the sending up a brigade from McLaws' division, which seemed to have no particular instructions, but went in gallantly where the roll of musketry was the most rapid and continuous. Another brigade of that division (Kennedy's) coming up without definite orders, I took the responsibility of sending it to the support of Walthall, who was firing rapidly, and one of my staff officers carried it into position. There had been a good deal of confusion after reaching the Goldsborough road, owing to the mixture of troops and to orders being issued by different commanders, but after nightfall, when natural darkness was much increased by the smoke of battle and from thousands of smoldering pine stumps and logs, it was greater than I ever witnessed before.

About 11 o'clock we were withdrawn to our original position of the morning, holding, however, with our skirmish line, the intrenchments taken from the Yankees at 3.30 p. m.

The capture of our men was due to the withdrawal of Smith and Pettus upon what, I think, was incorrect information. The failure to capture immense numbers of Yankees was partly due to that and partly to another cause. I learn from General Hoke that he had made a flank movement, and had nearly got to the end of the Yankee works when he received an order from General Bragg to advance directly to the attack. This resulted in his repulse and withdrawal. When the Yankees threw down their guns before Palmer, Baker, and Carter they had discovered the flanking force of Hoke and supposed themselves entirely cut off, but when he advanced to a front attack they resumed their position behind their works, repulsed him, and then turned upon Carter, who had been left alone, and drove him off also.

March 20, our scouts reported the Yankees still working at their breast-works at 8 a. m. in their position of the night before. About 10 a. m. their skirmishers advanced cautiously to Cole's house. Learning that General Hoke was changing his front, I sent General Stevenson to hold his works on the Wilmington road until he could form a new line. General S[tevenson] was met, however, by Lieutenant-General Stewart and ordered back. The Yankees were not slow to discover the abandonment of the works, and advanced with loud cheers upon Brigadier-General Kirkland, of Hoke's division, before he had had time to intrench. They met a stout resistance, however, and after I had succeeded in turning six guns upon them they retired precipitately. There was nothing in my front but desultory skirmishing this day between the pickets.

March 21, there was a great deal of heavy firing on our left, but no attack upon my command this day. My skirmish line, under Major

Thomas ———, as corps officer of the day, was advanced that afternoon in connection with the skirmishers of Generals Walthall and Bate, and with small loss drove the Yankees from their position about Cole's house. All the buildings there were burnt to prevent their further use by the Yankee sharpshooters.

About 3 p. m. the reserve brigades under Palmer and Baker were sent in all haste to meet an advance of the Yankees upon a road coming into the only road of retirement some two miles in rear of our position. The Yankees got within a short distance of this main road, scattering Butler's cavalry, when they were vigorously attacked by Cumming's brigade, 213 effectives, under Colonel Henderson, and 80 men of Eighth Texas Cavalry, and driven back three-fourths of a mile. The Yankee line consisted of two divisions of the Seventeenth Corps, and they no doubt were the advance party of a formidable force endeavoring to cut our line of communication. Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Baker were the first to come to the support of Colonel Henderson. The former was not engaged at all; the latter reports that he had some skirmishing, and lost 2 men killed and 12 wounded. The intervals between the men in this corps were widened at 4 p. m., so as to cover the ground occupied by Generals Bate and Walthall, who had been also sent to meet this flank movement. We retired that night at 2 o'clock and crossed Hannah's Creek.

Our men fought with great enthusiasm in this engagement. The only thing censurable in their conduct which I could perceive was an excited firing, at times resulting in the causeless waste of ammunition. The Yankees fought worse than I have ever known them to do on any previous field of battle. It may be that even a Yankee's conscience has been disturbed by the scenes of burning, rapine, pillage, and murder so recently passed through.

Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Stevenson's division	9	22	19	176	3	40	269
Clayton's division	4	18	11	149	7	55	244
Hill's division	2	5	9	76	.....	10	102
Total	15	45	39	401	10	105	615

The corps claims the capture of 1 Napoleon gun and 339 prisoners. I think that the number of prisoners has been overestimated.

My thanks are due to the division commanders, Major-Generals Stevenson and Clayton and Colonel Coltart. I was also struck with the soldierly bearing of Brigadier-Generals Pettus and Palmer, Colonel Toulmin, Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, and Colonel Kyle, commanding brigades. The other brigade commanders did not come specially under my observation. The corps staff and my own staff behaved most gallantly. Major Ratchford, assistant adjutant-general; Major Elliott, assistant inspector-general, severely wounded; Major Memminger, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Taliaferro, aide-de-camp; Captain Coleman, engineer, slightly contused by minie-ball; Captain Gibbes; Lieutenant Reid, aide-de-camp, wounded in the knee; Lieutenant Far-

ish, C. S. Army, slightly wounded, and Lieutenant Currie, of the engineers, all did their duty faithfully and well. The corps quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officers also did their duty.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

Capt. W. D. GALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Return of casualties in Hill's division, Lee's army corps, in action of March 19–21, 1865.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
March 19:										
Deas' brigade	1	2	3	5	25	30	.....	1	1	34
Manigault's brigade	1	3	4	4	49	53	.....	11	11	68
Total	2	5	7	9	74	83	.....	12	12	102
March 20:										
Deas' brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Manigault's brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
March 21:										
Deas' brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manigault's brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Grand total	2	5	7	9	76	85	.....	13	13	105

No. 292.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, of operations March 19–21.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
March 30, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the operations of my division at and near Bentonville, N. C., on the 19th, 20th, and 21st instant:

On the morning of the 18th instant the division, with the exception of Cumming's brigade, marched from near Smithfield and bivouacked that night a short distance beyond Bentonville.

On the morning of the 19th it moved about two miles and a half from this point, and was formed in two lines, Palmer in front, Pettus in rear, in the center of Lee's corps. The brigade at once proceeded to construct temporary breast-works. We had only been in position a short time when it became apparent that the enemy were feeling our line, endeavoring to develop our position, especially the right flank. In a short time he advanced a single line of battle, which, from its direction, marching at an acute angle with the works instead of advancing

square to the front against them, he doubtless thought would strike the right flank. This line covered Major-General Clayton's front and about half of Palmer's, but from the direction, while its left came within a few yards of Clayton, its right barely came within range of Palmer. It was easily and handsomely repulsed.

About 2 o'clock Major-General Hill, commanding Lee's corps, directed me to be in readiness to move forward and attack the enemy in fifteen minutes. While the necessary preparations were being made he directed me to postpone the attack for ———. He then informed me that my division would be the division of direction for the army. My experience with this army has convinced me that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of our success in assaulting the fortified positions of the enemy has been caused by a failure to keep the commands properly aligned, and to move them straight to the front. I had just established markers between Palmer's line of battle and the skirmish line, when I received notice from General Hill that it was time to advance. I accordingly moved out at once and in perfect order. In, I suppose, about 600 yards Palmer struck the enemy's first line, which he carried without a pause, and within a short distance encountered their second line, which he assaulted with equal gallantry and success. He then moved on in pursuit, followed by Pettus. Near the second line General Palmer captured a piece of artillery. After moving rapidly to the front for about three-quarters of a mile, through a dense and tangled undergrowth, General Palmer halted to collect his men, who were necessarily somewhat scattered, and to readjust his line. At this time, owing at once to the impetuosity of their advance and the difficulties of the ground, to which I have alluded, the first line, so far as I could observe, of the whole army was considerably broken and confused. Before halting Palmer had crossed to the left of the Goldsborough road. It was then directed that he should return to the right of the road. About half of his brigade had done so, and was being filed parallel to the road, when it was halted by direction of Major-General Hill. While in this position a brigade (Baker's, General Palmer states) came up, its line being exactly at right angles to that portion of Palmer's which had crossed the road, and cutting his brigade into about equal parts. Hence, to meet a sudden emergency, I presume, as the order was not communicated through me, and I did not know of it until it was put into execution, General Hill directed General Palmer to move forward at once with that part of his brigade which had not been separated, in the manner above described, from him. For the narrative of the particulars of this movement, and of the gallantry displayed by his troops in this renewed assault upon two more intrenched lines of the enemy, I refer you to General Palmer's report.

While affairs were thus progressing, General Pettus had executed my orders to the letter, and in spite of all obstacles had kept his command thoroughly in hand, well aligned, and ready to move in any direction. When he reached the Goldsborough road, anticipating from the firing that his services might be needed on the left of the road, I directed him to cross it in that direction, which being done, he again moved forward. Afterward, the fire growing hotter and extending to the right toward the Goldsborough road, his line was advanced conforming thereto. At this time General Bate stated that the enemy were on his flank and in his front, and asked for assistance. Pettus was halted and a line formed, which prolonged General Bate's, whose left rested on the Goldsborough road. Troops of Loring's command were soon moved up so as to connect with Pettus' left.

The enemy had been for some time bringing up fresh troops, and now moved to the attack. Pettus' skirmishers held their ground, driving back the enemy's skirmishers whenever they moved forward, until they were forced to retire before the enemy's line of battle. When Pettus moved up I placed that part of Palmer's brigade which had been separated from Palmer a short distance in rear as a reserve. Soon afterward General Palmer returned and the brigade was united. Here the fire of the enemy was heavy and incessant, both of artillery and small-arms. Pettus' noble brigade met each advance of the enemy with even more than its usual steadiness, and repulsed them with apparent ease. In the whole of this fight I did not see one of his men attempt to leave the line, unless wounded or with proper authority. The darkness of night put an end to the battle. After the roar of musketry had subsided we could hear the enemy fortifying most energetically in our front.

Toward the close of the evening several brigades of Lieutenant-General Hardee's troops were sent up to support the troops who were engaged. The brigade which came to my support (I do not now remember the name of its commander) formed in rear of my line ready to give any assistance which might be necessary. My two brigades, Pettus' and Palmer's, retained their position until between 10 and 11 o'clock that night, when they withdrew under orders to the line from which we had advanced, Pettus, however, being now put in the front line in order to give Palmer's brigade, which had been compelled to move much more rapidly in the different charges which it made, and consequently was more exhausted, a better opportunity to rest. One regiment of Palmer's, the Fifty-eighth North Carolina, was, however, placed upon the front line to fill up the allotted portion of the works.

The 20th instant passed without incident, my skirmishers occupying the first line which we had taken from the enemy.

On the morning of the 21st, agreeably to orders, my skirmishers, in conjunction with those of the division on my right and left, advanced and drove those of the enemy. Toward the evening of the 21st I received orders to send the troops in my second line as rapidly as possible in the direction of Bentonville, and to extend the command in my front line to the right and left, to fill vacancies caused in the lines of the other divisions by the removal of troops. General Palmer at once put his command in motion, but did not become engaged.

I forward herewith the report of Col. R. J. Henderson, commanding Cumming's brigade, of the action of that brigade in repulsing, in conjunction with a small body of cavalry, a vastly superior force of the enemy in a serious flank movement. The brigade had not then reported to me, having been detached for some time. No encomium that I can pass upon the conduct of the brigade at this important juncture will be so expressive a recognition of its gallant behavior as the simple statement that it received upon the field the thanks and compliments of General Johnston.

On the night of the 21st I withdrew Pettus' brigade, agreeably to orders, across Mill Creek. Here I was joined the next morning by Palmer's and Cumming's brigades.

I have heretofore submitted a list of casualties, but the safe return of Colonel Searcy with a considerable number of the officers and men of Palmer's Tennessee regiment and of the Fifty-fourth Virginia, I am happy to say, renders a correction of it necessary, and I append the amended report. The commendation bestowed by General Palmer upon him and the officers and men who accompanied him is richly deserved.

Amongst the casualties we have to deplore the death of some of our best and bravest officers and men, and to regret the wounds of others. In the battle of the 19th Brig. Gen. E. W. Pettus received a troublesome, but I earnestly hope not a serious, wound. He remained with his brigade until it was withdrawn to the original line. Capt. G. H. Lowe, of General Palmer's staff, a most valuable and efficient officer, was severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Boggess, Twenty-sixth Tennessee, and Captain Hampton, Sixty-third Virginia, were amongst the killed on the 19th. On the same day Lieut. E. W. Pettus, the nephew and aide-de-camp of Brigadier-General Pettus, was instantly killed. He was a young gentlemen of remarkable gallantry and of singular modesty and worth. Col. R. M. Saffell, Twenty-sixth Tennessee, a brave officer, was killed while fighting with the cavalry on the 21st instant.

I received important assistance from my staff, especially from Maj. J. J. Reeve, assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. G. D. Wise, acting assistant inspector-general, who were generally in the hottest part of the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lee's Corps.

Statement of the effective total of Stevenson's division in the battle near Bentonville on March 19, 1865.

Palmer's brigade	708
Pettus' brigade	473
Total	1,181

Cumming's brigade detached, not in the battle; on 21st of March effective total, 213.

List of casualties in Stevenson's division on March 19, 20, 21, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
March 19:						
Palmer's brigade	5	8	13	108	3	39
Pettus' brigade	3	8	5	50	------	1
Cumming's brigade	------	------	------	------	------	------
March 20:						
Palmer's brigade	------	------	------	------	------	------
Pettus' brigade	------	------	------	------	------	------
Cumming's brigade	------	------	------	------	------	------
March 21:						
Palmer's brigade	1	------	------	------	------	------
Pettus' brigade	------	2	------	1	------	------
Cumming's brigade	------	4	1	17	------	------
Total *	9	22	19	176	3	40

* Total, 269.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
March 26, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that fifty-seven prisoners, exclusive of the wounded, were captured by my division on the 19th instant.

I herewith inclose reports from each brigade commander, which will explain the matter more fully.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 293.

Report of Col. Robert J. Henderson, Forty-second Georgia Infantry, commanding Cumming's brigade, of operations March 20–21.

HEADQUARTERS CUMMING'S BRIGADE,
Near Smithfield, N. C., March 29, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following operations of Cumming's brigade near Bentonville:

In obedience to orders from the commanding general, the command marched at daylight from Smithfield via Bentonville on the 20th instant to rejoin Stevenson's division, from which it had been for some time detached. Arriving at General Johnston's headquarters the brigade was halted and placed in reserve about 400 yards in rear of General Hoke's command, which was on the main line. Remained thus until about 2 p. m. on the 21st, when I was informed by Col. Archer Anderson, assistant adjutant-general, that my command was subject to the orders of General Hardee, and to proceed with it down the Bentonville road, which I did, a staff officer of General Hardee accompanying to designate the position the brigade was to occupy. I rode in advance with this officer for the purpose of examining the ground by the time the troops should come up. About half a mile from Bentonville we left the main road and went upon one going to the right, leaving a courier at that point to turn the troops. I was absent on this road but a short while when a courier came to inform me that the command had continued down the main road. I immediately rode rapidly back to rejoin it and found it in line of battle on both sides of the road, advancing. The skirmishers of the enemy were in its front, retiring, and also drawing off toward their left and our right. Without halting I at once changed front, so as to correspond with this movement of the enemy. After proceeding a short distance in the new direction, the Eighth Texas Cavalry came up on my right and charged in conjunction with me.

I had no means of ascertaining with accuracy the strength of the enemy in my front, but it was estimated to be two divisions of the Seventeenth Army Corps. We drove him with ease for about three-quarters of a mile and until we were in contact with a line of fresh troops, when the cavalry fell back and left my flank exposed. The enemy, quickly discovering this, advanced line, which lapped my right as far as could be seen, and would, in a few moments, have completely enveloped that flank. Under these circumstances my line retired, the right regiment somewhat scattered, but the others in good order. The enemy, as soon as we fell back, halted and did not follow.

We reformed about 400 yards in rear of the farthest point to which we had advanced, and were placed in position by General Hardee on the right of General Taliaferro, where we remained until 2 o'clock the next morning, when we marched across Mill Creek and reported to Major-General Stevenson.

A list of casualties has been heretofore furnished.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. HENDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 294.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Pettus, C. S. Army, of operations March 19.

RALEIGH, N. C., *April 1, 1865.*

MAJOR: The following is a report of the part taken by my brigade in the battle of the 19th ultimo near Bentonville:

The division was formed in two lines in the center of the corps, Palmer's brigade in front and my brigade about 250 yards in the rear, both partially intrenched.

About 4 p. m. I was ordered by the major-general commanding to follow the movements of Palmer's brigade, keeping my command about 300 yards in his rear until such time as Brigadier-General Palmer might need my support. The movement commenced soon thereafter. Palmer's brigade moved forward and my command followed as directed. The front line drove the enemy from two intrenched lines, and was still moving forward when I received orders from the major-general commanding to move my brigade by the left flank, so as to cover the main road from Bentonville, and to move forward on that road, keeping my command well in hand. The ground over which my command had to advance was flat and marshy and covered with undergrowth; so to keep my brigade well in hand I had to move slowly. After advancing about 500 yards past the enemy's second line the firing became brisk, and at a short distance from and directly on my left flank, and Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, Thirtieth Alabama Regiment, was sent with his small command to cover that flank as skirmishers. This fire increasing and approaching my line, and seeing stragglers moving rapidly to the rear from that point, I changed front by throwing back my left; but the enemy were driven back by other troops. My line was again formed across the road and moved forward, covered by the skirmishers under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, who was instructed to drive in the enemy's skirmishers and find his line. Whilst thus advancing under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and driving his skirmishers, Major-General Hill, commanding corps, rode up to my line and informed me that the enemy were advancing in force, and probably with fresh troops, and ordered me to halt and prepare to meet the charge. My line was halted with the right on the road, and the men were ordered to lie down in their places. It was then about sunset, and from the smoke of the guns and the burning woods it was difficult to see objects at a distance. The enemy's line, very soon after I had received the order from General Hill, charged and drove in my skirmishers, follow-

ing them with a shout. They were met, however, by a fire from the line so steady and so well aimed that they halted, and after receiving a few rounds retreated. The order to cease firing was given, and the skirmishers were again thrown forward. The brigade remained in this position until past 11 o'clock that night, when it was retired to the position from which the movement was begun.

In this action the officers and men acted well, rendering most prompt and willing obedience to orders. There were no stragglers.

Col. J. B. Bibb, Twenty-third Alabama Regiment, acted with remarkable coolness and gallantry, and rendered valuable service by his vigilance and activity. It is believed that he deserves a higher command.

Lieuts. W. W. Girard and William Jones, acting on my staff, bore themselves most gallantly. They were prompt and attentive to their duties.

Lieutenant Pettus, my aide-de-camp, a modest, brave young officer, was killed.

Inclosed is a list of casualties.*

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMD. W. PETTUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 295.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer, C. S. Army, of operations March 19.

HEADQUARTERS PALMER'S BRIGADE,
Near Smithfield, March 29, 1865.

MAJOR: This brigade took position in the front line of the general line of battle formed by the Army of Tennessee near Bentonville on the 19th instant, at or about 10 a. m., and immediately fortified. Skirmishers were at once thrown 300 yards forward under command of Lieut. Col. A. Hall, of the Forty-fifth Tennessee Volunteers.

At 12 o'clock a single line of battle of Federal forces moved upon our position, striking, however, more directly General Stovall's line of Major-General Clayton's division, on my right, but covering, say, one-half of my right wing, which, in connection with the brigade on my right, repulsed them with ease, killing and wounding a number without any loss on my part.

At 3.15 p. m. the whole line advanced upon the enemy's position. This brigade moved steadily forward for about 400 yards in common time, preserving its alignment almost as if on parade, although for a part of that distance under considerable fire. This carried the brigade within 200 yards of the enemy's first line of works, which were at once charged and carried. This command did not halt there, but moved forward in double-quick, pursuing the enemy, flying in disorder and confusion to their second line of works, which was also charged and carried, capturing one piece of artillery near the second line. The pursuit was continued as far as the Goldsborough road, when it became necessary to halt the command, much exhausted by the two charges just made, and for the purpose of rectifying the alignment, more or less

*Not found, but see p. 1096.

disturbed by such rapid movements through the woods thickly set with troublesome undergrowth. My line was here formed across the Goldsborough road, and Brigadier-General Baker threw his line across mine, cutting nearly through the center of my brigade. Being then informed by Major Ratchford, of Major-General Hill's staff, that my command would then be placed in reserve, I immediately sent a staff officer to throw my left wing back on a line with my right, but before he could return I was ordered forward with the right wing to fill up a space made vacant by the movement of the brigade on my right. From this position I was by Major-General Hill ordered forward with the right half of my brigade to attack the enemy again. This wing immediately advanced for the distance of, say, 300 yards beyond the Goldsborough road, taking position on Brigadier-General Baker's right. I found no works at this point in my front, but just to my left were two lines of breastworks running rather perpendicular to this road. These works were occupied by the enemy with about the usual number of men in their lines. It was wholly unsafe to move farther forward or pass this force on my left, and, indeed, on discovering these works and their singular direction I came to the conclusion that to carry them was in part the objective point of my movement. I therefore wheeled to the left, assaulted and carried the first line and part of the second line, the balance manifesting a disposition to surrender by throwing down their guns, &c. At this moment I was informed that there was a considerable Federal force not more than 100 yards to my right, and moving upon my rear. This was soon verified by the rapid advance from that direction of a well-defined line of Yankees more than double my number. On the appearance of this force those in my front renewed their resistance, and thus my command was immediately under heavy fire both in front and rear. I at once ordered a movement as rapidly as possible by the left flank, so as to retire back on or near the Goldsborough road, but the Federals effected a junction so quickly as to capture some of my men and to cut off Col. A. Searcy and Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, of the Forty-fifth Tennessee Volunteers, and Major Joyner, of the Eighteenth Tennessee Volunteers, with another portion. These officers, with fifty of my men and small detachments from other commands of our army, after having remained in rear of Sherman's army for nine days, made their way around the enemy's left flank and rejoined the brigade on yesterday with the four stand of colors of the "Tennessee consolidation" cut off with them. This required on their part very great adroitness, determination, courage, and endurance, and, aside from their gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the fight, justly entitles them to the highest distinction as soldiers.

Immediately on retiring from the position just described I united the two wings of my brigade, and, by order of Major-General Stevenson, moved to the support of Brigadier-General Pettus.

At 11 o'clock that night this command, with the whole army, retired to the position first described in this report. My brigade, however, was placed in reserve after arriving there.

I captured and sent to the rear 45 prisoners, besides 50 of their wounded, which I also sent to the rear during the day's operations.

My losses during the fight were 13 killed, 113 wounded, and 55 captured, making in all 181. The enemy's loss, I am satisfied, was greater, especially in killed.

Among others of my killed was Lieut. Col. A. F. Boggess, of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Volunteers, who fell in the gallant discharge of his duties, a noble specimen of the man, officer, and soldier.

Col. R. M. Saffell, Twenty-sixth Tennessee Volunteers, being a supernumerary officer, volunteered with Colonel Ashby's cavalry, to resist the enemy attempting to turn our left flank on the 21st, and was killed while gallantly leading a charge and repulsing them.

Capts. Gideon H. Lowe and W. T. Powers and Lieut. F. R. Burns, of my staff, each behaved with distinguished gallantry. Captain Lowe was severely wounded early in the action.

Capt. G. W. F. Harper, commanding Fifty-eighth North Carolina; Capt. Eli Spangler, commanding Fifty-fourth Virginia, and Lieut. Col. C. H. Lynch, commanding Sixty-third Virginia and Sixtieth North Carolina, each handled their commands with ability and bore themselves handsomely through the day, as did Colonel Searcy and the officers under him, commanding "Tennessee consolidation."

With considerations of very high regard, major, I have the honor to submit this report. and am. your obedient servant,

J. B. PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOHN J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 296.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, of operations March 19.

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S DIVISION,
STEWART'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
April 8, 1865.

I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the command in the action near Bentonville, N. C.:

Early in the morning of the 19th of March, with Reynolds' and Quarles' brigades, commanded respectively by Brig. Gens. D. H. Reynolds and George D. Johnston, I followed Loring's division to the point, about two miles and a half from the village of Bentonville, selected for the line of battle. Arriving there I was informed by Lieutenant-General Stewart, commanding the Army of Tennessee, that Loring's division would form in the woods to the right of a field near by, where several batteries were posted, and that other troops were already in position to the left of it. He had at the same time directed me to put my command in the woods on the left of the field to protect the artillery. While getting into this position Brigadier-General Reynolds, who commanded my leading brigade, was severely wounded by a shell from the enemy's artillery, which opened a brisk fire upon the head of my column as soon as it was discovered, and the command of his brigade devolved upon Col. H. G. Bunn, Fourth Arkansas Regiment.

I notified Major-General Loring that I was in position on the left of the field by orders from Lieutenant-General Stewart, and about 2.20 o'clock was informed by him that the whole line would move forward precisely at 2.45. His instructions to me were so to move that after crossing the field before me my right should strike a point indicated in the woods beyond where it was supposed the left of Loring's division would arrive by the time I reached it, and that then my command in advancing should guide right, unless, however, the commands on my right and left should so converge in advancing as to cover the ground

in my front, and in that event he directed me by moving to the right to put my troops in support of Loring's. This result was anticipated from the general direction of the lines, the line of the Army of Tennessee, of which my command was the extreme left, and that of the troops to the left of me forming an obtuse angle, with the point of union where those troops and mine connected. At the appointed time I put my command in motion and moved across the field, under a slight fire of the enemy's artillery, 300 or 400 yards, when skirmishers were encountered in their detached works. These were driven off by the skirmish line covering my front under Capt. E. C. Woodson, Twenty-sixth [Twenty-fifth] Arkansas Regiment, and my line in its advance (the contingency above referred to not having occurred) soon connected with Loring's near the point indicated. About 250 yards from where I found his skirmishers I came upon the enemy's main line intrenched, which was easily carried, the troops retreating in disorder and leaving about 200 of their number in the ditches. Having no men to spare to guard them, these prisoners were ordered to the rear and the line moved forward toward two pieces of artillery in its front, which kept up a constant fire upon it. The men soon fled from their guns and I moved on, my left brigade (Quarles') passing over them, till the density of the undergrowth and the rapid pursuit so deranged my line that it became necessary to rectify it before advancing farther. The troops on my right were halted for the same purpose, and after the line was reformed I again moved forward with them by the order of Major-General Loring, my instructions being to regulate my movement by theirs. After advancing a short distance Loring's division moved several hundred yards by the right flank and then forward again, to which movements I conformed. Information was soon received that a force of the enemy was immediately on my left, which was communicated to Major-General Loring, and before the messenger returned my left flank was fired upon. In a few moments I was informed by General Loring that the whole line would halt till further orders, and I directed Colonel Toulmin, [Twenty-second] Alabama Regiment, who just before had reported to me with about fifty men of Deas' brigade, to take position on my left and deploying his command to throw it back so as to protect my flank. While this disposition was being made some troops of Lee's corps retired through my line and Loring's, and the enemy soon moved upon us. The first line failing to carry our position, a second was brought up, which also failed, and a heavy musketry fire was kept up till nearly dark on either side, the enemy also employing his artillery, but with little effect.

About sunset, Colonel Bunn having been wounded, the command of Reynolds' brigade devolved on Lieut. Col. M. G. Galloway, First Arkansas Regiment [Mounted Rifles, dismounted].

About dark, Conner's brigade, under Brigadier-General Kennedy, moved upon the line occupied by my command and Loring's, and the latter, whose ammunition was exhausted, as I had been informed by the commanding officer, Colonel Jackson, was withdrawn, and so much of Conner's brigade as moved upon the line occupied by that command withdrawn soon afterward. The remainder of Conner's brigade (one regiment, I think) moved forward a short distance, but by my order was soon withdrawn and formed on my right, which was then entirely open, the nearest troops to my right, understood to be Pettus' brigade, being several hundred yards distant. While this formation was being made the force on my left engaged Deas' skirmish line, and it became necessary for the left of my line to change front to meet the threatened

attack. Such was the condition of things when firing ceased along the lines on my left, and the enemy were soon busily engaged in fortifying before me. The regiment of Conner's brigade which was formed on my right having been withdrawn, I covered my right flank with skirmishers and remained in my position till 10.45 o'clock, when, by Major-General Loring's orders, I withdrew to the point from which I moved when the line first advanced.

It would be unjust to my brigade commanders and the officers and men of their commands were I to withhold an expression of my high appreciation of their services and conduct in this action. I only award them what is their due when I state that not one among them failed to do his entire duty in every respect and to the fullest extent.

The wound received by Brigadier-General Reynolds just as he came upon the field, which resulted in the loss of a limb, deprives the country for a time of the services of a valuable officer, who, during four years of faithful service, has been distinguished for his intelligence and skill no less than for his gallantry on every field where he has been before the enemy.

Lieut. A. F. Smith, acting assistant inspector-general, and Private E. D. Clark, Fourth Louisiana Regiment, acting assistant adjutant-general (both of whom were wounded), and Lieut. R. A. Smith, ordnance officer, were with me on the field, and my thanks are due them for the efficient manner in which their duties were performed.

Reports of brigade commanders, with lists of casualties,* are herewith forwarded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MILLSAPS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 297.

Report of Brig. Gen. George D. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding Quarles' brigade, of operations March 19.

HEADQUARTERS QUARLES' BRIGADE,
March 20, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Quarles' brigade in the action of the 19th instant:

A short while after sunrise on the morning of the 19th instant the brigade took up the line of march from Bentonville for the field of battle; after reaching which it was placed in line on the left of General Reynolds' brigade, near the road leading from Bentonville to the battle-field.

At 2.45 p. m. the division was moved to the attack of the enemy, who were occupying works in our front and to the right of the road referred to. The attack was made in right spirit and good order under heavy artillery and small-arm fire, and two of the enemy's lines of battle were driven promptly from their position and from the field. Two field pieces and quite a number of prisoners were passed by here, but no halt was allowed or taken to possess and carry back these captures. They

* Not found, but see consolidated statement, p. 1060.

were taken possession of by others after we left them. The enemy were pursued for near a mile beyond the works, when, the lines becoming confused from the energy of the pursuit, a halt was ordered for reformation. After formation our brigade, with Reynolds', was moved to the left of the road and held for a short while in reserve, but soon we were ordered forward again, and retiring lines of our troops meeting us and passing through, reporting the enemy advancing in heavy force, a position was selected and in a few moments our division was again engaged. The contest here was very stubborn, the enemy bringing up two lines of battle or more; but not an inch was given them, and not a straggler along the line was to be seen. The men fought with exceeding gallantry and coolness. The fighting here lasted for two hours or more.

About nightfall, a fresh brigade (Conner's) of General McLaws' division coming up, our brigade, with Reynolds', was moved a little to the left, connecting on the right with Conner's and fronting to the left to resist an attack which had been threatened by the enemy during the whole fight just alluded to on this exposed flank, which had been covered during the fight by a skirmish line from our division and a portion of Deas' brigade (reporting at this time temporarily to Major-General Walthall). Deas' brigade was then withdrawn, and about an hour in the night Conner's was withdrawn, which necessitated the deployment of the two brigades as skirmishers to cover the ground occupied by them. The brigade, with Reynolds', remained in this position until 11 o'clock at night, when, by orders, it was withdrawn.

The brigade carried into this action ninety-one guns, and its casualties are 1 man killed, 5 officers and 17 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

I will mention as worthy of compliment for good conduct Lieut. R. W. Banks, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. J. H. Rainer, acting assistant inspector general, acting on my staff.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. JOHNSTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Quarles' Brigade.

Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 298.

Report of Col. Henry G. Bunn, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Reynolds' Brigade, of operations March 19.

HEADQUARTERS REYNOLDS' BRIGADE,
March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Reynolds' brigade in the engagement of the 19th instant in front of Bentonville, N. C., viz:

While maneuvering to take position on the right of General Hoke's division, about 11 a. m. on the 19th, Brig. Gen. D. H. Reynolds received a wound (from which he subsequently lost a leg), and I was immediately placed in command of his brigade. Our position proper was in an open field and supporting one or two batteries of artillery, but owing to the exposed situation, with Brigadier-General Johnston I

was ordered to take position for the time about 200 yards in rear of General Hoke's right, with instructions to support the artillery in the open field in case of an attack by the enemy.

At 2.45 p. m., with Brigadier-General Johnston on my left, I was ordered to advance simultaneously with General Hoke, on our left, and General Loring, on my right, to attack the enemy in his position, and in case the line of advance of the above-named division should so converge during the advance as to take up the line allotted to my command I was ordered to form in reserve to General Loring. With Brigadier-General Johnston I advanced, obliquing to the right through the open field, directing my right to General Loring's left. General Hoke not moving simultaneously, I continued to occupy the line to the left of General Loring, in the meantime driving the enemy from his temporary works. Brigadier-General Johnston and I continued to advance rapidly until we reunited with General Loring's advance line, where, halting a short time to reform, we charged and drove the enemy from his main works and pursued him several hundred yards.

The whole line at length was halted to reform, where I remained until about 4 p. m., when, in conjunction with the commands in the main line, I advanced about half a mile through a swamp inundated.

Having taken a position at length, Brigadier-General Johnston's and my brigade forming the left of that position of the line, about 5 p. m. the enemy in one or two lines of battle attacked and attempted to drive us from our unprotected position; but our men stood firm, not a man leaving his post except the wounded. At this point the contest was more obstinate and the musketry more terrific than at any other time of the engagement. Having received a slight wound, I retired from the field at twilight.

In connection with this report I have to say that Reynolds' brigade conducted itself with that gallantry and spirit which has ever distinguished it in battle. Officers and men did their duty nobly. I could mention several instances of personal courage and daring, but many equally deserving, doubtless, I could not under the circumstances observe.

My thanks are due Lieut. F. W. Ragland, aide-de-camp, and my only staff officer, for his gallant services during the day.

My loss in this engagement was as follows, viz: Killed, 7; wounded, 33; missing, 1; total, 41. My effective force previous to the engagement was about 150.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. BUNN,
Colonel, Commanding Reynolds' Brigade.

Capt. E. D. CLARK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 299.

Report of Maj. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, of operations March 19.

HEADQUARTERS BATE'S DIVISION,
In the Field, near Smithfield, N. C., March 28, 1865.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders from headquarters of the Army of Tennessee I have the honor to submit the following as the official report

of the participation of that portion of Cheatham's corps under my command in the battle of Bentonville on the 19th instant:

Cheatham's division did not arrive until after the battle. Cleburne's, under Brig. Gen. James A. Smith, and Bate's (my) division, under command of Colonel Kenan, of the Florida brigade (neither of them complete, however, in strength), constituting that part of the corps present, and under my command, left camps near Smithfield Depot on the 18th instant, and after an exhausting march of fifteen or twenty miles went into bivouac, after night, near Bentonville.

On the morning of the 19th the corps resumed motion about 9 o'clock, and some three miles distant from Bentonville went into position on the extreme right of the army and in prolongation of Lee's corps. While forming my line my extreme left, Govan's brigade, commanded by Col. P. V. Green, of the [Fifth] Arkansas Regiment, was suddenly and fiercely assaulted. The enemy, with vigor, pushed up within thirty yards of this part of the line, which, fortunately, had been established, but after a sharp engagement was repulsed and precipitated from the field, leaving his dead and wounded. My lines were soon adjusted and breast-works constructed.

I received orders from Lieutenant-General Hardee in person early in the afternoon to advance and attack the enemy in my front. Having just returned from a close and accurate reconnaissance, in which I ascertained that the left of the enemy's line, at least his front line, did not extend connectedly at all beyond my right, and there being a division (Taliaferro's) lying in reserve in my immediate rear, I urged that it make a detour, passing beyond my extreme right, and be thrown upon the left flank of the enemy. This was adopted and the time of our advance deferred half an hour, that the flanking division might get into position before the front attack was made. At the designated time my command was promptly moved off, Cleburne's division composing the first and my division the second line of battle. In front of the right of the line there was an open field and fronting the center and left a pine forest. The right brigade (Smith's) of the front line in advancing obliqued too far to the left, in order to get under cover of the timber, and caused a momentary confusion in this line just as it received the first volley from the enemy behind his defenses, which in my immediate front was only a few hundred yards. This line staggered and delayed for a few moments under this fire, whereupon the second line, being ordered, approached in such fine spirit and order as to reassure the first and excite an emulation which caused the first line to move rapidly forward directly on the works. His strong defenses were carried with a shout and a bound, and he rapidly driven in confusion. These defenses were continuous and well constructed, located about 800 yards in front of our breast-works, on a slight eminence, with a small creek in rear. Without delay he was steadily pursued. The left-oblique movement on the right of the front line at the start exposed that flank to a right-oblique fire (as Taliaferro's division had not got around), which necessitated my moving the second line and forming it on the right of the first and in continuation thereof. My whole command, with double line of skirmishers thrown forward, in one line advanced in incomparable style, driving the enemy from his second line of works and other chosen places. He made an obstinate stand in rear of a road parallel to and more than a mile distant from his original line, repelling and driving us for a short distance. Our line of battle being readjusted the advance was ordered, and, though his resistance was determined, he was

driven back beyond a slough, which served for a time as a kind of breastwork to our persistent pursuit. Our line cleared it, however, with but little delay, and was still advancing when I was ordered by General Hardee, through a staff officer, to halt and await further orders before moving. My command when halted was some distance in advance of our main line of battle. The left of the flanking division having been driven back, my right was again exposed. To guard against a flank movement in that direction, and in order to relieve it from isolation and connect with main line on my left, I retired it and placed the Second Tennessee Regiment [Provisional Army] in advance, with its right thrown back as a guard to its exposed flank. The enemy was in view, and taking advantage of this retrograde movement, turned and advanced upon us, but after a sharp contest was driven back again, which repulse we in turn followed up until re-enforcements came to his assistance, by the aid of which he drove us back a short distance and formed a strong line, which our single line was too weak, from casualties and exhaustion, to successfully attack. The two opposing lines being in easy rifle range kept up a constant fire. These facts I made known and renewed my application for re-enforcements to enable me to advance. McLaws' division after sundown passed through my lines and halted a few paces in its front. Had these fresh troops been thrown in an hour earlier our victory would have been more complete and more fruitful of advantage. The firing continued until dark. My lines remained stationary until about 9 o'clock that night, when, in obedience to orders, we buried our dead, cared for our wounded, and returned to our intrenched lines.

In this battle there were but few stragglers from my command, and not a man stopped to plunder the knapsacks of the enemy, which were lying in numbers behind his breastworks.

I am much indebted to officers and men of the corps for their prompt and gallant conduct. Though entering this fight after a long and wearisome trip, a retreat from a disastrous field, few in numbers, without the complement of officers, and much embarrassed for the want of efficient reorganization, the corps not only exhibited the innate metal of its material and maintained its ancient battle prestige, but encircled its brow anew with laurels gathered from the Atlantic slope.

I cannot confer too much commendation upon my division commanders, Brig. Gen. James A. Smith and Colonel Kenan, of [Sixth] Florida Regiment, both of whom were equal to every emergency, and inspired their commands by the proper example. Colonel Kenan lost a leg at the close, in the thickest of the fight, which deprives the country of the services of a most gallant and efficient officer.

I am doubly grieved to mourn, in conjunction with other casualties, the loss of the young, gallant, and lamented commander of Tyler's brigade, Bate's division, Maj. W. H. Wilkinson. For four years under my eye he has borne himself with modest grace, becoming dignity, and marked gallantry. He fell at the head of his brigade, leading the last charge of the day.

I am indebted to Colonel Moore, of North Carolina, for assistance as volunteer aide on this occasion.

To no one of my command am I more especially indebted than Capt. J. Cobbs, of the [Fortieth] Alabama Regiment, who was on duty with me as assistant adjutant-general. When his horse was killed under him he promptly took his place on foot and continued the discharge of his duty with persistent energy and peerless resolution.

Lieut. Bradford Nichol, acting ordnance officer for the corps, merits special notice in this report for the incomparable energy and efficiency in getting, under embarrassing circumstances, transportation for and furnishing timely supplies of ammunition.

To Dr. George M. McDowell, chief surgeon, I tender my acknowledgments for the skill, energy, and success displayed in his department.

A list of casualties has heretofore, as per order, been forwarded to your office.* It exhibits a loss of little more than 25 per cent of the number engaged.

For further particulars allow me to respectfully refer to the reports of my brigade commanders.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. BATE,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 300.

Report of Brig. Gen. James A. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Cleburne's division, of operations March 19.

HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from headquarters Cheatham's corps, dated March 22, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the action near Bentonville, N. C., on the 19th instant:

Only two of the brigades of the division (Gordon's and my own) were engaged, the other two (Lowrey's and Granbury's) being still in the rear, and did not reach the battle-field until the next day. I was placed in position on the right of Clayton's division, Govan's brigade on the left and Smith's on the right. My lines had been formed but a few minutes, and I was proceeding to fortify, when the enemy suddenly appeared in our front, pushing his lines up to within thirty or forty paces of my left. He was, however, soon forced to retrace his steps in confusion, leaving a number of his dead and wounded in our possession. My breast-work was soon completed.

I received an order to be in readiness to advance at 12.45 p. m. Owing to the difficulty in getting over the abatis in front of my brigade the movement was not simultaneous along the line, and the consequence was this brigade did not come up as promptly as it should have done. After advancing about 200 yards the enemy opened a heavy fire on us from his works about 400 in our front. This fire only staggered us for the moment; another moment he was driven in great disorder from his strongly-intrenched position. The pursuit was kept up until we had reached a road running parallel with our works and about a mile from them. Here the line was halted to reform. Advancing again we encountered the enemy 300 or 400 yards in our front. This time his resistance was more stubborn, and bringing up fresh troops he was enabled to drive us a short distance. His success, however, was only temporary, as he was in turn driven across the slough about 200 yards

* See consolidated statement, p. 1060.

in front of the first. Here, owing to the depletion of our ranks from casualties and straggling, we were forced to halt and await the enemy's advance. He soon appeared in our advance, but was easily checked. Could the re-enforcements that were afterward brought up have been put in at this time I doubt not that our success would have been complete. They did not, however, come up until just before dark, when it was too late for them to accomplish but little.

My lines remained in this position until after night, when I was ordered to withdraw to the position occupied in the morning.

The troops under my command, with but few exceptions, acted with that gallantry and daring which has ever characterized them on the field.

My thanks are specially due Col. P. V. Green, commanding Govan's brigade; Lieut. S. P. Hanly, acting assistant adjutant-general, and M. H. Hopkins, acting assistant inspector-general, for the zeal and energy displayed by them on this occasion.

For further details you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of brigade commanders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. COBBS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 301.

Report of Brig. Gen. John D. Kennedy, C. S. Army, commanding Conner's brigade, of operations March 19.

HEADQUARTERS CONNER'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the action near Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865:

By order of Major-General McLaws I formed line of battle in an open field on the right of a road intersecting the main Fayetteville and Goldsborough roads. The enemy shelled us so vigorously that I moved the line to a set of temporary works in the edge of the wood in our front. This was about 5 p. m.

We remained at this point until near 6 p. m., when Lieutenant-Colonel Roy, of Lieutenant-General Hardee's staff, ordered me to advance in the direction of the firing. I did so, obliquing to the left so as to uncover Harrison's brigade, which had immediately preceded me in the same direction. This oblique movement was performed very handsomely by the brigade under a terrific shelling. On approaching the musketry fire I halted the brigade, the left of it extending across the above-mentioned road, the center almost on it. Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill directed me to march to Major-General Walthall's left and join on to him. A staff officer was sent to show me where to extend. The brigade was then fronted and moved to the line, but instead of extending to the left of Walthall's line only a part of the brigade did so—about one regiment, certainly not more than two; the rest of it came up to a

line where troops (I took to be Walthall's) were. The fire of the enemy was not very severe. The smoke was so thick that it was impossible to see ten yards ahead, hence I could form no idea of the force of the enemy in my front. The enemy attempted a flank movement once only, but I regarded it as a weak one. I then had the Second South Carolina Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace commanding, wheeled about so as to form almost a right angle with the front line and on an extension of a line Major-General Walthall had established. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace executed the movement with his accustomed skill and gallantry. The accompanying diagram will explain what I was of our lines.

Darkness ensued without any change of the programme. I ordered a charge once at the center of the brigade, so as to move the whole forward, but the dense smoke, approach of night, and uncertainties of my left flank (no one being on it) made me desist from the movement.

After dark, when the action had ceased, by order of Major-General McLaws, I drew the brigade back to the point whence it had started.

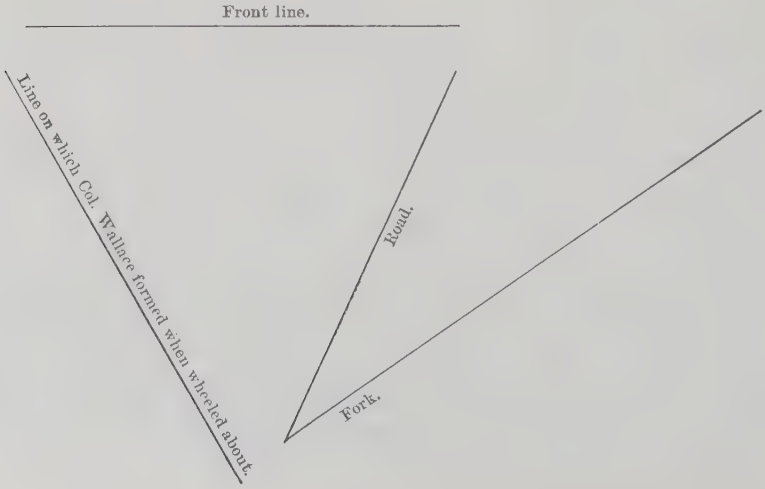
The regimental commanders, their subalterns, and the men conducted themselves well, and all deserve my warmest approbation. I beg leave to particularly mention the gallantry and efficiency of Capt. C. R. Holmes, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Harllee, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant Sill, acting on staff, and of C. Kenison, acting aide-de-camp. Also the good conduct and coolness in bearing dispatches of Sergeant Blake and Corporal Pinckney, of the Second South Carolina Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Roy, when we advanced, was for a time on the left of the brigade gallantly inspiriting the men. I am indebted to Capt. M. P. King, assistant inspector-general, of Major-General McLaws' staff, for assistance rendered me in bringing out the brigade.

The brigade had 44 men killed and wounded and 5 missing.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JNO. D. KENNEDY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. R. W. B. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.



[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in Conner's brigade in the engagement near Bentonville, N. C., March 19.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters brigade							
2d South Carolina Regiment		1	1	3		5	10
3d South Carolina Regiment		1	2	13			16
7th South Carolina Regiment	1	1	2	10			14
8th South Carolina Regiment							
15th South Carolina Regiment				1			1
20th South Carolina Regiment		1		6			7
3d South Carolina Battalion				1			1
Total	1	4	5	34		5	49

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. D. KENNEDY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CONNER'S BRIGADE,
March 20, 1865.

No. 302.

Report of Brig. Gen. Zach. C. Deas, C. S. Army, of operations February 12.

HEADQUARTERS,
Jeffcoat's Bridge, February 12, 1865.

MAJOR: I ran a piece of artillery into the swamp and drove the enemy on both sides of the road into the swamp. As soon as I withdrew the piece the enemy crossed over a large force. I am satisfied from all I learn they are flanking me, and will consequently retire at dark, notifying Colonel Dibrell of it, and also Colonel Carter. The road to Orangeburg passes very near the swamp, and will be in the hands of the enemy as soon as I retire. I hope I am not withdrawing too soon, but think the safety of my command depends on my action.

Yours of 1.15 p. m. this moment received. I deem the holding of this place until to-morrow an impossibility.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. C. DEAS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 303.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry, of operations March 7–25.

NEAR GRASSY PLACE FORD, *March 7, 1865—4 p. m.*

GENERAL: I have succeeded with great difficulty in getting most of my command across the river to-day, and I hope the whole of it will be over to-night. The Fourteenth Corps was crossing at Wall's Ferry last evening, that corps being on the left. Kilpatrick is now at Rockingham. General Wheeler killed ten of his men a few hours ago, and drove the rest close up to the town. I shall get everything together

near here to-night, and then be ready to move as circumstances require. I wish to have Butler with me, so as to operate to more advantage. Can you not let me have a small battery till mine comes up? I am now near Bethel Church, on the road to Rockingham, and three miles below Grassy Island Ford. As soon as my command can be concentrated I shall move round the left flank of the enemy to his front. Do let me hear from you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE.

LASSELLE'S HOUSE, NEAR INTERSECTION OF SMITHFIELD AND GOLDSBOROUGH ROADS,

March 17, 1865—7.15 a. m.

GENERAL: I find the enemy on the roads leading from Starling's and Graham's Bridges. They camped last night where the road from the latter to Goldsborough crosses the Clinton and Smithfield road. I shall leave a strong picket at McDonald's Cross-Roads, with directions to fall back, if forced to do so, on the Smithfield road, thus covering your line of march. The rest of the force here I shall put on the Goldsborough road to assist in covering that point. If any portion of my command is now on the Smithfield road, and you can spare it, do send it on to Goldsborough road to join me. I shall be on the latter road to-day. If General Wheeler is with you will you advise him of my movements? I should like to hear the result of your fight yesterday. I hope it was successful, and that your casualties were light.

WADE HAMPTON,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE.

HEADQUARTERS,

One Mile west of Cole's House, March 18, 1865—2.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I took position at this place, the junction of the Fayetteville and Goldsborough with the Averasborough and Goldsborough roads, two hours ago, and have been skirmishing with the enemy since. I can hold him here for several hours more and I do not think his advance will get beyond this point to-night. One regiment was sent on the Smithfield road with directions to watch the enemy and report all his movements to you. He may push one column up that road in hopes of crossing the river above and below Goldsborough at the same time. Wheeler can guard all the roads leading toward Smithfield from west and south, and I have written to him to do so. As soon as he can spare any troops from that duty I wish them to join me. The infantry have not yet reached this point. I have not yet learned the strength of the force opposed to me, nor what force it is, but I hope to get some prisoners soon. I think the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps camped near Beaman's Cross-Roads last night.

WADE HAMPTON,
Lieutenant-General.

General JOHNSTON.

I have not communicated with General Hardee since my last dispatch of last night, as I do not know his position, and I suppose you keep him advised of all information.

W. H.

ON ROAD, *March 19, 1865—12.45 p. m.*
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

GENERAL: With one regiment I am trying to get to Wheeler, or on the flank of the enemy. Butler is on the road behind you, and a part of Dibrell's command. Stewart wrote just now that the enemy attacked him. Taliaferro is just going in. I think whatever we do should be done quickly. An advance of the line would break them, I think.

Yours, very respectfully,

WADE HAMPTON,
Lieutenant-General.

General JOHNSTON.

—

HANNAH'S CREEK, *March 22, 1865—7.25 a. m.*

GENERAL: The new bridge over Mill Creek was not destroyed by the infantry, and it would not burn. General Wheeler threw off the flooring and did all he could to destroy it, but he says it can easily be repaired, and I suppose infantry can cross. The infantry did not cross till sunrise, and the enemy pressed Wheeler up to the bridge. I am preparing the bridge for burning.

Very respectfully,

WADE HAMPTON,
Lieutenant-General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON.

—

SOUTH MOCCASIN, *March 23, 1865—12.45 p. m.*

GENERAL: I forward a dispatch from Ashby, one of my best scouts. He is very accurate in his information. I shall press and follow the enemy up.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WADE HAMPTON,
Lieutenant-General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding.

[Inclosure]

MARCH 23, 1865—12 m.

Col. G. J. WRIGHT,
Commanding Young's Brigade:

COLONEL: I have just taken three more prisoners of the Fourteenth Corps, which they say is certainly moving toward Goldsborough. I presume the force on your front to be simply a strong picket protecting their flank. I am satisfied my report this morning was correct. Your advance is now very near the flank of the enemy's marching column. I have not seen General Logan's scouts since 8 a. m., but hear they are on my left, looking east. I will go down and report when I learn something which may be of importance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ASHBY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Moccasin Creek, March 24, 1865—6.15 p. m.

GENERAL: I struck a portion of the Twenty-fifth (colored) Corps this morning south of the creek. They attacked me, but we repulsed them and then drove them two miles to their works, close to Cox's Bridge. They appear to be guarding their pontoons. Prisoners say that the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Corps are in Goldsborough, the Twentieth entering to-day, and the Fifteenth in rear. I suppose this latter went down on the other side of the river. They expect to recruit here for two weeks. If the troops at Cox's Bridge remain there to-morrow you could strike them to great advantage, and could partially destroy their pontoons. There is no late news from Wheeler.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WADE HAMPTON,
Lieutenant-General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding.

—

ATKINSON'S HOUSE, *March 25, 1865—10.15 a. m.*

GENERAL: General Wheeler reports that a force of the enemy yesterday crossed the Little River at Kennedy's Bridge. I have directed General Wheeler to send a part of his force on the other side of Little River and watch any movements of the enemy there. As soon as I am satisfied that the enemy have retired on this road I will leave a picket on it and move the rest of my force over to the other road. I am now holding Moccasin Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Lieutenant-General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding.

ADDENDA.

Return of casualties in the cavalry, March 18–21, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Wheeler's corps	.....	8	9	44	.....	.....	61
Butler's division	.....	5	1	21	.....	18	45
Hart's battery	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	7
Total	.....	15	10	70	.....	18	113

WADE HAMPTON,
Lieutenant-General.

Report of prisoners captured by cavalry from 18th to 21st March, 1865, inclusive.

Captured by—	Officers.	Men.
Wheeler's corps	4	301
Butler's division		67
Total	4	368

WADE HAMPTON,
Lieutenant-General.

No. 304.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, of operations January 3–April 15.

GRAHAMVILLE, *January 3, 1865—3.20 p. m.*
(Via Beech Hill. Received 1.20 a. m. 5th.)

GENERAL: Enemy fell back this morning about two miles.

J. WHEELER.

Major-General MCLAWS.

—

HARDEEVILLE, *January 3, 1865.*
(Via Grahamville.)

Slight skirmishing to-day. Enemy reported increasing his force on this side of the river. Reported to be bringing over cavalry.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Pocotaligo.

—

HARDEEVILLE, *January 3, 1865.*
(Via Grahamville.)

Just before dark this evening the enemy, consisting of infantry and cavalry, drove in our line for a short distance. General Anderson reports the force heavy.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Pocotaligo.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Grahamville, January 4, 1865—3.40 p. m.
(Received 1.30 a. m. 5th.)

The enemy fell back to-day to Hayne's house, about eight miles below Hardeeville. I have been unable to see the enemy's force myself, but scouts report it more than two divisions. The enemy have a pontoon bridge across the river. Will report again in about two hours.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Pocotaligo.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Grahamville, January 5, 1865.

General Anderson reports that the enemy have made no change to-day. He thinks that they are waiting to remove the obstructions in the roads. I am urging the work pushed forward on the railroad as rapidly as possible, and have offered the railroad all the assistance they can use.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Pocotaligo.

—

EIGHT MILES NORTH OF PURYSBURG,
January 5, 1865—7 p. m.
(Via Grahamville. Received 1 a. m. 6th.)

Enemy but a short distance from here. We are falling back and obstructing the roads thoroughly, as it is the best way to check the enemy when they make their advance. The trestle near Savannah River has been destroyed. We are burning the railroad ties, and are giving every assistance to party taking up the track.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Pocotaligo.

—

EIGHT MILES NORTH OF PURYSBURG,
January 6, 1865—12.45 a. m.
(Via Grahamville. Received 9.45 a. m.)

Scouts on the other side of the river report enemy retiring toward King's Bridge, on Ogeechee River, and report that an intelligent negro just out of Savannah said Sherman was reviewing his army on the 3d, and Lincoln was expected in Savannah soon.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Pocotaligo.

—

EIGHT MILES NORTH OF PURYSBURG,
January 6, 1865—4.30 a. m.
(Via Grahamville. Received 9.45 a. m.)

The enemy crossed at New River bridge last evening, though the bridge had been thoroughly destroyed. It would have done no good to have sent artillery there, as the enemy could have crossed at any point above or below the bridge. Humes' division has been sent to Dibrell's assistance. I will go myself as soon as I get matters arranged here.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Pocotaligo.

GRAHAMVILLE, [*January 6,*] *1865—5.20 p. m.*
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Scouts just in report the enemy have retired to New River bridge, where they are now. Enemy consisting solely of infantry. Strength not great.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Pocotaligo.

—

GRAHAMVILLE, [*January 6, 1865.*]

We have blockaded the Savannah and Robertsville road to within twelve miles of Robertsville, also blockaded the road from Purysburg to Grahamville, and the road which runs by the railroad. We are now blockading the road which runs from New River bridge to Grahamville. This is the only effective way to check the enemy's march.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

General MCLAWS,
Pocotaligo.

—

GRAHAMVILLE, *January 7, 1865—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Enemy advancing in small force from Boyd's Neck toward Bowling Church. Enemy's infantry also advancing from New River bridge. Will check them to the best of our ability.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Pocotaligo.

—

NEAR STEEP BOTTOM CHURCH,
January 19, 1865—10.15 a. m.

GENERAL: There is no news from the enemy this morning. Enemy's advanced brigade occupied McPhersonville yesterday. All my pickets on roads running south were driven in on 17th by scouting parties from the enemy. Reports from Georgia say all is quiet there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Commanding, &c.

N. B.—I regret that several dispatches sent you heretofore have been returned to these headquarters, thus causing a great delay in their reaching you.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Lawtonville, January 20, 1865—9 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy have made no movement to-day. There are infantry pickets a short distance this side of Gillisonville, with barricades in front of them. They have also an infantry force at Coosawhatchie. Scouts sent down on the river (Purysburg) road yesterday as far as the barricades made by our forces would permit, and found no enemy. General Iverson reports all quiet on other side of the river.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major-General MCLAWS, *Comdg., &c., near Salkehatchie Station.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Lawtonville, January 23, 1865—11.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I learn that the enemy have taken up iron and burned the ties on the railroad [near Pocotaligo]. I suppose any information that I can give you from that [region will] be stale before it reaches you, as you no doubt learn it much sooner through your own scouts. I send it to corroborate any information you may have received. My scouts report no advance of the enemy anywhere to-day.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Lawtonville, January 26, 1865—6.20 p. m.

GENERAL: General Iverson reports the Fourteenth Army Corps eight miles south of Springfield. My pickets were driven in near Pocotaligo this morning. Colonel Colcock thought the force of the enemy large. All quiet at other points.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS, *Commanding, &c., Salkehatchie.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Lawtonville, January 26, 1865—7 p. m.

GENERAL: A dispatch just received from General Iverson states that the enemy were three miles and a half from Springfield and moving toward that place. Force not stated.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Lawtonville, January 27, 1865—7.15 p. m.

GENERAL: The latest reports from General Iverson say the enemy have occupied Springfield. Their force has not been stated. The force that advanced upon General Humes yesterday retired after slight skir-

mishing. A prisoner who was captured says the object of the demonstration was to cover the left flank in an attempt to cross the Salkehatchie, which attempt failed. Scouts make the same reports. Everything quiet in my front to-day.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Lawtonville, S. C., January 27, 1865—11.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have received no dispatches from General Iverson dated to-day. Scouts that crossed the river into Effingham County to-day report that the enemy encamped at Springfield last night, marched this morning northerly, in two columns—one on the Middle Ground road and one on the river road. Citizens report that they have four days' rations with them. Two transports appeared at Sister's Ferry to-day, from which it is said they are to replenish their supply of rations. Citizens also report that they are to cross into Carolina. Our pickets at Ennis' Cross-Roads were driven in to-day. They report that a considerable force of infantry are encamped at that point to-night. A scout from Gillisonville reports that he learned that General Foster is now in command of the troops at Pocotaligo.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

General McLAWS, *Commanding, &c.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Lawtonville, January 28, 1865—8.30 a. m.

GENERAL: I have nothing further from the enemy since my dispatch of 12 o'clock last night. Should the enemy advance upon [*sic*] be compelled to withdraw to the road upon which they advance, leaving pickets only to observe the other roads. Will this meet your approval?

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS, *Commanding, &c., Salkehatchie Station.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Lawtonville, January 28, 1865—3 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy's infantry commenced advancing toward Robertsville this morning. Their force is not yet ascertained. At 10.35 o'clock they were four miles south of Robertsville.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS, *Commanding, &c.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Lawtonville, January 28, 1865—8 p. m.

GENERAL: My scouts report enemy's infantry camped on road leading from Ennis' Cross-Roads toward Grahamville and on road from

Ennis' Cross-Roads toward Sister's Ferry. My scout, writing at 2 p. m., could not determine which way they would march, as wagons were going in both directions. A considerable force moved up toward Robertsville, but it was only a reconnaissance. Scouts sent to vicinity of Gillisonville and Coosawhatchie report no force at the latter place except Foster's, numbering 3,000 to 4,000, principally negro troops; reports a small infantry camp near Grahamville; very little cavalry or signs of cavalry seen, though it was said a brigade of cavalry had gone out the Black Swamp road. The troops at Ennis' Cross-Roads had a star on their hats, which is the emblem of the Twentieth Corps. They had a wagon train with them.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS, *Commanding, &c.*

—

LAWTONVILLE, S. C., *January 29, 1865.*

DEAR GENERAL: I write to inform you as well as possible of the situation of things in our immediate front. General Sherman no doubt first intended moving upon Branchville, but on reaching Pocotaligo I presume the high stage of water in the Combahee may have deterred him. He certainly is now moving either for Augusta or for some point on the railroad between Augusta and Branchville; or he may yet turn and cross the Combahee above the railroad bridge and march direct upon Branchville. My best information is that the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and part of the Twentieth Corps are upon this side of the river, and that the Fourteenth is on the Georgia side. General Hill, in taking command of the District of Georgia, has relieved me of the charge of that portion of my command which is in Georgia, so that I can turn my attention more particularly to my troops in my immediate vicinity. The advance of the enemy on this side of the river is at Robertsville, and on the Georgia side at Sister's Ferry. I have had a pretty good line of works thrown up at the Lower Three Runs, but you know that my force cannot hold the enemy in check long when their force is so overwhelming. I see General Hill has issued some orders which I fear will frighten the good people of Augusta very much. The twenty days of picket duty I have had has been devoted to drill and discipline and study of tactics, which has improved my command very much. The stories which I have been surprised to find circulated, to the effect that my command lacked discipline, were most false. It is the best disciplined cavalry in the Confederacy, and I can prove by the best citizens of Beaufort District that they have never known soldiers to treat people or property so well. Although I have tried to do so, I have not been able to find a citizen who had even to complain that a single rail had been burned.

With highest respect, your obedient servant and friend,

J. WHEELER.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Hdqrs. Armies of the Confederate States.*

JANUARY 30.

P. S.—Prisoners belonging to the Twentieth Army Corps, captured near Robertsville, state that the talk in camp is they are going to Augusta, and that they will move early to-morrow morning. They also state that their command was delayed to-day cutting out the blockades and to get up their forces, so as to ascertain what is in their immediate front.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Lawtonville, January 30, 1865—3.15 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy still occupies Robertsville. He advanced upon us this morning with infantry and artillery to where the roads were blockaded, but after slight skirmishing retired. General Iverson reports enemy near Sister's Ferry, on the other side of the river.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Commanding, &c., Salkehatchie.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Lawtonville, January 31, 1865—6.25 p. m.

GENERAL: The entire Twentieth Corps is now at Robertsville. One division marched up on the Georgia side and crossed the river at Sister's Ferry. The Fourteenth Corps still in Georgia near Sister's Ferry. Some prisoners say they are marching to Augusta, others to Branchville and Charleston. Prisoners taken this evening think Branchville the point. Enemy are burning [all deserted] houses.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Commanding, &c., Salkehatchie.

The enemy bring forage and other supplies on transports to Sister's Ferry. When the enemy were demonstrating on my immediate front I ordered General Humes to concentrate at Hickory Hill and hold himself in readiness to move in this direction, leaving only two regiments to resist the enemy where he now is. Since the enemy have begun demonstrating on the Combahee I have ordered him to remain and resist the enemy as much as possible with his whole division.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Loper's Cross-Roads, February 2, 1865—5 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy [*sic*] in strong force this [*sic*] drove the brigade which [*sic*] with me across the creek near Loper's Cross-Roads. This cross-road is the junction of the Augusta and Pocotaligo roads with the Lawtonville and Orangeburg roads. We have checked them at a creek just north of Loper's Cross-Roads, and I do not think the enemy will be able to cross to-night. The enemy has only driven [*sic*] four miles to-day.

My loss was between 20 and 30 men killed and wounded on this road. I think troops ought to be sent to Rivers' and Buford's Bridges.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
On Aiken and Columbia Road, near Jackson's Bridge,
February 13, 1865—6.45 p. m.

COLONEL: Dispatches have just been received giving information that the enemy ceased to press our pickets in front of Aiken at 10.30 a. m. Afterward, when our skirmish line advanced, the enemy was found to have retired from Johnson's Turnout, and it was thought that he was moving in the direction of the Edisto. I have not heard from General Stevenson or General Dibrell to-day. My latest information of the enemy is that he was moving from direction of Pine Log Bridge, on South Fork of the Edisto, toward Gunter's Bridge, on the North Fork of the same river. I will hold him as long as possible at the crossing of the North Fork of the Edisto. The river is very small, however, and not very defensible. My last dispatch from you was dated 10.30 last night.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Col. JOHN M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 1, 1865—7.20 a. m.

MAJOR: A scout has just returned who reports that he went to Gillis' Creek, very near Lancaster, and found the bridge over that creek torn up, and he thought all the enemy had gone across to the other side. Citizens informed him they thought all the enemy had left Lancaster and gone east about five miles. Other scouts have been sent forward to ascertain fully the facts. Other scouts have been sent to Lancaster and Monroe roads to ascertain if the enemy were moving in that direction. The dispatch of 4 a. m. this day was by mistake dated 29th of February instead of 1st of March.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Four Miles from Wilson's Store, March 1, 1865—8.10 [p. m.].

MAJOR: We started from Lancaster with intention of going to Nelson's, on the Wadesborough road, but on approaching that place we found the Tenth Confederate, of General Allen's division, and were informed by the commanding officer that the enemy were on that road, and therefore we were compelled to move up on this road toward Wilson's Store. I think we will be compelled to move nearly all General Humes' division up to that point, as I can hear of but very little forage this side of that point. If you have any orders for me please send them right down this road.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Lancaster, March 1, 1865—4.35 p. m.

MAJOR: I find that most of the enemy left here yesterday. A party of about 200 came back this morning and left this afternoon. I think the object of the cavalry leaving here was to procure forage and protect the left flank of the army moving easterly. I think Kilpatrick is camped to-day about six miles from here, where he is throwing up breast-works. The Fourteenth Corps only left the [river] this morning. We captured a few of their foragers, who were in advance. The opinion of citizens who conversed with officers is that the enemy will leave Charlotte to the left. There is a talk among the officers that they are going to Goldsborough. I have sent parties on the different roads to pick up stragglers, &c. I will camp near Nelson's to-night, on the Wadesborough road. It may be necessary for me to go on to Taylor's for forage. I will inform [you as] soon as I go into camp.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 2, 1865—7.05 a. m.

MAJOR: Prisoners captured late yesterday evening, about six miles east of Lancaster, state they were near Kilpatrick's whole camp when taken. He moved about five miles day before yesterday and one mile yesterday.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I move at once toward Wilson's Store.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 2, 1865—10.20 p. m.

MAJOR: Lieutenant Smith and scout have just come in. He says that he followed the enemy about twelve miles toward Chesterfield. The prisoners captured say they were on the march to that place. I will march early in the morning and join you on the road to Cheraw. General Law went into camp about six miles from here. In pursuance to instructions I had ordered him to this place, but upon learning that he had forage and was in camp I countermanded the order, but have ordered him to move on early in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 4, 1865—2.25 p. m.

MAJOR: The enemy have left their lines of works. All heard of as yet were 100 men at the first works.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 4, 1865—2.30 p. m.

MAJOR: We find artillery here, and have but two small regiments. Can you not send more forces up? The enemy have retired from four lines of works.

Each line of works was for about 100 men.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 4, 1865—3.30 p. m.

MAJOR: Having run against some artillery, and not having sufficient force to drive the enemy from his position, I have taken up a position and will await your orders. The enemy were driven from four lines of works by flanking him, but when we came upon artillery he showed himself rather bold. He advanced upon us, but only a short distance.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 9, 1865—6.50 p. m.

MAJOR: A prisoner just brought in, who was captured about an hour before dark between here and Blue's Bridge, states that the rear of their column had moved out of camp but a short time previous, and he thought it was not designed to move far to-day. The roads, he states, were very bad and made the march slow. They had wagons with them.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Major MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 9, 1865—7 p. m.

MAJOR: General Dibrell has not yet arrived at this point. He has been delayed by some wagons of General Butler's command in his front. If possible will you please direct me where I can encamp my command? I will direct General Dibrell to stop at Blue's.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN.

This dispatch is written at the point you left me.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

General Allen reports the enemy advancing in his front.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 13, 1865—3.45 p. m.

MAJOR: One officer has just arrived from beyond Cape Fear River. He states that the enemy had advanced up the river and was in six miles of McNeill's Ferry this morning when he left. It was a cavalry force, and he thinks but small.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 13, 1865—7.20 p. m.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that a scout that was at Elliott's Ferry at 11 o'clock reports no infantry seen on the river road at that hour. The same scout started back at 1 o'clock; struck a force of cavalry, about twenty-five in number, about four miles this side of Elliott's Ferry. This force crossed the river at King's Ferry. There is a picket of fifty men now on the river road about five miles from its intersection with the plank road.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 13, 1865—7.20 p. m.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have established my headquarters for the night on the river road, just below the Widow Denning's house, on left-hand side of the road.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 14, 1865—10.40 a. m.

MAJOR: The enemy seem to be moving on a road to our left, supposed to be the Smithfield road. General Allen has sent a regiment to re-enforce the picket on that road. Colonel Ashby reports the enemy moving on the river road.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 14, 1865—11 a. m.

MAJOR: There is a bridge above the bridge over Black Creek which you directed me to picket yesterday. Please inform me if you wish me to picket that bridge also, and how long you wish the picket to remain at Black Creek. The enemy are still advancing upon Colonel Ashby on the river road, which makes it necessary for me to move back on this road.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 16, 1865—9.15 p. m.

MAJOR: On arriving here this morning I found General Hardee engaging the enemy, and I have been fighting with him until dark. In obedience to his orders, General Allen will cover his right flank while he is moving to Smithfield, and I, with Ashby's command, will cover his rear. I am ordered to remain at his line of works till to-morrow morning with Ashby's command.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 17, 1865—12.45 a. m.

MAJOR: On arriving at General Hardee's position yesterday morning I found him engaged with the enemy, and fought with him until dark. In obedience to his instructions General Allen will move on his right, to cover that flank while moving to Smithfield, and I remain with Ashby's command to cover his rear. Any communication will reach me at Elevation to-day.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Averasborough, March 17, 1865—9.05 a. m.

GENERAL: The enemy have advanced very near this place with a line of battle of infantry. Cavalry has also been seen. When driven back [*sic.*] I will turn off toward Smithfield with my main force, and will send a regiment on the road toward Raleigh. I do not think the enemy will go farther toward Raleigh than where the road turns off to Smithfield. Colonel Ashby has sent off all the wounded which could travel, and has left rations for such as were not able to travel. He has also a force keeping up all stragglers.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 17, 1865—11.10 a. m.

COLONEL: The enemy marched a short distance up the Raleigh road, skirmishing with the Eighth Texas, but have advanced farther on this road. The indications are that the advance will be upon this road.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Smithfield and Averasborough Road, March 18, 1865—11.45 a. m.

MAJOR: The enemy moved a portion of Twentieth Corps up as far as Stewart's Creek, on the Raleigh road yesterday. Scouts just report that it has returned to Averasborough, and I presume it will turn off and cross Black River at the same point at which the Fourteenth Corps crossed it. I have sent out scouts to ascertain definitely as to

that fact. After crossing there they can move either toward Smithfield or Goldsborough. I will move at once toward Bentonville with all the command except small pickets.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Wilmington and Raleigh Road, March 19, 1865—11.30 a. m.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I arrived here with Allen's and Ashby's commands. I find the enemy have pickets on this road between Mill Creek and Stone Creek. I learn that Stone Creek is of difficult crossing; that it can be crossed at but one point, and then only by single file. I fear that Mill Creek is so full that it cannot be forded. I will try to secure the bridges before the enemy destroys them.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B.MCCLELLAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 19, 1865—1.10 p. m.

MAJOR: On reaching Stone Creek I found a few Yankees on south side. I crossed with my advance and captured one prisoner from Twentieth Corps. He states that Twentieth Corps was moving on road from Averasborough, in direction of Goldsborough, and that the Fourteenth Corps was in front on same road, fighting. When he left his corps it was corduroying the road.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

3 P. M.

General JOHNSTON:

Within just handed me by courier, who says he can't find General Hampton, as the latter has gone to General W[heeler]. I suppose it makes no difference.

H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Clinton and Smithfield Road, March 19, 1865—3 p. m.

MAJOR: My orders were to attack the enemy on this road when the troops on the Goldsborough and Averasborough road attacked. I have found great difficulty in crossing Stone Creek, but on hearing firing on the Goldsborough road I moved a small force across and attacked and drove in the enemy's pickets. I have heard but little firing in your direction, and now can hear none at all. Please give me information from time to time what to do. Soon as I get my troops across I shall move on. The ford is growing worse and worse, and citizens inform

me that if many troops cross it will become impassable. The force at Dismal Cross-Roads being still there this morning, I have been forced to keep a strong picket on the road leading in that direction.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Smithfield and Clinton Road, March 19, 1865—3.30 p. m.

MAJOR: A prisoner just brought in, belonging to Kilpatrick's cavalry, reports that his command moved from Dismal Cross-Roads this morning in direction of the Widow Peacock's house, on the Clinton road, which is south from Dismal Cross-Roads. When he was captured he supposed the head of the column had reached Widow Peacock's house.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—At Widow Peacock's house the enemy could turn off and go in direction of Bentonville or Goldsborough.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Flower's House, March 20, 1865—11.05 a. m.

GENERAL: I have formed a dismounted line here very near Flower's house, and can hold the enemy in check till we are flanked out of it. The line is a very short one, however. I have sent General Law back to Bentonville, with instructions to scout all roads running eastwardly from that point.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON.

N. B.—Enemy are engaging us very warmly.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 23, 1865—2.40 p. m.

GENERAL: I have moved to within one mile and a half of Moccasin Creek, and have sent out scouts [to watch] the movements of the enemy, some of which have gone to the north and northeast of Goldsborough to ascertain if the enemy are moving in those directions. Colonel Ashby is on Moccasin Creek with his command. I shall remain at this point till I get further information.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 23, 1865—5.10 p. m.

GENERAL: Captain Shannon has just sent in some twenty-five prisoners. Some belonging to the Seventeenth Corps state that they were marching from Cox's Bridge this morning toward Goldsborough, and that the understanding was they would stay in Goldsborough one month. One of the prisoners belongs to Terry's Twenty-fourth Corps. He states that General Terry is commanding his own and the Twenty-fifth Corps. He also says General Sheridan was at General Sherman's headquarters this morning, and would have his cavalry command in three days.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER.

General J. E. JOHNSTON.

N. B.—Prisoners say that they understood that Sheridan would advance with the cavalry at once.

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SYNOPSIS FROM MARCH 1 TO APRIL 15, 1865.

March 1, fought the enemy at Wilson's Store. March 4, struck the enemy's flank at Hornsborough; had a warm fight and captured fifty prisoners. March 7, with twenty men of Shannon's scouts I attacked and killed or captured thirty-five of the enemy near Rockingham, N. C. March 8, we completed the crossing of the Pedee, and pursuant to orders moved by way of the plank road toward Fayetteville. March 9. On the night of the 9th came upon Kilpatrick's camps, which I reconnoitered with General Hampton, and at daylight (March 10), pursuant to orders, I took command of my own and Butler's cavalry and charged into the enemy's camps, and after a severe fight of some two hours secured some 350 prisoners. At one time we had the enemy's artillery and wagons in our possession; the wagons were cut down and the mules driven off. Though we were finally compelled to withdraw, the attack was a decided success upon our part. In withdrawing I remained with Dibrell's brigade to cover the movement. Among my wounded were Generals Humes, commanding division, Hannon and Hagan, commanding brigades, besides every field officer in Hagan's brigade. Generals Allen and Ashby had horses shot under them.

March 11, we skirmished heavily with the enemy at Fayetteville; crossed Cape Fear River and burned the bridge; General Anderson wounded. March 13. On the 13th the enemy advanced and skirmished heavily some eight or ten miles from Fayetteville. March 14. On the 14th we moved up the river road, skirmishing with the enemy several times during the day. March 15, crossed Black River, skirmishing slightly near Smith's Mill. March 16, hearing General Hardee warmly engaging the enemy about four miles south of Averasborough, I, by permission of General Hampton, hastened to his assistance. On reaching the ground I found the enemy warmly attacking and moving a column around his right flank. This I met and held in check until night, when General Hardee withdrew his troops, leaving me to cover his retreat. March 17, at daylight the enemy commenced advancing and pushed me through Averasborough, and then turned toward Goldsborough; skirmishing during the greater part of the day. March 18. On the 18th, by a rapid march, I reached Bentonville, and, pursuant to orders, moved out and occupied a position on the right of the army, where I fought the enemy during the engagement of the 19th, capturing about forty prisoners. I was prevented from engaging the

enemy warmly the latter part of the day on account of meeting a stream over which it was impossible to cross. March 20, I was moved over to the left of the army and was immediately met by a large force of infantry moving up the Goldsborough and Bentonville road. After a severe fight we checked their advance and held them in position until evening, when General Bragg replaced my position by Hoke's division of infantry.

March 21. Before daylight on the morning of the 21st I built a line of breast-works 1,200 yards long on the prolongation of the infantry, and fought the enemy warmly with a part of my command, while the balance I kept mounted as a reserve. About 4 p. m. the enemy pressed warmly along our entire line. The troops on my left gave way and an entire corps of the enemy under General Mower immediately rushed in, pushing on in our rear until they gained our hospitals, and were resting directly upon the only line of retreat of our army. The enemy here received a volley in the flank from some dismounted men of my command, and a volley in front from a small body of infantry accidentally stationed near the bridge, but this hardly checked their advance. Seeing the inevitable loss of our army, should the enemy be able to retain the position he occupied, I immediately charged his left flank with Hagan's brigade, under General Allen, feeling certain that the boldness and rapidity of a charge was all that could in any manner check a force so vastly our superior in numbers. My gallant Texas Rangers, who were somewhat to our left and rear, galloped across an open field and bore down most beautifully in an oblique direction upon their left and front. The enemy were at this time advancing at a slow run, with their skirmishers about 200 yards in advance of their main line. The result of the charge was more than could properly have been expected from troops so suddenly called upon to charge so superior a force. The rangers broke through the line of skirmishers without breaking their impetus and pushed on, striking the main line almost the same moment with Allen's gallant Alabamians, which threw the entire force of the enemy in a most rapid and disorderly retreat, General Mower, the corps commander, narrowly escaping capture. The main body of Sherman's army were now pressing all points of our line so warmly as to amount to continuous battle, which caused me to check my troops and prepare to act on the defensive. With the assistance of some infantry under General Walthall which General Hardee promptly sent to my assistance, we filled all the space between the left of our intrenched line and Mill Creek, thus securing our communication from further menace from any force, however large, that might be brought against us. The occupying of this position brought on a renewed engagement, which continued until night. About midnight, during a cold rain, our army withdrew from the breastworks and retreated toward Smithfield, while I, pursuant to orders, remained to occupy the intrenched works and gradually fall back, checking the enemy should he follow us.

March 22. Before daylight he had evidently discovered the evacuation and pushed forward his skirmishers, driving me back toward the passage of Mill Creek. The extreme darkness of the night and heavy woods had caused our army to move very slow, and at sunup the rear of our infantry was still in Bentonville, while the enemy pushed on with great vigor, making it necessary for me to dismount most of my men and fight with considerable warmth to sufficiently check his progress. By 9 o'clock we had attained the object desired, having yielded about one mile during the morning's engagement, and at 10 o'clock we had taken position at the crossing of Black Creek on the Smithfield road.

The enemy came up in strong force, and a column of infantry attempted to charge across the bridge. Three color-bearers of the leading brigade fell dead within fifty feet of my position. They then retreated out of range and made no further pursuit whatever. March 23, I moved through Smithfield and picketed the front of our army, skirmishing daily with the enemy's foraging and scouting parties.

April 2, I marched to Raleigh with 2,000 men, but returned immediately. April 10, General Sherman's entire force advanced, driving us back toward Raleigh. April 13. On the morning of the 13th we evacuated the city and the enemy occupied it in large force. General Kilpatrick pushed out after me, charging our rear. I placed the Alabama brigade in position, met and counter-charged the enemy, driving Kilpatrick back some two miles, killing or capturing some of the enemy, among whom was the major of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. At Morrisville Station the enemy again appeared that evening, but after severe skirmishing retired toward Raleigh. April 14 and 15. On the 14th I moved on to Chapel Hill, and on the 15th the enemy approached but after firing a few shots without effect again retired. Pursuant to orders I now moved my command back of Chapel Hill, with orders not to engage the enemy unless attacked.

Thus ended the campaign, the war, and the military power of the Confederacy. For an entire year my troops had been constantly together, enduring, encountering, triumphing. During that year the enemy's cavalry had been frequently met and always had our arms been crowned with success. The spirit of my brave men was as buoyant, unbroken, and determined as in the first days of our country's existence. Unity, concord, good-will, devotion to duty and country, and I might add nearly all elements which grow out of continued success, and which I felt would insure success to me in the future, pervaded my command from the highest officer to the youngest trooper.

The reports of Colonels Mason and Henry, of General Johnston's staff, Colonel Portlock, from the War Department, and Colonel Jones and Captain Whitehead, of General Hardee's staff, all of whom had but recently thoroughly inspected my command, give combined testimony that the discipline, drill, and order of my corps was not surpassed by any mounted troops in our service.

The effective force under my immediate command, which was 4,442 at the commencement of the campaign, had, by bringing back detailed and detached men, been so increased that my reports of February 16 showed an effective force of 5,172 men, and my report of April 17, the last one ever made, showed an effective force of 4,965. This report showed the number absent without leave to be 306 men, the greatest number that had been absent without leave during the campaign. I will here mention that a year previous these same organizations numbered but 4,000 men. My losses in killed and wounded during the year were 13 division and brigade commanders and 3,200 subordinate officers and enlisted men. Notwithstanding this, by discipline and by using every opportunity to recruit my ranks behind the enemy's lines in Kentucky and Tennessee, my rank and file was not only kept full, but gradually increased.

I cannot express too earnest thanks to the gallant officers who have been of most valuable service to me during a long series of campaigns. Major-General Allen, Generals Humes, Dibrell, Anderson, and Hagan I had seen twice wounded while most nobly carrying out my orders upon the field. Generals Robertson, Harrison, and Ashby, Colonel Crews, Cook, and Pointer still are disabled from wounds received in

the same manner. Majors Hudson and Wailes, of my staff, still suffering with more than one wound received at my side, nevertheless continue to render most gallant, efficient, and untiring service. Captains Rawle and Ryan had also won more than ordinary commendation. Colonel Grigsby, my chief of staff; Captain Steele, chief engineer; Major Norton, chief quartermaster; Major Thomas, chief commissary, and Surgeon Lewis, medical director, and Colonel Messick, provost-marshal, had been efficient in their several departments. To all these officers I tender my most heartfelt thanks.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Lieutenant-General.

No. 305.

Report of Capt. William L. Church, Ninth Georgia Cavalry, commanding Mounted Detachment, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations January 3–17.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTED DETACHMENT,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor hereby to transmit through you to the major-general commanding the subjoined report of the operations of this command while in the vicinity of Pocotaligo, S. C.:

Arriving upon the 3d day of January and having been assigned to Colonel Colcock, commanding cavalry, I was by him given for picket the line from the Mackay's Point road, south of Pocotaligo River, north to the Tullifinny, and in front of that portion of the line held by the brigades commanded by Colonels Hardy and Fiser. My line was kept up without molestation from the enemy, and the duty performed with vigilance and attention by both officers and men. Upon the morning of the 14th instant, the enemy having effected a landing at Port Royal Ferry, I was moved with my command down toward that point, and placed with Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, commanding Third South Carolina Cavalry, in the works at Horspa Creek, near Garden's Cross-Roads. The enemy appeared in my front at 10 a. m., when skirmishing at long range took place, without loss to either side, and continued till 3 p. m., when, the enemy having brought up their artillery and were heavily shelling us, and our flank having been turned by the force on the Sheldon road having been driven back, we were ordered to retire by Colonel Johnson, which we did in good order and without being pressed by the enemy. Upon arriving at the fort at Old Pocotaligo, we were again placed in position. One of my companies, having been thrown forward as skirmishers, engaged the enemy until nightfall, when they were withdrawn to the fort. Half of my command was then dismounted and the others sent to the station to feed the horses, by orders from Colonel Colcock.

I remained in the fort until 3 a. m. 15th instant, when I was ordered by Colonel Colcock to withdraw my command on the McPhersonville road, after destroying the rice on Heyward's plantation. I withdrew my command as directed and retired without being annoyed by the enemy, reaching McPhersonville at daylight the 15th. Here I established my pickets from Coosawhatchie River to the Salkehatchie road. My scouts were driven out of Pocotaligo Station at about 8 a. m. the 15th instant. Upon the same evening I was relieved and ordered to report to Major-General McLaws, which I did January 17.

No casualties occurred in the skirmishes in which I was engaged, owing to the works we occupied and the long range at which we were engaged.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. CHURCH,
Captain, Commanding.

Captain ELLIOTT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 306.

Report of Col. John N. Whitford, Sixty-seventh North Carolina Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations April 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS WHITFORD'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, April 9, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to respectfully report that on the 5th instant Lieutenant Marshall, Company F, Sixty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, burned the steamer Mystic, near Maple Cypress. On the same day Captain Tolson, Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment, destroyed a transport loaded with commissary stores near Cowpen Landing, and on the 7th instant four privates of Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment, viz, George Hill, Turner May, William Salter, and R. Brewer, captured and destroyed (burned) 1 side-wheel steamer, the Minquas, and 2 barges, all loaded with quartermaster's and commissary stores. Very little was saved from the boats.

On the 5th instant Capt. Joseph M. White, Company E, Sixty-seventh Regiment, captured 15 negroes and 2 Yankees at Biddle's Ferry engaged in trying to raise a sunken craft.

The reason I have not forwarded to you a report of my command is because the companies and regiments are scattered so far apart that it is impossible to get a report from them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. WHITFORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. J. B. SALE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Raleigh, N. C.*

No. 307.

Report of Capt. John A. Simon, C. S. Army, of operations January 15.

TORPEDO BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., January 26, 1865.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the official report of Capt. John A. Simon, in charge of Torpedo Service in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., setting forth the facts of the late destruction of a monitor (turreted) which the enemy had been using as a picket-boat in that locality.

G. J. RAINS,
Brigadier-General, Superintendent.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 26, 1865.

It is gratifying to have this additional evidence of the value of the Torpedo Service, and of the retribution which, through its agency, may be inflicted on the vessels of the enemy.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

TORPEDO SERVICE, *Charleston, January 17, 1865.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the destruction of one of the enemy's monitors on the night of the 15th instant by a torpedo in Charleston Harbor. I had been engaged for some ten days before placing torpedoes in the locality where the monitor was struck. For some time past the enemy's picket-monitors have been in the habit of venturing much closer in the harbor than usual, and it has been my ambition to teach them a lesson, as well as our friends, upon the subject of torpedoes, and it is a pleasure to me to announce that one of these turreted monsters has met a fitting fate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMON,
Captain, in Charge Torpedo Service.

Brig. Gen. G. J. RAINS,
Chief of Torpedo Bureau, Richmond, Va.

FEBRUARY 5, 1865.—Action at Braddock's Farm, near Welaka, Fla.

Report of Capt. J. J. Dickison, Second Florida Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH FLORIDA FORCES,
Waldo, East Fla., February 9, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor respectfully to report that on the morning of the 1st instant I left this encampment with the following detachment of my command: Company H, Second Florida Cavalry Regiment, sixty-four men, commanded by Lieutenants McCardell and McEaddy; Company B, of same regiment, thirty-three men, commanded by Lieutenant McLeod; Company H, Fifth Florida Battalion, twenty-three men, commanded by Lieutenants Haynes, Brantley, and Haile. On the evening of the 2d instant I crossed the Saint John's River at Palatka and moved in the direction of Picolata. When within a mile of the post I found it impracticable to make a successful attack. I then made a flank move in the direction of Saint Augustine and Jacksonville, where I captured seventeen prisoners, including a captain and lieutenant, with an ambulance. I then learned that a raiding party had left Saint Augustine for Valencia. Dividing my command in two parties, sending one by the King's road toward Pallicier Creek, the other by Cowpen Branch, my advance met a small party of the enemy and captured one of them. We continued our march and met the enemy at Braddock's farm, where I engaged them, taking 51 prisoners (including a lieutenant-colonel and two captains), killing 4 men (including an adjutant), also 18 deserters and tories, 10 wagons and teams with seed cotton (about 9,000 pounds), and a number of small arms and horses. I recrossed the river on the 6th instant without the loss of a man.

My officers and men behaved most gallantly, and deserve the highest praise for their conduct and obedience to orders. The march was very hard and fatiguing, having undergone hard travel both night and day to accomplish my design.

I sent in all 68 Yankee prisoners and 18 deserters.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, major, yours, respectfully,

J. J. DICKISON,
Captain, Commanding Forces.

Maj. H. C. GOLDTHWAITE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abell's (Henry F.) **Artillery.** See *Milton Artillery, post, Battery B.*
Abercrombie's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Consolidated.*
Abernethy's (Alonzo) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Acker's (George S.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Adams' (Warren) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Akin's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*
Albright's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 202d Regiment.*
Alexander's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Battery.*
Alexander's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Allison's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Ames' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Albert R.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Anderson's (David) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Anderson's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Junior Reserves.*
Anderson's (Ruel Wooten) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Andress' (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Appel's (Charles A.) **Cavalry.**† See *Charles A. Appel.*
Arey's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Arnold's (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Ashbury's (John A.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Ashby's (Henry M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Atkins' (George B.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion, Battery B.*
Babbitt's (George S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Bachman's (Amos W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 203d Regiment.*
Bacon's (E. H., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Bailey's (Lyman) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Battery.*
Baird's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 32d Regiment.*
Baker's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Oliver L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Ballenger's (Marcus R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Barney's (Albert M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Barrier's (Rufus A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Battey's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Beach's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Beaufort Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Beck's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 103th Regiment.*
Beebe's (Yates V.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.
† Provisional command.

Bennett's (David) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Berry's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Bingham's (Newton) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Bird's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Bishop's (Judson W.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Bishop's (Loomis K.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Black's (Joseph F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Blackwell's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Blair's (Lewis J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Blessingh's (Louis von) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Bloodgood's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Bloomfield's (Ira J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Boag's (Theodore G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Bonaud's (A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 28th Battalion.*
Bond's (Emery S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Booth's (Elijah, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*
Bope's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Boughton's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Boyd's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Bradshaw's (Oliver A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Consolidated.*
Brady's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Bray's (Nathaniel K.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Briant's (Cyrus E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Bridges' (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Briggs' (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Brigham's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Broadfoot's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Junior Reserves.*
Brooks' (Emerson P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Brooks' (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Terrell Artillery, post.*
Brown's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Brown's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Brown's (J. Welsman) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Brown's (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Buckingham's (Philo B.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Buell's (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Bunn's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Consolidated.*
Burdick's (James) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Battery.*
Burhans' (Henry N.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Burkhardt's (Christian) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Burrows' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Burton's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Bussey's (Hezekiah) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Buswell's (Nicholas C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Butterfield's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Callahan's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Camp's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Andrew K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Cannon's (Timothy) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 181st Regiment.*
Carleton's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Carmack's (J. Y.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 8th Battalion, Consolidated.*

Carmichael's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 157th Regiment.*
Carroll's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Carter's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment, Consolidated.*
Carver's (Socrates) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Case's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Caswell's (Theodore D.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 54th Regiment, Consolidated.*
Cavins' (Aden G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Channel's (Joseph R.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Chatfield's (Harvey S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Chatham Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cheek's (Christopher T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment*
Cheney's (Samuel F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Chesterfield Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Chipman's (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 102d Regiment.*
Claassen's (Peter J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Cladek's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Clancy's Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Clark's (Edmund C.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery F.*
Clark's (Newcomb) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 102d Regiment.*
Clark's (Oscar A.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*
Clarke's (Will W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Clarkson's (Floyd) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Clay's (Hiland H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Clayton's (William Z.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
Clune's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Clyburn's (William) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Battalion.*
Coan's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cockerill's (Giles J.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Coleman's (Thaddeus) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment, Consolidated.*
Colvin's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 169th Regiment.*
Conahan's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Conyngham's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 52d Regiment*
Conyngham's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Cook's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Cooley's (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 156th Regiment.*
Cooper's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Cox's (James) **Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Company.*
Craig's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Craig's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Crall's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Cramer's (Francis L.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Crane's (Alexander B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Crane's (Nirom M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Craw's (William N.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Crenshaw's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Culpepper's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Culver's (Joshua B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Curly's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Curren's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Curtiss' (Frank S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Curtiss' (Frank S.) **Infantry.*** See *Frank S. Curtiss.*

* Provisional command.

Daboll's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Dalzell's (John) **Cavalry.** See *William McLaughlin's Cavalry, post.*
Daniel's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Darnall's (W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 40th Battalion, Consolidated.*
Davis' (Jerome D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Davis' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment, Consolidated.*
Davis' (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*
De Gress' (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
De Groat's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Denny's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Dibrell's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dixon's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Doan's (Azariah W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Doan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Doane's (Elisha) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Donnellau's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 27th Regiment.*
Downer's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Duer's (John O.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Duncan's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 53d Regiment,*
Duncan's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Dunham's (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Dunphy's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Dutton's (Everell F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Earle's (William E.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Eaton's (Willard G.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Edgar's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Ege's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Eldredge's (Milo B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Eldridge's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Elgin Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Elliott's (George) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Elliott's (James K.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Evans' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Fahnestock's (Allen L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Fairchild's (Cassius) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Fairleigh's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Farrar's (Josiah) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Faulkner's (Lester B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Ferrell's (James O.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 19th Regiment, Consolidated.*
Findley's (Robert P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Fitch's (Michael H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Fitzpatrick's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Flynn's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Flynn's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Fordham's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Fourat's (Enos) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Fouts' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Fowler's (Elbert W.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*
Gage's (Joseph S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Galloway's (Preston R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Garrett's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Geary's (William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Geschwind's (Necolas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Gilbert's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 38th Regiment.*

Gillespie's (Alonzo J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th and 15th Regiments.*
Gillespie's (David) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Gilruth's (Isaac N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Glenn's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Goebel's (Christian H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Goff's (Nathan, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 37th Regiment.*
Good's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Graham's (E. M.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Graham's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Graham's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Graham's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Graham's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment, Consolidated.*
Gray's (Robert S.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Greaves' (Henry S.) **Artillery.** See *R. W. Anderson's Artillery, ante.*
Griffith's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Griffith's (Patrick) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Griffiths' (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Grumbach's (Nicholas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Grummond's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Gulley's (Ezekiah S.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Hall's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Junior Reserves.*
Hall's (Hiram W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Hall's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Hall's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hammond's (Edwin P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Hammond's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Hammond's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Hanna's (William) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Harrington's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Harris' (Frederick H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Hart's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, post.*
Hartridge's (Alfred L.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 27th Battalion.*
Harvey's (Alonzo D.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 15th Battery.*
Haughton's (Nathaniel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Hawley's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 110th Regiment.*
Hayne's (Theodore B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Battalion.*
Headington's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Heidelberg's (Q. C.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Hennessy's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Henry's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Henry's (William I.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Hester's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Hester's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Hibbets' (Jefferson J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Higgins' (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Hilliard's (Van Rensselaer K.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Hinds' (Jerome J.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Hinsdale's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Junior Reserves.*
Hinson's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Hitchcock's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Hogan's (Ridgway B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 19th Regiment.*

Hoge's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 183d Regiment.*
Holcombe's (Edward P.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Holland's (William A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d and 3d Regiments.*
Holmes' (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Hooper's (H. Northy) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 54th Regiment, Colored.*
Horn's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Horner's (William) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Howard's (Noel B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Howell's (E. A.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate 1st Regiment, Consolidated.*
Hudson's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 181st Regiment.*
Hufty's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hughes' (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Huguenin's (Thomas A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hurst's (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Hutchinson's (Frederick S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hyzer's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Jackson's (Allan H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 134th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Oscar L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Jeff. Davis Legion, Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Jenkins' (Jeremiah W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Johnson's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Johnson's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Nathan J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Ruel M) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Jolly's (John H.) **Infantry.*** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Jones' (Fielder A.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Jones' (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 174th Regiment.*
Jones' (Toland) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Jones' (William A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Jordan's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Kanapaux's (J. T.) **Artillery.** See *Lafayette Artillery, post.*
Keeler's (Clinton) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 19th Battery.*
Kellams' (Gideon R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Keller's (Theodoric G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Kelly's (James I.) **Artillery.** See *Chesterfield Artillery, ante.*
Kelsey's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery G.*
Kemnitzer's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 110th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Justin C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 110th Regiment.*
Kerwin's (Michael) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Kimball's (William K.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Kimmel's (David H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment.*
King's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 85th Regiment.*
King's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*
King's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Company.*
King's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (M. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
Kirkup's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Kittinger's (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 23d Battery.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Klatte's (H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Knap's (Joseph M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Knerr's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Knight's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Lackner's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Lafayette Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Lake's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Langley's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Lawrence's (Robert J.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment, Consolidated.*
Lee's (Richard H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Battery.*
Le Gardeur's (G., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Orleans Guard, Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Le Sage's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Lesesne's (E. R.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Lewis' (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 176th Regiment.*
Lewis' (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Lippitt's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
Locher's (Michael H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Lockman's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Loring's (Francis H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Low's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Lubbers' (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Lucas' (Jesse H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Lucas' (J. Jonathan) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Battalion.*
Ludwick's (Ephraim A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Lum's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Lund's (Herman) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Lynch's (Connally H.) **Infantry.*** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*
McAlexander's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment, Consolidated.*
McBride's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*
McCabe's (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
McCarthy's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 175th Regiment.*
McCauley's (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
McClanahan's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 53d Regiment.*
McCole's (Cyrus J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*
McCown's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 63d Regiment.*
MacDonald's (Christopher R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McDonald's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*
McGregor's (C. E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment, Reserves.*
McGroarty's (Stephen J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 82d Regiment.*
McGuire's (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 129th Regiment.*
McKenzie's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McKnight's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*
McLaughlin's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops.*
McMahan's (Arnold) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*
McMaster's (Perry E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 134th Regiment.*
McMullan's (Mark J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 22d Battalion.*
McNaught's (Thomas A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*
McNett's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Maddux's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 116th Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Malloy's (Adam G.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Manigault's (Edward) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Marion Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Marsh's (Isaac D.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Marshall's (Alexander S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Martin's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Martin's (Roger) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Martin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Mashburn's (Elisha) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Consolidated.*
Matheny's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 82d Regiment.*
May's (Darwin R.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Maynard's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Mercer's (William E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Merrell's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Merrill's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Metham's (Pren) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Miles' (Abe) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Milholland's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Millard's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Miller's (Samuel D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Milton Artillery. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Milton's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment, Consolidated.*
Milward's (Hubbard K.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Mindil's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Minter's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment, Consolidated.*
Minter's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Moise's (Edwin W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Milton) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Moore's (Albert) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Moore's (Israel T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Moore's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion.*
Moore's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Morris' (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Morris' (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Morrow's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Morse's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Mott's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Munson's (Gilbert D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Murray's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Myers' (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Battery.*
Myers' (J. Walter) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Myrick's (John R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*
Neff's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Nethercutt's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 66th Regiment.*
Newkirk's (Edward P.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Nichols' (Samuel D.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Noble's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Noble's (Stephen W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Oakman's (Hiram A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 30th Regiment.*

Oatis' (Martin A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment, Consolidated.*
O'Brien's (William) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*
O'Dowd's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 181st Regiment.*
O'Keefe's (Keefe S.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Olmstead's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment, Consolidated.*
Orcutt's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Orleans Guard, Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Orr's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Orr's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Owen's (Alfred D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Packard's (Jasper) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Paddock's (Byron D.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Palmer's (David J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Palmetto Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Park's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Parker's (Edward L.) **Artillery.** See *Marion Artillery, ante.*
Parrish's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Parrott's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Parry's (Augustus C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Patton's (Charles U.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Patton's (David H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Pearce's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Pearson's (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Pease's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Consolidated.*
Pee Dee Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Perkins' (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Perrin's (Hector) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Phalen's (Edward A.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Philips' (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Phillips Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Phinizy's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment, Consolidated.*
Pickands' (Henry S.)**Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Pinney's (Edward H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Pollock's (Otis W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Pomutz's (George) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Powell's (Eugene) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Powers' (Edwin H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Prather's (Allen W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Prather's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Prince's (Arthur C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Proudfit's (James K.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Pullen's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Rader's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Ragan's (Zachariah S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Randlett's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Rarick's (Jacob J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Raymond's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Reed's (Cecil C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Revere's (William H., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 107th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (Joseph S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Rhoades' (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Rice's (Theron M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th and 26th Regiments.*
Rich's (Giles H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*

Rich's (Judson) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Richards' (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment, Consolidated.*
Richardson's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Richardson's (William) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery I.*
Rider's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Riggs' (John B.) **Cavalry.*** See *John B. Riggs.*
Rion's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Battalion.*
Roatch's (David E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Roberts' (Aurelius) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Roberts' (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 4th Regiment*
Roberts' (R. Bill) **Cavalry.** See *Cobb's Legion, ante.*
Robinson's (Aaron B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Robinson's (Israel C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Rogers' (George) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
Rogers' (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th and 15th Regiments.*
Rogers' (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Rolshausen's (Ferdinand H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Rousseau's (Laurence H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Rundell's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Rusk's (Jeremiah M.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Ryan's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 1st Regiment, Consolida*
Sabin's (Richard C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Salomon's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Sanderson's (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Savage's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Schoonover's (Jonas) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 29th Regiment.*
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